JUNE 6, 1888

and the second second

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set in eruption all the slumbering volcances of his soul. If the same amount of fire and zeal were devoted to the apostleship of holy obarity, Father Bridgett should prove an irresistible missionary. He was more papistical than the Pope. He did not think the Inquisition had gone far enough. 'For my part,' he screamed,' I would excommunicate anyone who, after this Rescript, dared to take part in the Plan of Camplign or boycotting. And in his exaltation he seemed to see with holy satisfaction the onl of his wicked brother already within the faming jaws of hell-bankshed, cursed, anathematized, the culprit victim of the Church's awful boycotting decree. Above his head was a figure of the Church's Founder hanging on the tree upon which He died for love of all His brethren. Behind him was the tabernacle, where the Miracle of Love and Mercy had just been consummated. Happily, the Inquisition is, as yet, more merciful than Father Bridgett. Can one fathom the malevolent insolence of this-this ex-chaplain of the Duke of Norfolk setting his English priests to preach such sermons in English churches to English congregations? One has only to know the typical English Catholic to understand Bloody Mary and believe in Foxe's Book of Martyrs. In reality these people are not Roman Catholics at all. They are Norfolk Catholics if you like, or English Catholics, or Bloody Mary Catholics. Just as an Irish Orangeman may be said to be a Nationalist turned wrong side out, so an English Catholic may be said to be a Puritan turned wrong side out. The Puritan was respectable and logical. He believed in predestination. He believed he was the Lord's elect, and that he had a right to hew in pleces all the Lord's enemies. The typical rabid English Catholics believe in their hearts that all who are not of them will be damned, and, what is worse, they wish them damned. But they have not the courage to say so. They call themselves by the name of the religion which is all tolerance and all mercy. If they had their way to-morrow they would give over Catholic Ireland to fire and sword as a heretic country, and they would set up the stakes again in Smithfield. It is these people, led on by the Duke of Norfolk's ex-chaplain, who are now exploiting the Papal Rescript against the Plan of Campaign, as if it were another Bull of Adrian, handing them over Ireland for conquest and conversion."

Conduct and language such as is here reported of English Tory priests is bitterly suggestive of the influences with which the Irish patriots have to contend with at Rome. But an excuse may be offered for priests who preach in the style of Father Bridgett on the score of their being English. When we have to listen, however, to Irish priests who assume a like attitude towards those of their countrymen who are fighting for justice, we feel they have forfeited that respect for their utterances which Iriahman have always paid to the words of their pastors. In the long and terrible struggle in which the Irish people have bear than this.

But there is some consolation in the reflecernment of Eagland do not represent or the colors of the 100th.

" but probably two or three hundred dollars grain should, therefore, find numerous readers " invested in railway passes by the govern-"ment would have brought most of them "here, and they would have afforded the "nucleus fer a little demonstration to show that we were glad to have possession of the "old colors, and appreciated the kindness "and thoughtfulness of Lord and Lady " Dafferin in sending them to us."

Surviving "Royal Canadians" will appreciate the kindly and patriotic sentiments expressed by the Journal in the passages we have quoted. If it was not the fortune of the regiment to be sent on active service, it can be said of it that at a time when the world was horrified with the atrocities of the Sepoy rebellion and England needed men. fourteen hundred of the flower of the youth of Canada gave themselves volunteers to the service of the Empire. Few, indeed, are now living. It would be hard, we believe, to gather together fifty of the fourteen hundred. And these mostly in old age, poverty and neglect may find what consolation they can in the reflection that having sacrificed their youth in the service of their country, they are partakers with their colors in national indifference and sordid neglect. The parliamentary leader, the party hack, the obliging parti to a damaged reputation, can all be provided for by ministers of the Crown, but the soldiers of the 100th, who devoted their best energies to service of the nation, may perish in want for all the Government of Canada cares. Indeed, who cares now that the "Royal Canadians," in average height, exceeded the Grenadier Guards and covered more ground shoulder to shoulder than any regiment in the army ? Who cares that in conduct and discipline they were unexcelled, and that in the standard of intelligence their superiority was admittedly far above, not only all the corps in the British service. but in advance of any corps in any army of the world ! Who cares to remember now the gallant boys who perished of cholera at Gibralter, of the plague at Malts, or those who went down in shipwreck at sea ? Who to-day can tell the pathetic story of "The Destitute Orphane," or relate theromance of the 100th 1 Outside the Porte des Bombes, beyond Florians, Malta, stands an obelisk bearing the names of the many who met a more terrible death than that of the battle field, in the ordinary routine of garrison duty in that awful summer when the Eastern plague desolated the island. Is the paltry need of passing praise to be withheld from them be. cause they did not fall on the field but perished amid the infinitely greater horrors of a plague-stricken garrison. Those who

stood that siege would gladly prefer to endure a siege of Lucknow. Yes, hide away the old colors of the 100th. They did indeed "flutter over brave men serving the country." But there are homes in Canada that still cherish the memory of ents; New Publications. In the July rumber of The Catholie World may be worn by storm and sup, little inclined to glorify the past, yet they hope that the spirit which animated their youth will Shipley. The writer will establish the justice of the Irish claim on the principles of Catholic the spirit which animated such your the the of the mean control of been engaged nothing has been harder to neglect they suffer should be a warning to fature generations of Canadian boys not to ber will contain a bighly interesting story illus-trative of life in New Mexico. fling away their youth, to be relegated at tion that, as the State priests under the Gov- | last to neglect and oblivion like the men and

among that class, the more so as the work is within the means of every one of them. Mr. Casgrain has divided his work into four principal parts. The first treats of the care of sheep; the second, of its propagation : the third, of the different breeds of sheep, and the fourth, of the maladies of wool-bearing animals. The work is prefaced by an introduction from Mr. J. C. Chapais, of the Journal d'Agriculture Illustre.

الوال العالية الوالية مناتات الجالية الجرواطيور فالحارو

economy. Twenty-two engravings serve to ren-der clearer the views of Mr. Casgrain. The work is for sale for the moderate sum of 25 cents, at Messrs. Senecal & Son's, 20 St Vincent street, Montreal, who will forward the same, post-paid, on receipt of that sum.

A TEACHER OF THE VIOLIN, and other tales. By J. W. Shorthouse. New York, Macmillan & Co.

Number 4 of "Macmillan's Summer Read ne Library" has reached us, and in no way talls be-hind the charming volumes that have prec-ded it. With readers familiar with the literatur- of the day the name alone of the author will furnish a passport to favor. The present mumber contains five different tales, quite unconnect w th each other, and told in Mr. Shershou-' best manufer. The names of the five are: I. "A Teacher of the Violin." II. "The Marquis Jeanne Hyacinthe de St. Palaye." III. "The Baroness Helena Von Saarfed." IV. " Ellie.' a story of a boy and girl. V. An Apologue.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The June Magazine of American History is remaikable for the variety and excellence of its contents. It completes the nineteenth volume of this invaluable publication. Frontispiece is Rotertson's exquisite miniature portrait of Sir shua Reynolds. The opening article, The Conquest of the Mayas," is the Joshua Reynolds. third in Alice D. Le Plongeou's graphic historical sketches of Yucatan, and is illustrated from photographs made by the author while residing in that remote country. The second article, "The Military Career of General George Izard," by Dr. G. E. Maniganit, of Charl ester, S.C., concerns the war of 1812, and is brightened with a superb portrait of General "Izard. Following this is an able treatiee on "Popular Government in Virginia, 1606-1776," by Luther Henry Porter. These come "Per-sonal Recollections of William H. Seward," by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman ; "Incidents in the Life of John Haucock" as related by his wife, from the diary of General William Sumner, and contributed by James W. Gerard : a continuation of the extracts from "An English-man's Pocket Note-Book in 1828, telling what writer saw in New Orleans; and " Daniel Webster's Visit to Missouri.' an account of his ast Western trip, by Judge William A. Wood. "Historic and Social Jottings" containing interesting items about Sir Joshua Reynolds and his rivals, Gainsborough and Romney, the Dakota Indians, and Dr. and Mrs. Le Plougeon's thrilling adventures in Yucatan. Notes, queries, replies, societies and all the minor departments are crowded with important facts and choice reading. Edited by Martha J. Lamb, 743 Broadway, New York.

THE CATHOLIO WORLD. A monthly magazine. New York: No. 6 Park Place. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street,

A glance at the table of continuts of this magazine for the current month will ensure an eager and interested perusal from all lovers of literature. It contains: The Catholic Univer-sities of France; Is Protestant Unity Possible? The Creation and the Classics; Early Days of Notre Dame; At the Cross Keys; Science and Her Saints; Cur Drinks and Our Drunkards; The Annals of a Vendéan; Alone with God; Wilfrid Scarven Blunt; John Van Alstyne's Factory; John R. G. Hassard; Catholic Young Men's Societies; Talk About New Books; With Readers and Correspond-outs. New Publications

will appear the first of a short series of articles, entitled "A Catholic Aspect of Home Rule," entitled by the distinguished English convert Mr. Orby

THE NORTH AMERICAN' REVIEW.

The June number of this leading Americau periodical is of equal interest to that of May, which contained Mr. Gladatone's criticism of Col Ingersoll, inasmuch as it brings us the noted infidel's reply to the Grand Old Man. We find nothing new in this reply. All the old arguments are reproduced about the terrible things in the old testament, but the vital points remain untouched. The other articles I remain untouched. are of greater practical interest, as they relate to matters of life and progress. Thomas A. Edison enlightens us concerning "The Perfected Phonography;" Senator In-ga'ls shows up "Fetichism in the Campaign" for the presidency of the United States; R. W. Stoddard discusses "Mathew Arr.o'd as a Poet," and the captains of a number of sea-going steamships give opinions on the question, "Are Fast Ships the Safest?" This number also contains articles on the following subjects :- "Vir bains articles on the following subjects: --- "Vir-ginia in the Supreme Court," by J. K. Tucker;
"Possible Presidents," "Negle c'ed Children,"
by A. D. Vinton; "Ghosts, Dreams and Hyp-notism," by C. L. Norton; "Philological Cu-riosities," by E. M. Day; "Theatrical Caprices,"
by Margaret Coghlen; "Who are the Culprite,"
by Henry Milrose; "Personality of Teacners,"
by B. E. Mann; "Flexible Majorities," by A. O Johnson; "Political Marionettes," by A. Huntington; "Intelligence of Monkeys," by 0 50 3 S. Schneider. This number completes Vol. 146 of which it contains the Index. New York, No. 3 East Fourteenth street. The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for June keeps well to the promise of its late extensive improvements. The 'lilustrated Varieties' deal entertainingly with the devotion of the early Christians in the Catacombs, under the 'The Good Shepherd in Undergound title of "The Good Shepherd in Undergound Rome." There is an iteresting sketch of the wild but noblehearted convent-girl who was the first to begin the celebration of the month of The Am-June in honor of the Sacred Heart. erican narrative, "Old Days at St. Mary's," is placed in the Maryland counties 50 years ago, by one who was a part of what she writes. Besides the articles given officially as the organ of the League of the Sacred Heart, called the Apostleship of Prayer, the *Missenger* has a highly interesting account of the history of the devotion in China, especially in connection with the issue of its Chinese edition. There is also an article on "St. Aloysius and the Sacred Heart," with a full-page engraving of the paint-ing of the Saint's First Communion, by an artist Joseph E. Barnaby and Miss Eleanor C. Don-nelly, with a touching "Priest's Last Wish" from a famous missionary. This number car-tainly strives hard to be worthy of the Month portant two-hundredth anniversary for the 2nd of July.

of that institution. He became a member of | Company to borrow money and issue debrathe City Corporation in 1841, Mayor in 1847, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion of Montreal Militia in the same year. He was also identified with the Montreal and Lachine Railway, was chairman of the Canada Board of the Grand Trunk Railway, including the Montreal and Champlain and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Companies, on the role that the bovine race play in rural and a director of the International Bridge Company. He was a life member of the

Legislative Council of Canada from May 27th, 1847, to July 1st, 1867, at which time he was called to the Sinate of Canado, and in the same year was appointed member for Victoria in the Legislative Council of this Province. Mr. Ferrier was a Conservative in polifier. Though educated as a Presbyterian, a oppears to have connected himself with the Machedist church shortly after he came to Conside. For many years he was superintendon of the St. James street church Sunday school. He has been President of the Moni rowl B ble society, of the Quebec Temperance "ague, and of the Montreal Temperance and Prohibitory league, and vice-president of the Sabhath School association of Canada and of the French Canadian Missionary society. He was an old member of St. Andrew's society, and acted as its president for several years. He was also a member of the council of Vic toria college, Cobourg. A son and daughter enrvive him-Mr. James Ferrier and Mrs. Torrance. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock to the St. James street Methodist church.

THE LEGISLATURE

Resumes Work After Adjournment-Impor tant Debate about Administration of Jus tice in Montreal-New Magistrates to be Appointed to Preside over the Circuit Court-Meases. Mercier and Taillou and the New Court House-A Budget of News from the Legislative Balls.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,]

QUEBEC, June 4.-Promptly at three o'clock this alternoon Mr. Speaker Marchand ascended the presiding chair and called the House to order after an adjournment of four days. Not more than twenty members were absent, and all the members of the Cabinet and leading figure of the Opposition were in their places with the exception of Messes. Lynch, Poupore and Nantel, who had not yet arrived. After the ordinary routine had been disposed of, the Premier and his colleagues answored a number of important questions put to them by members and which are given below. Then Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice, who has always shown himself a devoted friend of mariners, brought before the House the question of granting a subsidy to the Marine School at Quebec. He frankly admitted he had done al in his power, together with Senator Fortin, to induce the Dominiou Government to belp this institution, which, it is claimed, renders valu able services to those who intend going in allor life. It is practically a training cicool for our navy, as Mr. fercier very properly held, should elucked after by the Dominion as well as the Mercier Marine Hospital, which also receives a subsidy from the province, though, strange enough to say, its insucctors are not allowed within the This question interested more particu portals arly Quebecers: but the attention of Mont realers was awakened when Mr. David moved for all information respecting the appointment of two additional judges in Montreal, as asked for by an act of this Legislature passed last session. Mr. David, in the course of an elaborate expose of the evils attending the adminis

tration of justice in Montreal owing to the neglect of the Dominion Government to appoint three extra judges who were badly needed to come to the relief of the other judges who were over-crowded with work. Many cases were allowed to stand for months and months, much to the detriment of the public interests. Mr. David also referred to the proposed new Court House and clearly demonstrated that something must be done to increase the accommodation and general facilities. The Premier in replying admitted the truth of all Mr. David had said, and said he had done all in his power to remedy the evil by trying to move the Dominion Government in so far as the appointment of judges were effect that if Mr. Taillon was really appointed they would like to see him ascend the Bench. This brought Mr. Taillon to his feet with the "I am not appointed, and I am not to be, either." Then Mr. Mercier and remark, anxious to be, either." Mr. Taillon both gave their views on the Court House question. Mr. Taillon said he was willing to stand by the Government to induce the Dominion authorities to appoint the judges to question. Mr. David's idea in bringing the matter up was to secure an expres-sion of opinion. I have been in aion of formed that Attorney-General Turcotte will introduce a bill providing for the appointment of two magistrates at Montreal at \$3,000, to preside over the Circuit Court so as to relieve the Superior Court judges to a certain ex tent, and to enable them to dispose of the busi ness of the higher courts. No doubt this mov will give satisfaction to the bench, bar and pub-lic. As to the Court House scheme, nothing is decided, though opinion here seems to be in favor of enlarging the present building by an extension on the St. Gabriel church site. As it has been completed that a new building oppo-inte the Court House would cost over \$1,500.000 the idea has been abandoned for the present.

tures.-Mr. Boyer. Bill (No. 94) to authorize the sale of certain immoveables substituted in favor of the children of Louis Arthur Zotique Pouliot .- Mr. Dechene (L'Islet),

QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice-Has the Government received the following petition from the French Canadians of Lowell, Massachusetts? If so, what does it intend to do in the matter? Io the Honorable Members of the Facentire Coun

cil of the Province of Oucbec : "GENTLEMEN,-The humble petition of the

undersigned, residents of the city of Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of North America, represents :

"That they are the loyal subjects of Her " Majesty, Queen Victoria, and wish to return " and live in the Province of Quebec, to settle on Government lands; but, that the major-ity of the undersigned and others are unable to comp y with the conditions of the present law respecting the Ottawa Valley; and, consequently, by their petition, suggest that the law be amended white selling lots of one hundred acres in the said valley and in the town ships at thirty cents per acre. payable in one payment, when the location ticket is granted ; that ten acres be put under cultivation with-in four years from the date of the locat on ticket; that a house, at least sixteen feet by twenty be put up on said lot within four jears; that the settler be not obliged to reside on the lot before the expiration of the four years, from the date of the location ticket; such exemption to apply only French-Canadian settlers, residing in the United States. In default of the settler ful-filling the aforesaid conditions, he, as well as his heirs and assigns, to forfeit all his rights to the said lot as regards ownership, buildings, clearings and cultivations, without any claim against the government. But if such settler, against the government. against the government. Dut it such settler, being a subject of Her Majesty, and residing in the United States, at the time his location ticket is assued, goes to reside upon the lot within four years after having fulfilled all the conditions above mentioned, the Government of the Province of Quebec shall be obliged to grant him his Letters Patent. "And your Petitioners will ever pray

Mr. Mercier.-The petition has not as yet been received, but, as the question is of the greatest importance, the Government hopes that it will be laid properly before the House, when it will be attended to. Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).-1. What was

the salary of Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick for his services in the inquiries respecting certain superintendents of colonization works in the county of Bonaventure ?

2. What was the total amount of the av pences, salary, &c., incurred for the services of that gentleman in connection with such inquiries

Mr. Mercier. -His salary amounted to \$360

and his travelling expenses to \$80 Mr. Martin (Bonaventure) -1. What was the salary of Mr. Achille Carrier, of Quebec, for his services in the inquiries respecting superintendents of colouization works in the county of Bonaventure ? 2. What was the total amount of the expenses

travelling expenses, salary, &c., incurred for the services of that gentleman in connection with such inquiries ? Mr. Mercier-He received \$215 out of the

amount given Mr. Langelier for 35 days' service COLONIZATION FRAUDS IN BONAVENTURE.

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure)-Is the Govern ment aware that a magistrate was brought from Quebec to Bonaventure to swear in Mr. Chrys-ostome Langelier as a justice of the peace? If so what was the amount of travelling and other expenses caused by the swearing in of Mr. Mrysostoms Langelier as a justice of the peace? Mr. Mercier-Yes, Mr. Storey, Clerk of the Peace, was sent from Quebec to swear in Mr. Langelier. The amount received by the latter WAS \$500.

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure)-What was the mount of all other expenses, including those of the bailiff, and all other costs occasioned by the inquiries respecting certain superintendents of colonization works in the county of Bonaventure ?

Mr Mercier replied, giving details showing that amounts paid out amounted to about \$25. Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).-What is the total amount of expenses, costs, &c., paid by the Government to the witnesses summoned to appear at New Carlisle in the prosecutions brought by the Crown against Mesara. James Robertson, Frs. Giroux and Jean Lefebvre, and

at Montreal on the 24th March, 1888, by pass ing an act to that effect.

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the 24h. 1888 :--Resolved, That the practice of allowing ice of

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inferior quality to be collected for refrigerating purposes is a danger to pulk health, as it is im-possible to prevent its being sold for use in private houses. . That in a country where unlimited supplies of poor ice can be procured the municipalities should pass by laws to prevent the storage and sale of ice that is not obtained from the purest sources. That the practice of taking ice from abandoned quarries to sell it to the public for water or for refrigeration is con-demned by the Provincial Board of Health. That all the municipalities should prevent traders and other persons from taking ice elsewhere than in running streams and rivers or in large lakes and even then only in such portions of the stream, river or lake which are sufficiently removed from all sources of contamination (such as drains, refuse from factories, &c.,) so that the ice may be quite pure. That the water which cannot be drank in Summer is equally

unfit to be taken in the form of ice in winter. Certified, ELZEAR PELLETIES, Sec.

Mr. Mercier - All local municipal councils are empowered to act in such cases by section 608 of the Code of civil procedure.

Mr. Lenneux-Does the Government intend to have the Gazette des Campagnes distributed gratuitously amongst the agricultural clubs of this Province?

Mr. Mercier-Yes, orders have been given to that effect.

Mr. Faucher de Saint-Maurice-Does the Government, in the interest of public security and for the better protection of human life, intend to compel every railway company to fur-nish annually a statement of the bridges and culverts on their lines the nature of the work done, of the materials employed and the date of building ?

Mr. Mercier replied at length reviewing the powers of the Government in such matters and stating that the provisions of the Railway Act would be enforced.

Mr. LeBlanc-Has the salary of Mr. Allan Hamilton, employed in the office of the Clerk of the Crown and the Peace at Montreal, been increased since the lat of February, 1887? If so, at whose request was it increased, what was the amount of such increase, and why was it granted ?

Mr. Turcoste-Mr. Hamilton's salary has been increased to \$1,460 because Mr. Schiller was not replaced, and also because, since Mr. Beaumont left the office, he is the only English-speaking employe in the office and fills a responsible posi

Honorable Mr. Flynn-Does the Government intend to submit this session, for the considera-tion of this House, a Bill to extend the electoral franchise?

Mr. Mercier-No, not this session.

Mr. LeBlanc-Has the Government or any of its members been informed by Mr. L. O. David, member for Montreal East, or by any other person: 1. That Edouard Turgeon, de-puty prothonotary and employé of the Mcn-treal Court House, had ceased to attend his office for some time past? 2. That he has not returned thereto? 3. That during such time he worked in convertion with the action in the worked in connection with the election in the county of Laval ?

Mr. Mercier-No, this is the first time the Government has heard of this.

Mr. Hall-Has the Government distributed any copies of the Municipal Code in English? Mr. Gagnon-The Code is being distributed

with as much speed as possible. Mr. Hall-Is it the intention of the Govern-ment to abolish the office of Fire Marshal in the city of Montreal!

Mr. Mercier-Not now.

Mr. Dechene (L'Islet)-1, How much has Hon. Mr. Turcotte received from Government for salary during the time he acted, ad interim, a Commissioner of Crown Lands and Attorney General? 2. How much did he receive for travelling expenses

Mr. Mercier-Nothing.

THE SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION.

Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice moved for an order of the House for copies of the report of the officer in charge of the School of Navigation at Quebec. In support of his motion he held that the school was rendering valuable service to the country, and he hoped that the Government subsidy, though admitting vould continue its that the Dominion Government should take this school under its control.

Mr. Mercier spoke in the same sense, as the school dwelt with a matter coming within the

speak the true sentiments of the Catholics of their time, they are likely to experience the same repudiation that has befallen the State priests under the Government of Prussia. In that country, as related by The Universe. it was the Falk law of April 22ad, 1875, to the Government. Of all the priests who accepted the patronage and pay of the Govkept company with Christ on the cross, and of whom only one came to his senses before it was too late. In the whole drama that commenced with the expulsion of the Jeanits, and which is now nearly, though not quite ended, the State pricets were emphatically the villains of the play, and the embodiments of the archfiend. They have had their day, like described as a Scotch terrier where one could not tell which was the head and which the tail."

So has it ever been, so will it ever be with priests who sell themselves to such governments as those of England and Prussia.

THE OLD COLORS OF THE 100TH.

A deserved rebuke has been administered to the Militia Department by the Ottawa Journal for its penuriousness in not providing a proper escort for the old colors of the 100th Prince of Walcs Royal Canadian Regiment on the occasion of their transfer to a final resting place in the library of Parlia. ment. The Journal thinks the manner in which the tattered remains of the colors were treated is a proof of a lack of national sentiment, and refers to the honor paid in the motherland and in the States to "the rage that remain of the colors which have fluttered above brave men serving their country." The writer then goes on to remark that "Lord Dafferin will feel he was rather "impertinent in taking the trouble to secure "for us and send thousands of miles to us, aome tattered pieces of silk to which we pay a half contemptuous attention when we get them, leaving them lying in a departmental block for eight months, and then "sourrying them into a permanent abiding place in a second-hand way. It would ' have been so easy to make, a pleasant little 'stir over the things. It would have been so easy for the Minister of Militia to have "arranged to have here for a day, to honor the reception of the colors, the survivors in 'Canada of the officers of the Royal Cana. diane. There are only a few of them. "They are not, as a rule, men able to spare

LITERARY REVIEW

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Despite the fire, the June issue of the American Magazine is an exceptionally brilwhich aimed to make the priests subservient liant number. The illustrations and letter press are excellent, and the contents varied and entertaining. Among the notable features is an interesting and finely illustrated ernment only two are left. These The paper on "Oar Defences from an Army Universe compares to "the two thieves who Standpoint," by Gen. O. O. Howard; hent company with Christ on the cross Mire. Gen. John A. Logan contributes a graceful article on "The Art of Entertaining," a sul ject she is well qualified by experience to handle; and George Edgar Montgomery has a charming paper on " Dickens on the American Stage," that will be read with much interest by the great army of the distinguished noveliss's friends. This article is illustrated by portraits of leading actors, showing their conception of Dickens' characters. The month furnishes Zitelia Cocke other specimens of the currish tribe, and with the text for a pretty poem, "Jone." what is left of them now is like the Adulla- "Barbados, The Elbow Island," is demite party which Mr. Bright in his best days scribed in an illustrated paper by described as a South tornia mborn on Dr. William F. Hutchinson. The concluding portion of "My Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite" is as interesting as the May instalment ; it shows in a graphic manner the utter helplessness of our large citles against mobs that are armed with dynamite, and indicates what remedies should immediately be adopted. Juel Benton has resurrected some charming verses of Coleridge that do not ap. pear in the current editions of that post's works. Another illustrated article is "Ecuador and her Oities," by Wm. E. Curtis. Hamlin Garland contributes snother of his poeticprose descriptions of "Boy Life on the Prairie," dealing with the time "Between Hay an' Grass." Other poems are "The Sky and the Wood," by Geo. W. Bungay, and "Evening," by Clarence H. Urner. In this instalment of "Two Coronets," May Agnes Tincker brings her readers back to New England. As it develops, the story shows great power. The number contains three short stories of merit: "Dinner for Two," by Elia W. Peattle; "In His Own Country," by Marsh Ellis Ryan, and "From Out the Pines," by B. Werdan. The depart-ments under the general caption of "Our Cabinet" are unusually full and interesting, Dr. W. F. Hutchinson speaks of "Summer Exer-cise for Women." In the Editor's Study are discussed interesting questions of the day ; Literary and Book Reviews, and Timely

Topics are particularly interesting. "The Partfolio" this month is devoted to a humorous sketch Venlitled "Doctors Tuttle and Cox.

THE SHERP. A practical treatise on the raising of sheep in Canada by Mr. Eugene Cas-grain, member of the Council of Agriculture the Province of Quebec. Second edition, illustrated by 22 engravings, revised, cor-rected and enlarged by the author, with an introduction by Mr. J. C. Chapais, special officer of the generatment of agriculture of the Province of Quebec. Montreal : Eusepe Senecal & Son, publishers, No. 20 St. Vin-cent street, 1888.

nages, from the publishing house of Mesers. Senecal & Son, Montreal 11 is a practical irretize on the raising of sheep in Canada, and "much time or money for sp. dal purposes, dian agriculturists. The breatise of Mr. Cas. to be a member of the Canadian directorate

THE LATE HON. JAMES FERRIER.

Bon, James Ferrier, Senator and M.L.C., who has been seriously ill for a formight, died Wednesday last. Mr. Ferrier was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, on October 22, 1800. He received a rudimentary education in one of the parish schools for which the Northern Kingdom is famous, and was then apprenticed to a mercantile house in Perth. In 1821 he emigrated to Canada, and in 1823 began business on Notre Dame street, his store hon-verted from a dwelling) being the first to be opened on that now crowded mercantile thoroughfare. After thirteen years he retired from business with a competency. The We are in receipt of the above work of 72 ages, from the publishing house of Mess a with Austin Ouvillier and Albert Far-enceal & Son, Montreal 11 is a practical nis, opened the Montreal branch of the Bank ot British North America, and since

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GENEBAL BUSINESS.

The annual reports of the St. Joseph and St. Pierre societies of Montreal were laid on the table by the Sueaker.

The Legislative Council Bill, viz: "To pro vide for the replacing of originals of cartain statutes destroyed in fire of Parliament Buildings was read a first time.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS.

Bill intituled : "An act to amend section 351 of the Quebec Election Act."-Mr. LeBlanc. Bill intituled : "An act to amend article 2157 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada."-Mr. Cardin.

Bill intituled : "An act to render valid cer tain non-contentious proceedings on which the stamps required by law were not affixed by the late P. J. U. Baudry, prothonotary of the dis trict of Beauharnois."-Mr. Bisson.

Bill intituled : "An act respecting butter and cheese factories."—Hon. Mr. Mercier. Bill intituled : "An act to protect horses from glanders and farcy."—Mr. Robidoux.

THE NASHUA, N.H., CONVENTION.

On the calling of the orders of the day this afternoon, the Premier moved a resolution, seconded by Hon. L. O. Taillon, leader of the Opposition, appointing Measure. L. O. David and Faucher de Saint Maurice to officially re-present the Legislature of Quebec at the convention of French Canadians to be hald at Nashua, N.H. on the 26th, 27th and 28th June next, at which President Cleveland and the Governor of the State are expected to be preent. He spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution and was followed by the leader of the opposition both of whom distinct-ly stated that the object of the convention was most commendable as they were meeting to devise means of proving their nationality and their religion. Mr. David had been selected because he was president general of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and Mr. Faucher because he had always shown himself the champion of the of the Government. french canadians of the United States. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice-Does the Govrench canadians of the United States. Genera Faucher and David returned thanks for

PRIVATE BILLS.

he honor done them in eloquent terms.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to the committee on Private

Bill (No. 64) to further amend the Act of the Bill (No. 63) to incorporate an end the Act of the former Province of Canada, 12 Victoria, chapter 148.—Mr. David. Bill (No. 43) to incorporate "L'Union des Tailleurs de Chir de Quebec,"—Honorable Mr.

Bill (No. 99) to authorize the Royal Electric

also the amount of the expenses of the bailiff entrusted with the subpornas?

Mr. Mercier.-The cost of the witnesses was

\$195.53. Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).-Is the Government aware that a bailiff or bailiffs were sent from Quebec to Bonaventure to serve subprenas upon the witnesses for the Crown summoned to appear in Quebec in the prosecutions against Mersrs, Frs. Giroux and James Robertson, superintendents of colonization works? If so. what is the amount of all the expenses, tra-velling expenses, &c., of such bailiff or bailiffs for going to the County of Bonaventure to serve such subponas? Mr. Mercier-Yes; a constable of the Prov-

incial Police was sent down for that purpose. The sum paid him for expenses was \$23,19 in each case.

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure) - What is the amount of the travelling expenses, etc., of all the witnesses summoned by the Crown to appear in Quebec in the presecutions against Messrs. Frs. Giroux and Jas. Robertson, superintendents of colonization works in the county of Bonaventure? Mr. Mercier-The expenditure in the case of

Giroux amounted to \$171, and in that of Robertson \$134.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice.-Does the Government intend to cause to be printed the return (16) of the 10th March, 1887, to an order return (10) of the 10th March, 1887, to an order of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 31st May, 1886, for copies of the last report on Canada and Labrador, addressed to the Honor-able Commissioner of Crown Lancs, by Mr. Henri de Puyjalon ? This report stops at

page 9. Mr. Mercier - This is a question for the joint committee on printing to decide. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice-Does, the Go-

ernment intend to repeal the Civil Service Examination Act? Mr. Mercier.-No, on the contrary the act

will be enforced and orders have been lately given to that effect. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice-Does the Gov-

ernment intend to amend section 5 of the act 40 ernment intend to amend section 5 of the act 40 Victoria, chapter 7, so as to apply, out of cer-tain sums remaining every year, of the moneys voted for agricultural sociaties a sufficient amount to subsidize an agronomical station for

the Province of Quebec? Mr. Mercier-The Legislature of Quebec passed a bill during last session dealing with this matter.

Mr. Blanchet-What is the amount of the teacher's pension and superannuation fund, the number of teachers receiving a pension, and the total amount of the pensions paid since

total amount of the pensions paid since January, 1887? Mr. Gagnon—The amount of the fund is \$159,625.61, the number of teachers 103, and the amount of pensions paid since 1887 is \$29,484. Mr. LeBlanc—Does the Government intend to abolish the toll gates on the bridges and turn-pike roads in the County of Lavel, and gener-ally throughout this Province, during this ses-sion ?

Mr. Mercier-There is no special reason to confer this benefit on the County of Laval, though the question is under the consideration

ernment of the Province of Quebes intend to take part in the approaching universal exhibi-tion to be held in Paris, either officially or by against the expenses or a portion of the expenses of exhibitors from this Province ? Mr. Mercier—The official answer given a few

months ago by the Secretary of State, seems to have decided of the non-participation of the country in that exhibition, no applications hav-ing been made for help to this Government. Mr. Faucher: de Saint, Maurice-Does, the Government intend to carry out the conclusions of the minutes of the meeting of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, Leid

jurisdiction of the Federal power. MONTREAL COURT HOUSE AND JEDGES.

A very interesting debate took place this afternoon in the House on a motion made by Mr. David for the copy of the order in Council and of the proclamation respecting the appoint-ment of two additional judges in Montreal, and took occasion to blame the Dominion Govern-ment for not having submitted to the constithis important question. The administration of justice in Montreal greatly suffered for the want of acc.mmodation and the want of judges.

The public suffered by this neglect on the part of the Dominion authorities. He hoped that the Government would take some decisive measure in this matter.

Mr. Mercier replied stating that he had three times requested the Dominion to accede to the wishes of the Province, but had received no answer. He fully recognized the right of Mondation. As fully 13,000 cases had been brought before the Circuit Court alone in Montreal, some change must be made. The Government bad given full consideration to the question, of erecting a new Court House but as yet had came to no decision. As it was believed that it would cost \$1,500,000 to erect a new building in front of the City Hall, he thought that it was better to attempt to remedy temporarily this state of things. He would favor the Circuit Court being removed to La Mincre building on the Jacques Cartier Square, which would much improve the accomodation in the present Court House. He would be in favor of appointing two new judges for the Circuit Court at \$3,000 per annum. This was, of course, meroly a project, but he would like to hear from other mam

bers of the House. Mr. Taillon was not favorable to a new building, as the province could not afferd the amount which would be required. With regard to the Minerve building, it was altogether unfit and unsuitable for the purpose mentioned-by the

Premier. Mr. Mercier asked Mr. Taillon if he did not believe that the Dominion Government could not be induced to take the present Court House for the offices of the different branches of its service in Montreal,

Mr. Taillon thought there was not the slightest hope to be placed in such an eventuality. He was in favor of extending the present building on the site of the old St. Gabriel Church building. The sum of \$200,000 already voted was quite sufficient for the present.

Mr. David followed and insisted upon some thing being done.

After some further discussion the motion dropped.

MONTBEAL COURT HOUSE.

Mr. LeBlanc moved for an order of the House for copies of the contracts entered into by the present Government with certain trades-men in relation to the repairs and alterations made and still being made to the Montreal Court House; also a statement giving the names of the said tradesmen, the sums of money received by them and the claims they still have against the Government, with details in both cases of the work for which such sums were

paid them by the Government, and of the claims made against the Government. Mr. Mercier in speaking on this motion said that the improvements in the court house had given general satisfaction. They would cost about \$10,000 apart from the repairs made in

other parts of the building. Mr. David said that with the elevators the immense stairs c uld be done away with, and with an expanditure of \$25,000 the court house could be, made to meet the requirements of the public

After remarks from Messrs. Taillon and LeBlanc the motion was carried.