

with the solvent chemicals of progressive mankind, and what man among the sons of men has best sounded the infinite abysses of society, and has the strong will to stay abuse or prompt reform? Who will best work in the terrestrial treadmill of the celestial orbits the higher motives of men? These questions must always be uppermost and supreme.

THE PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

Moderate in expression, temperate in tone, but undeniably firm, the manifesto issued by the Parnellites at Dublin yesterday commands the respectful attention of the world. The circumstances under which the Papal rescript was issued, its spirit in which it has been received, the results likely to flow from it, all combine to give it the character of an international question which must be studied on its merits in relation to affairs purely human.

No one questions the authority of the Pope in matters of faith and morals, and Protestants as well as Catholics will readily admit the moral soundness of the principles laid down by His Holiness. But the position of Ireland in relation to England and the sort of legislation which the stronger nation imposes on the weaker must be taken into consideration. These do not relate to faith and morals except in an abstract. Were the two nations on an equality in matters of faith, were the English people and Government amenable in the same sense as the Irish people and the National League to the authority of the Pope, there would be some hope of a rescript from Rome modifying and finally adjusting existing difficulties.

But when we see a powerful nation, which refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Pope, trampling upon the liberties of a defenceless people, whose submission to the Holy Father is undoubted, and when these people are driven to the extreme point where they have to make a final stand for self-preservation, the whole aspect of the morality of the means they must employ becomes changed. The commandment says "Thou shalt not kill," but there are circumstances under which the taking of life is justifiable and necessary.

The same rule applies in the conflict of nations deprived of the means and the hope of winning redress for their wrongs by force, and having failed to soften the hearts of their oppressors by laying bare the evils from which they are suffering, having not only failed to obtain pity or mercy, but, by their own weakness, only inviting more grinding and exasperating tyranny, the people of Ireland adopted measures to obtain justice which may not be defensible on grounds of abstract morality but which, as weapons of self defence in circumstances of extreme peril, are righteous and absolutely in accordance with the higher law. This point is well put by Mr. John P. Sattin in a letter to the Lincoln, Neb., N., wherein he writes—

"The plan of campaign and boycotting were adopted by the Irish people as weapons to defend themselves against a Government which the Irish nation claims is an alien and usurping Government, and did they have a prospect of success, the people of Ireland had a perfect right to take up arms and drive their enemies into the sea. Unable to take up arms, they adopted other and less violent means. If the Pope could condemn the lesser, he could also in the greater, and if Ireland acknowledged the Pope's interference to be right, then she surrendered her first privilege of nationhood."

Viewed in this way, the struggle must and shall continue till the Government of England concedes liberty and justice to Ireland. The Irish people ask no more than that they shall enjoy the ordinary rights and privileges of British subjects. One great party in England is willing and anxious that they should, and it is but a question of time till they will. The struggle of centuries is thus drawing to a happy close for all concerned.

BRITISH TREATMENT OF IRISH AND SCOTCH EMIGRANTS.

The Boston Republic makes some pertinent comments on the very notable difference between the manner in which the British Government expatriates the individuals whom its tyrannical laws have rendered paupers in Ireland, and that in which it now proposes to send out of their own country the Scotch crofters who have recently been creating trouble for it in the Highlands. When an Irish pauper is to be sent out of Ireland by state emigration, he is given a stowage passage in an overcrowded steamer, handed a shilling or two, and told to look out for himself when the vessel lands him at his destination. The Scotch crofter is to get far better treatment than this. A bill was introduced in the Commons the other day by Advocate McDonald, of Scotland, providing for an appropriation of £10,000 to promote crofter emigration from the Highlands, in addition to the sum raised by private subscriptions. Under the provisions of this bill each family of crofters, whose members consent to emigrate, will receive from the Government £120, with the privilege of twelve years in which to repay it, while land, free of all cost, will be given by the Canadian Government. Emigration under such conditions may easily be preferable to remaining in the congested districts of the Scotch Highlands, where there seems to be but little question but what the population is too dense. But why, it will naturally be asked, does not the British Government treat its Irish subjects, when it compels them to emigrate, in the same manner that it now proposes to use the Scotch crofters? There is no reason why it should discriminate between the two classes, and yet for years and years it has been shipping Irish men and women out of Ireland without making the slightest provision for them in the land to which it sends them. The very different manner in which it now declares its intention of aiding the Scotch crofters to establish them-

selves in Canada is the strongest possible condemnation of the policy it has so long pursued in Ireland in matters of emigration, and another forcible contradiction of the stupid statement that Ireland has no more reason to complain of British misrule than Scotland has. There is no similarity whatever between the treatment England bestows upon the inhabitants of the two countries.

A ROMAN VIEW.

We are glad to learn from so excellent an authority as the correspondent at Rome of the Liverpool Catholic Times that Irish ecclesiastics in position there have not shared in the spirit of trepidation that has been so prevalent, but have calmly held that the decree will and must, when understood and properly applied, be an advantage, and that the Irish people will listen to and obey their Bishops when the Brief is issued. It is said, and with truth, that the Holy Office is not a contemptuous tribunal, but simply a tribunal which judges on the morality of certain acts. It judges, consequently, on the act in a general way, without taking notice when and by whom it has been committed. The decision does not interfere with the rights of the people, their politics or national aspirations, but only declares such and such a thing, right or wrong, gives the answer accordingly as the case is stated. The Irish people have in Rome as their proxy the learned and clear-headed Archbishop of Dublin, whose thorough grasp of every question he handles makes him a master of the position. He has already placed a summary of his report before the Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, and will have the opportunity of stating fully the Irish question in all its bearings. This brief will strengthen his hand, and enable him, in the name of the Bishops, clergy, and Irish people, to disclaim those excesses and that injustice which have been practised in many cases, which were no part of the national programme or the Plan of Campaign, and which all true Nationalists condemn as strongly as the Holy Office. There is a very general opinion in Rome among the friends of Ireland that solid good will spring out of this decree, though they do not agree as to the means that have been used to force the Holy Office to speak, or the agencies that have been brought into action. Still, they have no fear as to the issue.

THE MONGOLIAN SWARM.

Imperial Federationists will find solid food for reflection in the despatches by cable from Australia to-day. The action of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in rushing through the House a bill for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants from that colony will rudely awaken the dreamers of a United Empire to the immensity of the practical difficulties that stand in the way of the realization of their schemes. They must now see that the many widely-separated, rapidly developing young nations which have sprung from and owe allegiance to the British Isles, have interests antagonistic to and irreconcilable with the interests of the mother land.

Yet the loyalty of the colonies cannot be doubted. In the event of England being forced into a foreign war there is not one of her many dependencies but would espouse her quarrel and furnish men and means for her defence. Nevertheless, it is plain that the colonies have destinies of their own to fulfil, and whatever may be the exigencies of Imperial politics, the care of themselves must, as time advances and their power increases, predominate over all other considerations.

England, by reason of the great strides Russia is making in Asia, has the strongest reasons for conciliating the Government of China, and though the people of Australia may be and doubtless are anxious to fall in with the ideas of Imperial policy, they cannot in doing so go the length of submitting their country to be overrun by the Chinese.

The Mongolian hive is swarming. The hordes now being let loose on what we term western civilization contain in themselves qualities of thrift, industry, ingenuity, and steadfastness, supplemented by a philosophy and social system at variance with and in many respects abhorrent to Christian ideas of religion and morality. They cannot be assimilated by the white race, and wherever the two races come into direct contact the whites find themselves unable to cope with them, because they can live, thrive and grow wealthy under conditions that would be misery and starvation to white men. Thus it will be seen that there is a problem of the first magnitude in the question put by Nye:—

"Is civilization a failure, and is the Caucasian played out?"

Self-preservation, however, is still the first law of nature, and Chinese immigration simply presents to the colonists the question whether the white race or the Mongolian shall possess the vast new countries which they have discovered, conquered and are settling? We are all familiar with the oft-quoted boast of English writers that the "Anglo-Saxon" race and language are destined to rule throughout the world, but here comes John Chinaman to dispute the claim. He swarms as the Norway rat swarmed after the black rat, and unless the white man keeps him out he will eat him out by force of his limitless fecundity and capacity for thriving on garbage.

Such being the elements of the problem, Imperial interests must give way to an undeniable necessity. This may not suit British objects just now, but it is not better either that England should lose India than that she should see her colonies converted from dependencies of the British lion to dependencies of the yellow dragon.

Simplicity is the ornament of a great mind. Ideas are lost in a jungle of words. The character of beauty is destroyed by ornate display.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CLAIMS OF ANGLICANISM, being an examination of the articles of the Church of England. By Thomas Davis, Pt., Toronto, 1888.

The series of papers in this work were written in review of the absurd claim set up by certain members of the Anglican communion at Toronto "that the Church of England is the original Catholic Church in its purity." The reverend author takes each of the 39 Articles in turn and submits it to scriptural and logical examination, showing conclusively how spurious and contrary to history and authority is the Anglican claim.

ANNALS OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. Vol. II. No. 1. Levis, May, 1888.

This publication is issued by the directors of Levis College. The contents of the current number are:—Introductory.—Letter of approbation of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec.—Our Publication.—Saint Anne de Beaupre (poetry).—Pastoral Letter of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau concerning the archconfraternity of St. Anne de Beaupre.—"He ascended into Heaven."—The worship and patronage of Saint Anne; Legend of St. Anne and St. Joachim.—St. Anne de Beaupre.—Condition.

Alden's new illustrated weekly magazine is certainly one of the brightest, handsomest and most readable of the literary papers—of course it is the cheapest, for Alden publishes it for \$1.00 a year; specimen copy free. Especially interesting papers in the last issue are: Lew Vanderpoole on Romance in Fiction; Frederic Hastings on John Ruskin's Forge; and Edmund Gosse on Henrik Ibsen, the Scandinavian poet, which is accompanied by a fine portrait. It is a good paper for every home library. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York; 218 Clark street, Chicago.

"THE NOVELIST." Alden's new weekly Magazine, which is devoted entirely to American fiction, is a remarkably attractive and popular enterprise. Every reader interested in high-class fiction should send to the publisher for a free specimen copy. The first completed story is Robert Timon's, A Pessimist, an uncommonly bright, readable story, making about 200 pages, which is sold in paper for 15 cents, or in cloth, 35 cents, post-paid. It would not be easy to name a novel in which the conversation has so much wit, humor and clever dexterity, sustained throughout with such unflagging vivacity. There is not a single dull page in the book. Moreover, it has—what was so much decried by Charles Darwin—a good ending. The hero is thoroughly cured of his pessimism. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York and Chicago.

ALDEN'S LIBRARY MAGAZINE. Among the notable articles in the Library Magazine for May, are the following:—The Negro Question in the United States, by George W. Cable; the concluding paper on the Constitution of the United States, by Hon. B. J. Phelps, U.S. Minister to Great Britain; the fourth of a series of scholarly articles on Post-Talmudic Hebrew Literature, by Dr. Bernhard Plek; the article on Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet of Nuremberg, from the Westminster Review, is very curious; Snowed-up in Arcady, by Rev. Dr. Jessup, is one of the most enjoyable papers found in last month's English magazines; Cardinal Manning's Plea for the Worthless, is very timely, and worth universal reading; the critique upon Mr. Froude's West Indies is sound and appreciative; the Earl of Meath gives a general account of "A Model Factory" in England; Miss Frances Power Cobbe discusses the "Education of the Emotions," and opens up a suggestive train of thought, as also does the paper on "Domestic Service and Democracy." The editor is miscellany, entitled "Current Thought," is unusually full and interesting. The issue contains 106 pages, in large type; an extraordinary amount of high-class literature for the price of \$1 a year, or 10c a copy. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York, 218 Clark street, Chicago.

MACMILLAN'S SUMMER READING LIBRARY. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., of New York, the first three numbers of the above series of novels—"Marzo's Crucifix," by F. Marion Crawford; "Chris," by W. Norris; "Jenny's Children," by Mrs. Bartley. The works in this library are issued weekly at a uniform price of 50 cents a number, and, if we may judge of what is coming by those before us, we can confidently recommend the series to lovers of sound, healthy, high class fiction. "Jenny's Children," an Irish story in which Father Paul Conroy, a good, noble priest, figures prominently, and in which much that is beautiful in life is finely portrayed, held our attention absorbed till we finished the tale. The others are all good in their way, their principal claim being the development of the highest ideals in English life and character. The style in which these books are got up is particularly attractive, the paper being of extra good quality, the type large and clear, and the typographical execution excellent in all respects. We predict for this Library a brilliant success.

THOROLD BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the 31st of this month. Persons holding tickets, and who have not as yet returned the duplicates, are requested to do so before the date of the drawing. The prizes to be drawn for are numerous, various, choice, and many very valuable. The Thorold Bazaar promises to be the finest ever held in Ontario. 39-5

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.

Group is a disease which strikes quickly and severely. To be prepared for this dangerous disease a bottle of Iggard's Yellow Oil should be kept in the house; it is a prompt and sure remedy.

WHERE DIVORCES ARE SCARCE.

Chicago girl—You have been engaged three years? How primitive! Why, in Chicago long engagements are very unfashionable. Three years! Time thrown away. Omaha girl—Oh, a year or so, more or less, doesn't matter here. When we got married we stay married.

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

The four cardinal points of health are the stomach, the liver, the kidneys and the blood; any failure of the action brings disease and derangement to the whole system. Regulate their condition with Barcock Blood Bitters to secure perfect health.

A YARD WILL DO.

Miss Brown—Can't you spare me a little more money this week, pa? That's a dear, good father! Brown—How much do you want, child. "Oh, only enough to buy cloth for a bathing suit." "Of course, my dear, of course. Here is a quarter."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Debate on the Inter-Provincial Conference Opened—Talented Review of the Resolutions by the Gifted Premier—Provincial Autonomy and Provincial Rights Upheld—An Interesting Debate—General Business in the House.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Legislature has now got to work in earnest after the adjournment. The Premier opened the session to-day by an eloquent address on the Inter-Provincial resolutions, which lasted several hours, and was listened to with great interest. The debate promises to be one of the most interesting for many years. The Opposition are preparing to resist; but Mr. Mercier's telling speech has disconcerted them considerably, and it will be impossible for them to destroy its effects.

Mr. Mercier was in fine condition and voice when he rose at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon to move the House into committee on the resolutions adopted at the Inter-Provincial Conference respecting amendments of the British North America Act. Owing to the adjournment, quite a large number of members had not yet arrived. For the purpose of saving time, he suggested that one or two speeches should be made on the general motion before the House went into committee, and that the separate resolutions could be discussed afterwards.

Mr. Taillon was, however, in favor of any member wishing to speak on the general tendency of the resolutions being given the opportunity of doing so. Mr. Mercier therefore began his address, and invited the House to discuss the resolutions with calmness and moderation. The consideration of these resolutions were of the most vital importance to the country as they related to the constitution itself. The resolutions of the conference were not those of a party and were not intended to benefit a party. The conference, he began by saying, had not been called for the purpose of embarrassing the Federal Government in the slightest degree. The Premier proceeded to make a statement by way of preface, the remarks he had made at the opening of the conference as follows:—

"The government which has taken the initiative in connection with this conference deems it its duty to declare at once that the conference must not be considered in the light of a hostile move against the Federal authorities, but its sole object is to endeavor to solve in the general interest of Canada, such difficulties as the general interest of the country has shown to exist in the relations between the General and the Provincial Governments."

"The Government of Quebec desires that our Federal institutions be maintained, and in order that their maintenance and proper working may be secured, it asks you to solve in the general interest of the country, such difficulties as the general interest of the country has shown to exist in the relations between the General and the Provincial Governments."

"In meeting to-day for the purpose of discussing the general interests of the Confederation and of the Provinces, and of ascertaining the defects and omissions in the working of our Constitution, we must admit that we but imitate the example set by the most distinguished statesmen of confederated countries, in which, at various periods of their history, it has been found necessary to do what we are doing. I can give you no more convincing proof than the feeling which prompted the idea of this conference was devoid of all hostility against the Federal power, than by reminding you that, following to the letter the motto made by the most distinguished statesmen of confederated countries, we have specially invited the Federal authorities to take part in our deliberations, in order to assist us with their experience and their good will. It is with sincere regret that I am compelled to inform you that those authorities have declined the friendly invitation we tendered them."

"I may safely say that the result of this conference will establish the sincerity of this declaration and that our labors, inspired by the most enlightened patriots and guided by the experience of the distinguished men whom I see about me, will be beneficial to the general interests of Canada and specially further those of the provinces which we respectively represent."

He was as earnest now as he was then. They did not wish to snub confederation. From this would result a consolidated confederation. It was the province by its Legislature which had convened this conference, and, therefore, its honor was at stake now. He appealed to men of both parties to consider this important matter in the light that it should. Four provinces had responded to the invitation of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. The Premier stated that the invitations sent to the provinces, stated that he regretted that Sir John A. Macdonald had not taken part, stating in his answer "that it appears to us that it would answer no good purpose to send representatives to this conference." The delegates present were authorized representatives of the immense majority of the population of the Dominion.

The Premier declared that he hoped that the Dominion Government would meet the representatives of the Provinces shortly in England when the resolutions would be submitted to the Imperial authorities. On the disallowance and autonomy of Provinces he had no doubt that they would come to an understanding. The power of disallowance which the resolutions had dealt with was probably the most important one granted by the constitution of the country. It was a power which gave a higher authority the right of disallowing a land constitutionally adopted by all the branches of the Legislature of a country. Incidentally Mr. Mercier held that the Lieut. Governor represented the Queen, and not another power, as had been claimed, and he insisted particularly on this point. In discussing the question of disallowance, he would be prepared to accept any suggestions which he might consider proper. In asking that the power of disallowance be given to the Imperial Government, they wanted that it should be exercised as previously to confederate times, when well known that the Imperial authorities never disallowed a law from the colonies, except when it clashed with Imperial interests, except the bill introduced by the late Mr. Holt to reduce the salary of the Governor-General. This law had been disallowed because, as the Imperial Government had stated, Canada was too important a colony to have its representatives inferior man, and to send a man could be obtained for less than \$50,000. England had declared that no law would be disallowed unless they were directly opposed to British interests. Ottawa did not complain of the disallowance powers of England on Federal laws. England had the same power to disallow Provincial as it had to disallow Federal laws. Only this power, B. N. A. Act, conceded to Ottawa. As a matter of fact, however, the Imperial authorities still had power to cause provincial laws to be disallowed if they charged against the welfare of the empire. There was no reason to believe that England would be more severe now than it had been in the past in disallowing laws. England had granted the people of Canada the fullest political rights, and it was

not customary in that country to take away what had been once granted. The people of Quebec cannot expect that England had given up its last desire of interfering with the affairs of the Canadian people in the Letellier affair. A principle once acknowledged in England regarded the fullest respect. At Ottawa, party feeling ran too high, and whether disallowance or constitutionalism was concerned, the interests of a party were unfortunately too often placed before those of the country. The federal and provincial crises were particularly connected with the law as it was followed by the Dominion. It was the Federal Government alone which spoke and decided the case in its own favor, the Provinces having no voice in the matter at all. By the power of disallowance the Imperial authorities could give an impartial judgment after having heard both parties. The case of Manitoba clearly showed the danger of leaving the power of disallowance in the hands of the Federal Government. In that case an attempt was clearly made to sacrifice the autonomy of the Province to uphold a moral bargain with a railway company. (Cheers.) On all sides he was satisfied that full justice could be obtained in England on disallowance and constitutionalism of the laws. Some might probably believe that something better than this could be done. Perhaps, however, it would be better now to adopt the resolution as framed, so as to carry them to England, where this point could be finally settled.

Referring to the resolution concerning the Senate, the Premier declared that the Senate did not represent the provinces. Many persons who had favored an elective Legislative Council consented only to a Senate on the condition that it should represent both parties. Did this state of things exist? No, at all. The Conservative party did not consent to have half of the Senate chosen he could assure it that the day was fast approaching when the existence of the Upper House would be seriously endangered. He did not demand the abolition of the Upper House, but only that they should be so remodelled as to be really representative of the diverse interests of the country.

Coming to the subsidy question, he thought that there could be but one opinion on this point. In 1883 the Conservatives had asked for an increase and obtained it. The subsidy was of a dual character. The specific subsidy was to cover expenses and legislation. It amounted to \$70,000 for Quebec. The per capita subsidy was based upon population. To Quebec and Ontario it was based on the population of 1861 and was unchangeable. In other provinces it was variable, and had, in fact, varied. If the specific subsidy had been granted for legislation surely it must be in proportion to the expenditure. The expenditure for legislation now reached \$300,000 and the subsidy still remained at \$70,000. This was the plainest argument that could be made for an increase. With regard to the per capita population, it was based on the population of 1861. This was an injustice. The population of Quebec in 1861 was 1,100,000; now it was over 1,350,000. The cost of administering Federal laws had largely increased, still the Province only received the same amount. In 1853-'54 the Conservative party asked for an increase. In 1853-'54 the subsidy was \$80 per head was asked; the speaker was himself favorable to \$1 per head. The Premier and his friends were precisely adhering to what the Conservatives had proposed in 1853. They could not, in view of this fact, refuse to grant him what he was asking.

It being six o'clock, the House took recess. After recess Mr. Mercier continued his address and commenced by dealing with the subsidy question. If his proposal was accepted, the subsidy of the province would be increased by nearly \$300,000, which, with the \$250,000 to be saved in the consolidation of the debt, would be supplying the treasury with an increased revenue of over \$500,000. In the discussions of the conference, the delegates had agreed to grant Quebec an additional amount of \$100,000 for printing in both languages. The resolutions stipulated that Quebec should receive 80 cents per head until its population reaches 2,500,000, when the subsidy for the Province would be that of figures would be 60 cents per head. The speaker then proceeded to dwell upon the great inconsistency of the hostile press, which had accused him of selling over the Province to Ontario, and then accusing Mr. Moriat of having been fooled by Mr. Mercier. When he pointed out the great advantages which would accrue to the Province from an increased revenue, which would permit the Government to assist agriculture, further the interests of education and assist charitable institutions.

The Premier rapidly referred to other resolutions, which asked that the Lieut. Governor be given the powers he had before Confederation; that the Province should secure control of railways; that municipal councils should prepare electoral lists; to judge fees to remove all doubts as to power of Lieut. Governors; immunities of the House, Crown property, insolvency laws, power of pardoning criminals having broken the Provincial laws, settling the boundary question, etc. Incidentally, when speaking of the powers of the Province to dispose of certain property, he stated that the time would come when they would have to dispose of Spencerwood, as it was much too far removed from the city, especially in the winter season. He announced that the Dominion Government had accepted a conference with Quebec and Ontario to settle the limits of the Provinces at an early date.

The following bills were introduced this afternoon:—An Act to amend certain Articles of the Municipal Code.—Hon. Mr. Gagnon. "An Act to declare that territories erected into parishes under the Act 34 Victoria, Chapter 8, are School Municipalities and to remove all doubts on the subject.—Hon. Mr. Gagnon. Mr. Lafontaine—"The Medical Act of Quebec. He explained that this bill was to consolidate the different laws relating to the medical profession at the request of the College of Physicians itself. No radical changes are intended. "An act respecting the clerk of the Circuit Court."

Mr. Lafontaine explained that his object was that the clerk should be ex-officio a justice of the peace, as in certain districts it was difficult to secure qualified men. "An act to amend article 258 of the Municipal Code."—By Mr. Dechene (L'Isle). Mr. Lareau introduced a bill giving religious, national and benefit associations power to seek incorporation by letter patent so as to reduce costs. "An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure."—By Mr. Lareau. "An Act to amend the laws respecting Public Instruction."—By Hon. Mr. Gagnon. He explained that his intention was to correct certain clerical errors. No fundamental principles were to be changed. "An Act respecting Public Health" by Mr. Gagnon. This was drafted by the Hon. Mr. Gagnon and is intended to give that body more power to compel municipalities to form boards of health, etc., and to improve the sanitary condition of the province. "An act respecting procedure in certain commercial and other matters requiring despatch."—Hon. Mr. Mercier. "An act to amend and consolidate the Fishery Laws in this province."—Hon. Mr. Duhamel.

QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS.

Hon. Mr. Flynn—Does the Government intend to submit, during this session, a bill to repeal the provisions of the act 48 Vict., chap. 34, which imposes a tax on the water works and maintenance of tramways upon municipalities? Hon. Mr. Sheehy—The question is under consideration. Hon. Mr. Flynn—Has the Government, since the 20th January, 1887, settled any claims relating to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway? If so, what are such claims and what are the amounts paid in each case? Hon. Mr. Sheehy—Answer later. Hon. Mr. Flynn—Has the Government distributed to municipal councils the copies of the Municipal Code, as proposed last session? If not, when will such distribution be made? Hon. Mr. Gagnon—It has been distributed in 50 counties; the work of distribution in the re-

maining 10 counties is being pushed as fast as possible.

Mr. Desjardins moved for documents respecting the issue of provincial debentures, authorized by the Act 30 Victoria, chapter 2. Mr. Flynn moved for all documents respecting the building of iron bridges, and added that he would not express an opinion on the policy of the Government before being in full possession of the facts. Mr. Trudel moved for a statement of the sums expended for colonization in the county of Champlain in 1886. Mr. Lafontaine moved for a statement, by counties, of the different amounts paid since Confederation for railroads, colonization, education, etc. Mr. Owens moved for correspondence with reference to the distribution of colonization money in the county of Argenteuil since last session.

AGRICULTURE.

Hon. Mr. Mercier introduced the following resolution respecting agriculture:—Resolved, that any balance which, after the 15th of September of each year, shall remain available out of the \$50,000 appropriated for the payment of the grants in favor of agricultural societies, shall wholly or in part applied towards the establishment of an experimental station, with a laboratory of agricultural chemistry attached; which institution, before being recognized and subsidized, must have established, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that it is in a position to advantageously carry out the object of its foundation, and the surplus, if any, of the said balance, shall be expended in encouraging such societies or undertakings, whose operations are of a nature to encourage the advancement of agriculture in the province. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, indicate.

The House went into committee, Dr. Rinfret in the chair, and reported progress, and a bill was introduced and read on the resolutions. Hon. Mr. Sheehy—The House forms itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration certain resolutions respecting the Primary Schools Fund. Carried.

LANDSOWNE AND QUEBEC.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League took place Sunday afternoon in the rooms of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, in St. Louis street. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—Proposed by Dr. John C. Howe and seconded by P. Lynet:—That inasmuch as the Marquis of Lansdowne has rendered himself hateful in Ireland by ruthlessly robbing them of their improvements, as can be proved by the records of the Land Commission, and inasmuch as his name has become odious to all humane men by the midwinter harshness of his evictions—thus evincing the extreme blindness of filial obedience to the miserable greed of an evicting house. And furthermore inasmuch as the Marquis of Lansdowne's visit to Toronto, during the heat of the O'Brien conflict, when the wrath of the wolfish bigotry of that city was let loose upon an unarmed and defenceless man—proved him to be utterly devoid of the spirit of fair play, and entire wanting in the respect due to the constitutional spirit of his office:—Be it Resolved—That the members of Branch 399 of the Irish National League of America tender the sincere and heartfelt expression of their thanks to the members of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, Irish, English and Irish Catholic alike—the representatives of 10,000 of their race—tax-payers of this city—for their action in refusing to attach their signature to the Lansdowne address.

And be it further Resolved—That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the following:—Messrs., Councillors Carrel, McGroarty, Kaine, O'Connell, Foley and Hon. Alderman Hearn.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUE.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 22.—At three o'clock this afternoon the Governor-General entered the House and prorogued Parliament with usual ceremonies. The following is the speech from the throne:—

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

In terminating the present session of Parliament I desire to record my appreciation of the earnestness and zeal which you have shown in the performance of your public duties. The measure on the ratification of the fisheries treaty, agreed upon at the opening of the present year, under Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries and those of the United States, to which I have given the Queen's assent, will, I believe, be hailed with satisfaction by the people of the whole Dominion as affording a crowning proof of Canada's constant desire to arrive at a just and honorable settlement of all questions arising out of the interpretation of the convention of 1878. I venture with some degree of confidence to hope that the several authorities whose sanction of the treaty was necessary to its execution, may not be insensible to the great advantages to both countries, which the removal of so fruitful a source of ill-feeling is calculated to entail. The arrangement under which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has relinquished the extensive privileges passed by it in virtue of article 15 of the original agreement between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, with general acceptance, and by increasing its financial strength, enable the company to keep pace with the over-growing requirements of the vast region which the railway serves. The extension to the people of the Northwest of a larger measure of self-government than they have hitherto enjoyed is a satisfactory evidence of the rapid development of that important portion of the Dominion, and will, I trust, be attended with beneficial results. The prospects for a large immigration this year of a desirable class of settlers are, I am glad to believe, exceptionally good. The various amendments to the laws relating to the inland navigation, railways, the civil service, and to other acts of a public nature, which you have passed, seem well adapted to meet the circumstances which have rendered them necessary.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies which you have readily granted for the carrying on of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I cannot take leave of you for the last time without placing on record my deep regret that my official connection with your country should be at an end. It is a source of no slight satisfaction to me to call to mind under these circumstances the fact that within the last few hours you have been pleased to assure me of the favor with which you have regarded my endeavors to discharge the task committed to me by Her Majesty.

My interest in the Dominion will not cease with my departure from its shores, and I pray that in years to come its people may enjoy in abundance every blessing which it is in the power of Providence to bestow.

REMOVE THE CAUSE.

To remedy an evil the cause must be removed. It is by opening the clogged avenues of the system and thus removing the impure poisons, and not by cutting matter which is the cause of disease that B. B. is so uniformly successful in overcoming all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Blood.

THE PROPER THING.

Mrs. Smith—Isn't that Mrs. Brown going down the street? Mrs. Jones—Yes. Mrs. S.—Why, I thought her husband did last week. Mrs. J.—So he did. Mrs. S.—But she's in second mourning. Mrs. J.—Well, he was her second husband, you know.