VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 26

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TEN SAINTS CANONIZED.

A Crowning Glory of the Pope's Jubilce.

On Sunday Pope Leo XIII. added to the glory of his jubilee by increasing the calendar of saints in the canonization of the "seven blessed founders" of the Servites and three Jesuits, Peter Claver, a priest, and Alphonaus Rodriguez and John Berchmans, lay brothers. Five thousand guests were admitted to the aula over the vestibule of St. Peter's, which had been fitted up regardless of expense for the occasion of these jubilee festivities. The decorations were beautiful, though simple, in white and gold. There were titteen tribunes on each side, with hangings of crimson silk and gold. Two thousand wax candles lighted up the chapel. Four hundred and fifty archbishops and bishops, wearing white mitres and silver lama capes, headed the cortege, each carrying a lighted candle in his hand. Then came the college of cardinals and last the pope, borne aloft on the sedia gestatoria. A jeweled tiara crowned the pontiff's head. In his left hand was a lighted candle ; with his right he blessed the assembled multitude, the silver trumpets heralding his presence. The ceremonials conducted by the pope was very impressive.

The new Jesuit saints, named above, are distinguished representatives of the piety and devotion of the order, and have long been held in great veneration. Alphonsus Rolri-guez was a native of S govia, Spain, where he was born July 25, 1531. While at school the death of his father recolled him to a mercantile life, in which he does not seem to have been successful. Finally, his mother, wife and children having died, he resolved, at the age of thirty-eight, to abandon the world. He sought admission to the Society of the Jesuits, but was rejected on account of his age and slight educational attainments, but his piety and humility and persistence secured him admission as one of the lay brothers, who devote themselves to domestic avocations in the society. Here he soon showed himself a model in exact and fervent practice of all the virtues of his state. For thirty years he was porter of the college of Majorca, and had the training of the lay brothers. He had frequent ecst icies and intimate communion with heavenly spirits. He foretold his dissolution eight days before it occurred, and died October 31, 1617, at the age of eighty-six years. Miraculous cures were ascribed to his intercessions, even before his body was buried. A petition for his beatification was granted by Pope Urban VIII., in 1625 Pope Clement XIII. issued a decree declaring his virtues to be heroic, in 1760, and the decree of heatification was given by Pope Leo XIII., in 1825. Pope Leo XIII. now completes the process, and raises the humble lay brother to the full dignity and honors of saintship.

Peter Claver was born in the principality of Catalonia, Spain, in 1584, of noble parent-largest age. He was destined by his parents for an ecclesiastical career and was educated with that end in view. In his twentieth year he was admitted to the Jesuit nevitiate and at once attained the highest degree of perfection. Under the tutilisge of Rodriguez he was destined for a career as an evangelist among the heathen of the western world. In 1810 he was sent to South America, where he finished his theological studies and was admitted to the priesthood by the bishop of Carthagena in 1616. He devoted his life to the care of the negro slaves, and his labors in the hospitals were wonderful Many remarkable cures were noted, and even the dead were raised to life. He died in 1655 in in the seventy year of his life. His death was regarded as a public calamity. His canonization was begun at once. He was declared venerable by Pope Urban VIII. and the beatification is now completed by Leo

John Berchmans, one of the three young models presented by the Jesuits, was born in Diest, Belgium, March 13, 1600. He entered college at the age of eleven, and in his sixteenth year entered the society of Jesus, where he shone as the model of every virtue. He wasted no moment of time. He after ward went to Rome to study philosophy. where his eminent and constant virtues attracted universal attention, but he fell a victim to fever, which caused his death, August 13, 1621, when but just past legal age. The numerous miracles wrought through his intercession so increased daily that his beatification was resolved upon, and the process was begun by Pope Gregory XV. in 1622. This was approved by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1745. After delays caused by political disturbances, Pops Gregory XVI. decreed Berchmans heoic in 1843. Pope Pius IX. in 1865 published a decree declaring him blessed, and now Pope Leo XIII. completes the progess of Barchmana's saintship.

Less well known than the Jesuits are the Seven Blessed Founders" of the order of "Religious Servauts of the Blessed Virgin," commonly called the "Servites." They were Florentine merchants named Monaldi, Manetti, Amidisi, Lantella, Uguccioni, Sostegui and Falconieri, belonging to a confraternity instituted to sing the praises of the Virgin Mary. Being assembled in their chapel, on the feast of the Assumption, 1233, they al became conscious of a common internal admonition to renounce the world. They accordingly sold all their possessions and distributed the proceeds to the poor of the city, themselves taking a small house outside the city limits, living in great austerity and self-denial and continual prayer, obtaining a substatence by begging. From this grew the order by which they are now known. Falconieri, the last survivor of the Seven Founders, lived to the age of 110 years. The order passed through many vicissitudes, and before the last of the founders died numbered

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Now I cland Will Receive Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon.

LONION, Jan. 25 - Even already the colat of the Morley and Ripon demonstration far out loss and overwhelms the effect of the demonstration with which the Unionists recently welcomed Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen to Dublin. The names of the reception committee, which have just been published, are a far more imposing array of the wealth, intelligence and education, of which the Unionists were bragging they had a monopoly, than the Unionists themselves could muster. The list is a revelation of the great extent to which Home Rule has been gaining allies among the so-called classes in Ircland. Everybody knows, of course, what the deep-seated Nationalist sentiment of the great body of the Irish people is. This is a declaration of the faith of the classes. As hundreds of the names are those of persons who have joined the movement within the past few months, a great deal of the conversion that has taken place must be set down to the credit of Mr. Balfour's excesses and stupidities. This must make him feel comcomfortable, especially after the mighty de-moustration of welcome to William O'Brien, which he showed his terror of by doing his best to frustrate.

The reception committee comprises nineteen Catholic archbishops and bishops, not counting the Archbishop of Dablin, who is on his way back from Rome, and two vicars capitular of vacant sees. Dr. O'Dwyer, of Limerick, whom the Unionists had recently been claiming, gives his name as a Home Ruler to the Royal University address of welcome. There are four peers—the Earl of Cavan, Lard Greville, Lord French and Lord Clifden. This is two peers more than were on the Hartington and Goschen Committee. Three professors of Trinity (all Protestante), ninety-eight barrieters (that is, about half the Irish practising bar), 155 solicitors and 118 physicians and surgeons represent the professional classes. Among the names are several of the most eminent in each of the professions. Dr. Kidd and Dr. Mapother are ex-presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Dr. Kidd represents Ireland on the general medical council and is a Protestant physician of great reputation. There are eight Queen's Counsels, ef whom four are Protestants. Among the lawyers, 204 are Deputy Lieutenants and magistrates. The commercial element is represented by over 1,000 names, many of great eminence. Thore are several bank directors and directors of publie companies, and the deputy vice-chairman of the National Bank. All the famous manufacturing houses in the woollen trade are represented, including ithe Mahonys, of Blarney, and the Smiths and Gleesons, of Athlone. Several great firms of Ulster are on the list, and many brewers and distillers, including the Murphys of Cork, the next largest brewers to Guinness. The list includes all the Mayors of Ireland but two. forty-three chairmen of town commissions, and seventy-three chairmen and vice-chairmen of poor law unions.

Never since the Union was there such an imposing and representative demonstration as this in favor of the National cause. The number of recent converts is a most significant feature, because these men have come over, not in the sunshine of a Home Rule bill, but in the thick of Mr. Balfour's coercion. Why? Because coercion has shown them that the game against Home Rule is up. They are practical and farseeing men, and they perceive that a Government which thinks it con settle the Irish question with Mr. Balfour and his Coercion Act is doomed to failure.

I look upon their action at such a time with coercion in full swing as a most serious blow to the Government, and for the national cause a most auspicious omen.

Great preparations are going on in Dublin for the functions to take place during the visit—the public meeting, the conversazione and the presentation of the freedom of Dublin in the City Hall. Lord Ripon will be the guest of Mr. Dwyer Gray. M.P., proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, and Mr. Morley the guest of Samuel Walker, 1rish Attorney-General in the late Gladstone administration.

The arrest of Mr. Cox, M.P., in London was a step which the Government are already repenting. It has aroused indignation even in Tory circles. Most Englishmen regard it in the light of a sacrilege, as a desecration of the sauctuary which English soil has ever been to the oppressed of every nation. A striking illustration of the effect it has produced was given at the great meeting addressed last night in Cambridge by Mr. John Dillon. A leading citizen who until then had been a strong Unionist took his place on the platform and declared that when he opened his papers that morning and found that an Irish Member of Parliament had been arrested in the streets of London he said that it was too much for him and he would support a Government that did such things

no longer. Talking of Cambridge, Mr. Dillon has now poken at the two great seats of learning in England and found a powerful minority supporting Home Rule in each. His meeting at Cambridge was as great a success as the one at Oxford. It was held in the Guildhall, Several professors and distinguished graduates of the University were on the platform, together with a strong representation important citizens of the town. dience were so enthusiastic that all rose to their feet when Mr. Dillon came forward. Mr. Dillon during his stay was the guest of Mrs. Bateson, and he dined in the hall at King's College in the evening as the guest of Mr. Oscar Browning.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LECTURE ON IRELAND.

Mr. Charles Thibault Beads an Interesting Paper on Erin's Past and Present.

On Sunday afternoon at the meeting of the Union Catholique the attendance was very iarge, the fact being accounted for by the presence of the well-known literateur, Mr. Charles Thibault, who was announced to lecture on "Ireland."

Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Bruchesi and Caisse, Recorder De-Montigny, Registrar Auger, Messrs. Dupuis, C. J. Doherty, N. H. Bourgouin, Chauvin,

and many other gentlemen of note.

The lecturer was introduced by the president of the Union, Mr. Alphonso Leclerc, and was received with applause. He said the more mention of Ireland's misfortunes evoked sorrow in the heart of all right thinking men, who could not but feel sympathy for the Irish race in their national agony, martyrdom and other tribulations. The Irish were an impetous, courageous and kind people, being passionately addicted to poetry, and brimful of love. One of the most noble attributes of the Irish was their respect for the sex. Ireland in the past ages could beast of an advanced civilization in the arts and sciences which was attested in a most authentie manner. Reference was made to the numerous struggles with pirates whom ancient Erin had to conquer, and the many invasions of the country were graphically depicted. Up to the time of St. Patrick not less than one hundred and eighteen kings had reigned. Ireland's patron saint, the speaker said, was born in the year 373, near Boulogne, and was sur-named "Brave in Battle" by Pope Celestin XIII. He was sent by Pope Sixtus III to Ireland, where he established churches,

nunneries and monastries to such an extent as to gain for the green isle the appelation of the Ireland of Suints." The invasion by the Danes in the 8th century, the death of Brian at Clontarf, and the complete route of the invaders were portrayed in a manner which showed that the speaker's knowledge of Irish history was not an acquisition of yesterday. He alluded to the fact that the only English Pope, Nicholas Brakespeare, who reigned as Adrian III or IV (on this point authorities were at variance) had favored Eogland to the detriment of Ireland in matters

submitted to him for settlement. The Powning Act was then explained as a measure which disallowed the passage of any law in Ireland, without having been previously submitted to the English Parliament. Coming to the reign of Henry VIII., that despot was characterized as the most infamous of kings, as during his reign and that of Elizabeth, of infamous memory, there was one uninterrupted course of confiscation, sanguinary edicts and persecution of the most diabolical conception. An idea might be had from the fact that not less than four thousand monasteries were pillaged and a number ar turdom daring the reign of these two tyrannical rulers, and a sad feature in connection with the oppression of the people was that the Protestant clergy of that age were more determined against the people than the Government itself. In fact, the persecution of Catholids was as sanguinary as had been the persecution of the

early Christians. William of Orange, when his turn came to oppress the devoted people, issued an order preventing Irish Catholics from joining the army, and numbers of them left the country and took up arms and fought under the ensigns of France or Spain. The Irish Brigade was composed of men who left Ireland in consequence of tyranny's reign, and, on the first opportunity which presented itself, they forgot not Cromwell's perfidy to Limerick, their wutchword being "Remem-ber Limerick and Saxon perfidy." It was of this same glorious band that the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II. said "Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such soldiers." The measures employed to "wipe out" the Irish people of a most barbarous character, and the laws were thought to be so effective in that respect that an Attorney General and a judge.

speaking on the subject, said they "didn't hink there were any (meaning Catholics) living in the country."

The charge of laziness preferred against the Irish by the enemies of the courty were plain lies manufactured in England. Manufactured in England.

actures began in Ireland 100 years before England reached that point of advancement Erin would have established an ever increasing business in manufactures were it not for the prohibitory laws made to allay the ealousy of English manufacturers, by constituting as a penal offence the importation into England of any goods manufactured in [reland.

The speaker counselled the union of French Canadians and Irish, who, he said, were natural allies, and if they presented a solid front they would, thus united, prove un-conquerable. Grattan and his volunteers, the United Irishmen, the rising of '98 and all its attendant horrors were referred to in such a patriotic manner as to draw forth the plaudits of the assemblage. The stirring events which immediately followed '98 were next mentioned, and in vivid terms Mr. Thibault spoke of the execution of Robert Emmet in 1803 as well as the banishment of Emmet in 1803 as well as the banishment of that patriot's brother and a number of other noble victims of tyrauny. The questions of repeal, emancipation and the payment of the Catholic clergy were raised by O'Connell in the year 1807. In 1828 O'Connell was elected for Clare, but refused to take the obnexious oath which, however, was abolished the following year. In the year 1845 a charter was granted to Maynooth, which was so displeasing to the ministry of the day that Mr. Gladstone, the then leader, resigned. A glowing tribute was paid to the men of 48 and especially to the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the United States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the University, Rev. Dr. O'Connell is when the University of States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the University of the States in 1870, and has its head to contrain the University of the States in 1870, and there is none are described on the Irish immigrants at Montreal were in ground frents and timber the University of the University of the Irish immigrants at Montreal were in ground frents and timber the University of the Univer Mitchell, William Smith O'Brien and Thomas

of contagion as their excuse for the non-fulfilment of their ministerial offices. Famme and desolation, however, had their sway in the old land, and, between the years 1847 and 1857, not less than one million persons left Ireland to seek among the stranger that means of subsistence of which harsh and unjust laws had deprived them in their own land. A cursory glance was taken of the troubles of 1866, including the Fenian raid on Canada on the 31st of May in that year. In

1868 the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland was passed by Gladstone; to his eternal honor be it said:—The Home Rule organization under Butt, and its present improved substitute, the Land League association, under the illustrious Charles Stawart Parnell and his noble lieutenants was the last point touched upon by the eloquent speaker. The Irish people, he said, were worthy of home rule, and under such a measure the country could not but prosper. Lord Clare had said himself admitted that no people under the sun had in the same length of time made such progress as the Irish in cultivation, agriculture and manufactures, a statement borne out by the fact that during the existence of the Grattan Government Ireland's trade increase was fully 50 per cent, more than that of England.

The Irish people te-day were, as in the past, determined not to yield to persecution. The executioner might continue his work, but the Irish people would march onward with a consciousness of right, until (and God grant it may be in the near future) their prayers are heard, and they are placed in the position which God and nature intended for them.

In the course of his address the lecturer was several times loudly applauded, and at the conclusion the Rev. Mr. Calsee, Spiritual Director of the Union, tendered the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Thibault, whom they would be always glad to welcome among

them. The rev. gentleman added that Ireland was worthy of love for her adherence to the faith, for her suffering s and on account of the frank and generous character of her children. It was said that an august intermediary was contemplated to settle the question between Ireland and England, the illustrious arbitrator being His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. "Let us hope," said the reverend gentleman,
"that such is the case, and if so it is certain
to prove successful and will benefit alike the

two countries." During the lecture the following was re ceived by the lecturer. It is from the well-known writer Mr. J. K. Foran, of Aylmer:

To Chas. Thibault, Eag., on the occasion of his lecture upon "Ireland," delivered in Montreal, 29th January, 1888.

Son of the noble Gallic race, List to a Celtic child and hear An humble tribute to the Frank-like grace, Wherewith you traced old Ireland's sad career, Our fathers oft, in sturdy battle's face,

Fought side by side, and answered cheer for cheer. You've learnt the story of that ancient land, You've fathomed well her sorrow and her

wrong, You've told the tale with eloquence most

grand, And woke again her la mentation song; Your object is to tie a sacred band Round French and Irish in a union strong.

Go on! Your work is holy, great and brave, Your patriot efforts shall receive their due, If but one single Irish home you save The tenfold blessings shall return to you, And here below, and -'en beyond the grave Shall gratitude reward your efforts true. You walk the road by patriots ever trod Le1 by the Symbol of your faith in God:

Ottawa, January, 1888.

the skies .- Archer Butler.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

The blue of beaven is larger than the cloud. -[E. B. Browning. Humility kneels in the dust but gazes on

Strength for to-day is all that we need, For there never will be a to-morrow For to-morrow will prove but another to-day, With its measures of joy and of sorrow.

[Philip Doddridge. Faith, though weak, is still faith, a glimmering taper, if not a torch; but the taper may give light an true as the torch, though not so brightly.—[H. Muller.

You turn the gospel upside down when you tell a wicked person to get quit of his wickedness first by his own effort, in order that thereby he may obtain the favor of God.— -[Henry G. Comingo, D.D.

We will trust God. The blank interstices Men take for ruins, He will buld into With pillared marbles rare, or knit across With generous arches, till the fane's complete. -[Mrs. Browning.

What the world calls virtue is a name and dream without Christ. The foundation of all human excellence must be laid deep in the blood of the Redeemer's cross, and in the dower of His resurrection .- [F. W. Robert-

It is as difficult to pray well as to live well. For prayer, rightly uttered, must reflect with perfect faithfulness the life of the pleading soul; and God can only judge when either the life or the prayer is such as to find acceptance in His sight .- [Rev. Peter S. Men-

The life of Christ concerns Him who, being the holiest among the mighty, and the mightiest among the holy, lifted, with His pierced hand, empires off their hinges, and turned the stream of centuries out of its channel, and still governs the ages, -{Jean Paul Richter.

ROSARY OF MY TEARS. BY FATHER RYAN.

Some reckon their age by years, Some measures their life by art But some tell the days by the flow of their And their lives by the moans of their heart.

The dials of earth may show The length and the depth of years. Few or many they come-few or many they But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah, not by the silver gray That creeps through the sunny hair,
And not by the scenes that we pass on our way,
And not by the furrows, the fingers of care.

On the forehead and face they have made, Not so do we count our years, Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are oft times old, Though their brow be bright and fair, While their blood beats warm their heart lie cold, O'er them the springtime, but winter in there.

And the old are oft times young
When the hair is thin and white,
And they sing in age as in youth they sung,
And they laugh, for their cross was light.

But bead by bead I tell The rosary of my years,
From a cross to a cross they lead—'tis well!
And they're blessed with a blessing of tears.

Better a day of strife

Than a century of sleep,
Give me instead of a long stream of life,
The tempest and tears of the deep.

thousand joys may foam On the billows of the years, But never the foam brings the brave bark home. It reaches the haven through tears,

PHE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Opening of the Session—The Lieutenant Governor's Interesting Speech From the Throne.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The Session of the Pro vincial Legislature was opened here to day with the usual tormal ceremonial. His Honor the Lieut. Governor, who was attended by his suite, delivered the following

SPEECH MROM THE THRONE. TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 25.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : I have much pleasure in welcoming you to your annual duties, as representatives of the people, for the first time since my appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. I should like to believe that my long experience in Canadian public life may give mesomespecial advantages for rendering in my new position useful service to the province which has long been my home, and in whose progress and prosperity I take the despest interest.

Since your last session the Supreme Court of Canada has affirmed the judgments of the High Court and Court of Appeal in favor of the Pro-vincial claim to Crown lands to which the socalled Indian title had not been existinguished until after confederation. The defendants have until after confederation. The defendants have appealed from all these decisions to Her Majesty's Privy Council and the appeal will probably be heard and decided during the present year. Meanwhile in reliance on the decisions already obtained patents have been issued by the Province to claimants who have applied to my Government for patents and have shown their right to receive them on like grounds and proofs as are recognized and acted on with respect to our other provincial lands. There has been some correspondence with the Federal Government on the subject which will be laid

before you.

I am happy to inform you that the Federa Government has recently intimated to me its intention of concurring in the steps necessary for obtaining, at the next session of the Imperial Parliament, an act confirming the western boundary of the province, agreeable to the order of Her Majesty in council, made in August, 1884. Negotiations have commenced respecting our northern boundary also, so far as the sam has not already been determined.

I regret that no substantial progress has been made towards the settlement of the long pend ing accounts and other questions between the Dominion and the province. The correspond ence on these subjects will be submitted to you As respects the unsettled matters between On tano and Quebec, in which the Dominion has no interest, including the claim of this province on behalf of the municipalities to the land im-provement fund, in respect of collections from Crown Lands before confederation, an agreement has been arrived at between the two pro-

when has been arrived at detween the two pro-vincial governments for settling these matters by a friendly arbitration in case the proposal shall receive your approval.

The resolutions respecting provincial matters, adopted unanimously at the recent inter-provincial conference at Quebec, will be submitted for your consideration and bills are in preparation for carrying into effect such of the resolutions as require present legislation on the part of this

I regret exceedingly that the province has ex perienced a considerable amount of agricultura depression by reason of the great drouble the other hand I am glad to say that there has been more than the usual activity in the settlement of our Crown Lands and in mining enterprise, and that the revenue from Crown Lands (exclusive of timber sales) has been greater than

The Legislature has always given special at-tention to the development of the agricultural resources of the provinces, and to the agricultural resources of the provinces, and to the condition of those who follow agricultural pursuits. To further promote these important objects and in view of increasing work of all Government departments from year to year, I recommend for your consideration the appointment of a minister to whose special attention all matters re-lating to agriculture and kindred subjects may

be transferred. A bill for this purpose will be list before you.

The value of our timber limits having greatly increased of late years, it was recently thought that the time had some for making such advances in ground greats and timber dues the late the late of the state of th

price obtained for limits for the timber sale which was afterward held. I am glad to have it in my power to issue the necessary proclamation for bringing into force at the close of the year the newly revised Statutes of the Province, embodying once more in two convenient volumes its whole public statute law.

The report of the Commissioners, which will be laid before you, recommende the passing of a confirmatory clause, as was done in the case of the revision of 1877, and I commend their sug-

gestion to your attention.

In connection with the revision of our public statutes, all statutory provisions affecting practice or procedure, and all the rules and orders issued by the various courts during the last thirty years have been consolidated and revised under the superintendence and direction of the judges of the Ontario Supreme Court, with the judges of the Ontario Supreme Court, with the view of completing the fusion of courts contemplated by the judicature act, and of promoting uniformity, certainty and simplicity in legal proceedings. The consolidated orders have been adopted under the authority given to the judges for this purpose by statute, but they recommend that their work; as executed, should receive legislative confirmation, and to this recommendation also I invite your attention.

I regret that I have not had occasion to call into force by proclamationthe Act of hat see.

into force by proclamationthe Act of last session providing for the confederation of other universities with the Provincial University, but I hope to have the pleasure of doing so before the close of the present year. Meanwhile an efficient medical faculty has been added to the Provincial University, and it is now in successful execution. ful operation. Negotiations have taken place for the establishment of a faculty of law also; and I hope that the legal profession. in common with all other learned professions, will soon share in the advantages to be derived from closer relations with the Provincial University. A site has been procured for the Upper Canada College outside of the city and yet within convenient distance. The plans of the new buildings have been prepared and will be laid before you with a view to the erection of the buildings being commenced during the

present year.

1 have the pleasure of informing you that very gratifying progress has been made during the past season in the erection of the new Departmental and Parhament buildings, and that equally satisfactory progress is confidently expected to be made during the present year.

Much needed additions have been made to the

accommodation for the insane and idiotic by the opening at the Hamilton asylum of the north wing of the new building there, affording room wing of the new building there, shording room for 150 patients, and by the opening at Orillia of the two new cottages, for which appropriations were exanted in the two last sessions of the Legislature, and which will accommodate two hundred patients. The south wing of the new building at Hamilton, which has the same capacity as the north wing, will, it is confidently hoped, be completed and ready for company of the coming the coming. wing, will, it is confidently hoped, be completed and ready for occupation during the coming summer. It has for some time been evident that it would not be practicable to continue occupying for the uses of the Toronto asylum the large tract of land within the city, heretofore used for farm purposes in connection with that institution. The growth of the city and the value of property within its limits render it desirable to limit the future occupation to as small an area as may be consistent with the positive necessities of the instituasylum purposes. I, therefore, commend to your attention the expediency of making immediate provision for the erection of asylum cottages on land of the province at Mimico, with a view to the removal thereto of patients who may derive benefit from work, and of others whose removal to the same locality may be expedient. management to be in connection with the Toronto Asylum and by its officers.

You will, I doubt not, concur with me in the opinion that the hours of daily labor for childen and young girls in ordinary retail shops ren and young girls in ordinary retail anops should not be so prolonged or exhausting as to be injurious to health, and that the time has come when some provision of law may he made to limit the number of hours during which in any week young persons can be employed in these shops.
A bill for this purpose, and to promote also the early closing of retail stores in cities, towns and villages, at such periods of the year as in the judgment of the municipal authorities the circumstances of the respective municipalities may nake desirable, will be submitted for your con a:decation.

Amongst the other orders intended to be laid before you are a bill respecting the franchise, a bill respecting friendly societies, a bill respect-ing alimony, and a bill for the apparation of Parry Sound and Muskoka from the adjoining counties for certain nurnoses.

In consequence of representations as to the necessity of important amendments in the municipal law affecting cities specially, but not exclusively, I issued a commission during the re-cess to collect the experience of other countries, states, and provinces, as well as of our own, in regard to the matters referred to, with the object of putting you in possession of mate isla which may be of service in this department of legislative duty. I hope to receive in a few days the first report of the Commissioners. This report, when received, and all department and other usual reports, will be laid before you

for your information.

The estimates for the current year will at an early date be submitted for your approval. They will be found to have been prepared with all the economy consistent with the efficiency

of the public service. I am glad to feel assured that your legislative labors during the present session will be charac-terized by the same earnest care and thoughtful attention which have heretofore marked the

work of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.
It is understood the address in reply to the speech will be moved to morrow by Mr. Stratton, member for West Peterborough and seconded by Dr. McKay, of South Oxford.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The special correspondent of, the Baltimore Sun at Rome. writes: A number of important changes in connection with the government of the Catho-lic Church in the United States is contemplated. Though nothing has been formulated, yet it is agreed upon in ecclesiastical circles that Archbishop Williams, of Boston, will be made a cardinal at a consistory in March, as soon as the resignation of Bishop Freams, of Richmond, which is now in the Nation, is accepted to allow him efficially to resume his duties as rector of the proposed