"Holy See, and that the agitation for Home "Rule must continue until victory was at-"tained in spite of all opposition."

राष्ट्रभवेत्रकार्यकार्येक के व्यक्तिकार के प्राप्त का प्राप्त के प्राप्त का जिल्हा है है। जिल्हा का प्राप्त के

The moment appears dary, indeed, and the enemies of Irish liberty may jubilate, but we feel certain neither they nor any influence they may bring to bear can put back the of the United States, Isolation of Fluorine they may bring the dial of time. Meanwhile we and the Chemicai Theories, Electric Items, await the promulgation of the true text of the rescript and trust to the chapter of events.

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 39.5Ontario.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE VIEW, April, 1888. Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony, Publishers and Proprietors. This is a varied and very interesting number. Its opening article is on The Law of Nature, Divine and Supreme," and is from

the pen of His Eminence Cardinal Manning. It is an explanation and defence of the Cardinal's statement that men have a natural right to work or to bread, and that conse, quently a starving man has a right to take his neighbor's bread in order to sustain his life. This statement as thus reported in the newspapers gave rise to any amount of unfavorable comment and criticism. The Cardinal now comes forward, re-affirms his original proposition, and defends it. gives the exact words which he used, which are as follows :-- 'The obligation to feed the "hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life and to the food necessary to the sustenance of life. So strict is this "natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has no law; and a starving man has a natural "right to his neighbor's bread. I am afraid "that those who speak so confidently about "rights, obligations and laws, have not "studied, or have forgotten the first prinst ciples of all human positive laws. If the s law of property did not rest upon a natural "right it could not long exist. They who "deay it justify the dictum, La propriété, "C'est la vol..... Before the natural right "to live all natural laws must give way." The principle upon which this proposition fundamentally rests, Cardinal Manning conclusively shows, are recognized by human positive law throughout all Christendom. They are the basis of the unwritten law of all Catholic countries and of the Poor Laws of Great Britain and Ireland, and of France and other countries. He shows, too, that this same principle is recognized by Catholic theologians of unquestionable eminence, quoting in confirmation of this from St. Ambrose, St. Alphonius and St. Thomas. In the course of his argument Cardinal Manning states the reasons upon which to sustain the positive human law of property in things which were created for the use of all mankind, and to which all men have natural righte. He shows that this natural right does not exclude

theft or robbery.
"Prof. Huxley's Demurrer," is the title of the second article, from the pen of Paul R. Shipman. This item shows clearly that giving Prof. Huxley full credit for sincerity in denying the charge of materialism according to his definition of it, his denial is entirely

individual proprietorship, nor does it justify

clusively shows that Greenland, Labrador, Nawfoundland, Nova Scotia and parts of New England, were discovered by the Northmen, and that flourishing settlements were made on the west coast of Greenland, and on the coast of what is now the State of Rhode Island. The article is crowded with interesting facts gathered from reliable but not easily accessible historical resources.

In the fourth article "The Present Attitude of England towards the Holy See" is discussed by Arthur F. Marshall, B. A.,

The writer holds that the present attitude of England towards the Holy See is not at all England is becoming Catholic. It is because English Protestants have begun to reap the irnits of the 20-called "Reformation," which has attained its fullest and most logical development in the French Revolution. In other words, they are becoming indifferent to all positive religious truth. Liberalism in religion has i joed hands with social liberalism in declaring all religion to be merely

The Right of Individual Ownership-Does it Spring from the Natural or the Human Law?" is the subject of the sixth article, by the Right Rev. J. de Concilio. The Rennica of Christendom" is the title

of the seventh article, by the Right Rev. John J J. Keane, D.D. "Procestant Interest in Patriotic Literature" is the subject of the ninth article, by

the Right Rev. James A. Curcorar, D.D. The Right Ray, writer first adverts to the change which has taken place of late years in the attitude of P. otestants towards the Fathers of the Church and their writings. Hereto-fore they were not regarded with much favor by non-Catholic divines, but now they are

ing edited, annotated and studied with zeul and diligonce. "The Gold-Fields and Other Unworked Treasures of Ireland" is the subject of the eighth article, by John Boyle O'Rielly.

attracting very general attention and are be-

This paper is a very lucid exhibit of the natural advantages and mineral resources of Ireland, and particularly of the rich deposits of gold and other practous minerals in a number of localities in Ireland. The undeveloped wealth of Ireland in these and other mineral treasures is known to very few, yet it is a fact that (to use the late Mathew Carey's words) "there is probably not a country in the world which for its extent is half so abundantly supplied with the most precious minerals and fossils as Ireland."

"The Weapons of So-called Modern Scimce," is the title of the tenth article, by Rev.

W. Poland, S.J.

This article is a sharp and telling exposure of the sophistical and illogical methods of materialistic modern scientists, so-called, to seemingly ignore the teachings of conscience, reason and faith, and yet, at the same time, build up an argument against them.

"Federal Schemes to Aid Common Schools.

should disregard even the command of the control of the Federal Congress. It also clearly shows the unfair means, the sophistical arguments, and the bare-faced falsehoods that were resorted to in furtherance of those outrageous schemer.

The Scientific Chronicle contains papers upon The International Congress of Catholic Scientists at Paris; Spectrum Analysis and the Rowland Gratings, the Mineral Resources

A number of the latter pages of the Review are occupied, as usual, with critical notices of important resently published works.

THE PASTON LETTERS. A paper read before the Hamilton Society; Hamilton, Ont., by H. B. Witton.

In this neat little pamphlet we have a most agreeable sketch of life in England during the wars of the Roses by one of the most graceful and accomplished of Canadian writers. Mr. Witton's fame rests upon his achievements as a scholar in Oriental languages, but we are glad to find he can make excursions into other re-gions of literature. The paper before us is a model in its way of historical word-painting and quite worthy of its author.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. The May number of this charming periodical sustains its high reputation. The contents are: "Some Recollections of Kaiser William," by G. M. Rhodes, with a splendid portrait as frontis piece to the number, and a number of engrav-ings of places connected with the old Emperor's 'The Meditation of Ralph Hardelot" is continued; "A Song of Spring," by Clement Scott; "Glimpses of Old English Homes," by Elizabeth Balch, is profusely illustrated, the subject being Hinchingbrooke, the seat of the Cronwell family; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," also tully illustrated, is quite as attractive in its quite as attractive in its quite as a in former number. tractive in its quaintness as in former numbers; "Lil: A Liverpool Child," by Agnes C. Maitland; "Et Cœtera," by H. D. Trail. All the illustrations are from the hands of leading art-18ts. Address McMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

LITERATURE: AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Published weekly, this periodical aims to give complete survey of the literary world from standpoint of the interest of American readers of books. Subscription, \$1 a year. John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

TORYISM.

Sin,-In re "Statue" on the Mountain Park.

It occurred to me at the time that a monument

to Adam and a statue to Eve would have been

more acceptable. But I have thought of a more

To the Editor of THE POST:

happy project, and would advocate a sugar laf stamped "National Policy." Sir Chas. Tupper has his a happy note in showing how the N. P. has increased our good name to borrow, and in consequence therate of interest has lowered in our favor. He forgot to mention, however, by way of logic, that English consols are lowering, and that England herself is going to por. When the good Queen of Great Britain, in her old age, is forced to play the coquette and politician, and when rabid and Tory gentlemen of her Majesty's Government, Queen and Defender of the Faith, are forced to cater to Rome, its no wonder money is cheap in the English market. Sir Charles also forgot to mention the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, here, and their hint to merchants to be cautious. This proves that the N. P. bas lost its tail, and the \$25.000,000 to be borrowed is the glue to mend all things, and the coment to stick everything and everybody. There is no universal remedy in progress and experiment, and voters ought to know that though chalk may cure dribbling, its continued use may cause distemper. The Government know this, and they also know that the N. P. was good in its time After a cure, a tonic would have been good till another disease declared itself; but, feering the opposition programme of free trade, or not protected enough, Sir John Macdonald would somer see the country going to Hades rather necessary consequence in materialism.

"America Discovered and Christianized in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries" is the unject of the next article, by Richard H. Clarke, LL.D. In this paper Dr. Clarke conclusively shows that Greenland Labrador.

Clarke, LL.D. In this paper Dr. Clarke conclusively shows that Greenland Labrador.

Chalk. What a perfect farce it is, how inconsistency is the C. P. R. (Cheers.)

The major to be, if you gave your note of hand to a person you ceased to bother yourself about any debt you might owe. In the next place the Finance Minister defined the actual city were adopted the prosperity ones heard for any injustice. Yet when election day arrived in the finance of the injustice. The major to be, if you gave your note of hand to a person you ceased to bother yourself about any debt you might owe. In the next place the Finance Minister defined the actual like this protecting country proposition of Sir Charles Tupper seemed to be, if you gave your note of hand to a person you ceased to bother yourself about any debt you might owe. In the next place is the country proposition of Sir Charles Tupper seemed to be, if you gave your note of hand to a person you ceased to bother yourself about any debt you might ove. In the next place is the country proposition of Sir Charles Tupper seemed to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave y than acknowledge the superior force of red chalk. What a perfect farce it is, how inconafter day ye complain of Tory extravagance and injustice. Yet, when election day arrives, ye go back to your vomit. Your disease is like gambling, the more you lose the more you play. Ye remind me of the woman and the tape-worm; she was nover done bewailing her misery, but having ducov-red a cure, she hesitated, fearful of such good news. And so it is with ye, poor artisans. When a chance offers itself of the aremy ve hesitated, fearful of such good of the enemy ye hesitated, fearful of such good news. There is our fact in connection with the national policy which every mechanic should commit to memory, in fact all of us should learn it by heart, except capitalists, who are the anly persons who benefit by Tory protection. It is simply this: Never expect to succeed in business now-a-days, or in fact in any underof England towards the Holy See is not at all taking, unless you have a very large capitalists now calculate fractional "No Popery" ory is no longer heard in profits, a thing which no other person can do Eagland, but this is not at all because with a small capital; because the secret lies in the success of large sales. This drains the ocur-try, and even cripples the Government, but the Government don't care as long as they can bor-row money to make up the deficit. But why complain? why murmur? All the oratory, all the logic wasted day after day on the poor man only increases his mania for growing hemp. It seems almost impossible to wake dull sloth. Ob. habit! what a seeming curse! Oh, bigotry! what blasted fruit! Oh, bypocrisy!! what a opinionative and in divorcing all politics from friend, and yet what an enemy? But I must forbear. Con-ervatism, though a bugbear, will always have many followers: for there are few people who are sincere in this world, consequently unless Providence inter-feres Beelzebub will continue to be the autocrat of society. Satan is the patron to habit, imorof society. Satan is the patron to hant, renormance, bigotry and hypocrisy, and that is why Sir John holds the fort. Sir John never laughs—he chuckles. Sir Charles so, plies all the chaff, and when a big lie is the told. Tupper is the boy who can do it to a "il." Por Mr. Laurier, how painful it must be the him to lack on at so much corruption. Here is a man

look on at so much corruption. Here is a man of a most brilliant mind lost in the cold shades of Opposition, and all because he is learned, honest and true. Terrible example this to weak minded men. But enough, there is another power who rules, and His promises are

LIONEL.

FATHER MOFADDEN'S INCREASED SENTENCE.

better than present pleasures.

Dublin, May 14.—In the case of Rev. Father McFadden, of Gweedore, whose sentence to three months' imprisonment for holding unlawful meetings, which on appeal was increased to six months, the Exchequer Court has granted a conditional order directing that the priest's case be again brought up for argument on the ques-tion whether a county court has the power to increase a sentence.

ACCIDENT TO MR. O'BRIEN. M.P. DUBLIN, May 13.—While Mr. O'Brien was riding in Mr. Harrington's gig to Mr. Dillon's residence in this city to-day, the horse stumbled and Mr. O'Brien was thrown to the ground and had his arm and face severely bruised.

ANSWERING PARNELL

LONDON, May 14.—The Chronicle's Rome despatch says:—"The Vatican has ordered that all Catholic papers in Rome answer Mr. Parnell's speech. The Moniteur says that Mr. Parnell, being a Protestant, is incompetent to be spokesman for Catholic Irishmen, and that the numerous adhesions to the rescript coming the Southern States, is the subject of the line subject of the serventh article, by John Gilmury Shee;

LLD. This paper is a thorough exposure of the line would believed that the Pope will not insist upon a never have been able to effect an arrangement.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Government's Terms with the C. P. B. OTTAWA, May 13. - In the House of

Commons. After the close of the debate on the C.P.R esolution at 2.20 on Saturday morning, the House went into committee to consider the terms.

Mr. Edgar spoke for close upon an hour, questioning very severely Sir Charles Tupper as to the proposals submitted by the Government.

Sir Charles Tupper complained at 3 o'clock in the morning of having to repeat explanations which he made in the House the previous day. An ironical 'hear, hear' from Sir Richard Cartwright, in the course of the Finance Minister's remarks, caused the latter te turn sharply on the speaker and reproach Sir Richard with having tried to foment a rebellion in the North-West. Sir Richard Cartwright-Hear, hear.

And now, went on Sir Charles Tupper, the Government had removed all this and had

given peace instead of war. Sir Richard Cartwright ridiculed the Finance Minister's calculations, the value of which has been evidenced before now. In regard to the assertion of Sir Charles Tupper respecting the Northwest rebellion, he had to tell that gentleman and his colleagues that they were responsible to God and to man for the blood that was shed in the two rebellions brought about by their misconduct, and it was only because they did not listen to our advice that they had been in danger of provoking a third and much worse rebellion if they had not at the last moment changed their part. It was in consequence of the threats of the people, who were deter-mined to carry out the work, that the Government had brought down the resolution they had. He deprecated any hurry over a complicated set of resolutions, which probably Finance Minister did not understand himself, although the Minister of Justice

In the course of the discussion it was elicited that the Government in default of the company meeting their liabilities could step In before the bondholders and make a "set off" against the company.

Mr. Mitchell asked that the mortgage might be brought down in order that the country might see what they were binding themselves to.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell the Minister of Justice said that the money to be derived from postal subsidies applied to transport as well.

Sir Charles Tupper, on an amendment by Mr. Daly in regard to branch railways, asked that it be withdrawn, and said the Government would give this matter very serious consideration. The amendment was then voted down and

Mr. Watson submitted an amendment that the C.P.R unsold lands should relinquish all cia m to exemption from taxation.

The amendment was lost. The resolutions were then reported and read a second time.

Sir Charles Tupper then introduced a bill on the subject, and the House adjourned at 4.30 a.m.

The House met shortly after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when, after a few questions had been disposed of, the report of the committee of the whole, respecting the resolution to raise a loan for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of Canada, came

up for discussion. Sir Richard Cartwright said he had read with astonishment the speech of the Finance Minister on the subject. There was a charming coolness and dash about Sir Sir Charles Tupper's proposal. He seemed to be practising a huge joke on his supporters, and to be anxious to ascertain how much his supporters could swallow (laughter). The major amount we owed but by the annual charge on our revenue it entailed. Applying the identical rule laid down by the Finance Minister, our present debt capitalized at 31 would amount to \$315.307.692, and on his theory the difference between the debt capitalized at these rates in 1878 and 1889 would amount to \$162,830,851. According to Sir Charles jesty's Government and the company, contained Tupper's mode of reason the difference be-tween our position in '78 and '89 would be \$523,076,923. He condemned the principle ot continuing to incur liabilities under the assumption that everything would continue prosperous. As to our assets he doubted whether a single one of the railways and canals we possessed was paying the interest or the fraction of the interest on its cost. He congratulated Sir Charles Tupper on his adopting a policy always recommended by the Opposition in regard to lowering the rate of interest on saving bank deposits, although the Finance Minister was alopting a course which his predecessors on the same side of politics argued against. He considered it an ill-judged thing for Sir Charles Tupper to have allowed the opinion to go forth that Canada could not hope to meet her liabilities. He was sorry he could not share in the roseate views indulged in by the Minister of

Finance. Sir Charles Tupper replied and enceavored to justify the calculations he had submitted to the House, and concluded by introducing a bill giving the sauction of the House to the proposale. The bill passed after slight dis-

cussion. The House then went into committee on Sir Charles Tupper's bill respecting the C.P.R.

Sir Charles Tupper promised at an early opportunity to lay the mortgage on the table. Sir Richard Cartwright expressed a fear that the action taken, without the sanction of the bondholders, would lead to the matter being taken up and used to the detriment of

the C.P.R. Company.
Sir John Macdonald said the security of the bondholders would not be affected in any

In reply to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Charles Tupper said that no representations had been made to the Government by

the existing bondholders. Hon. Peter Mitchell remarked that very grave doubts had been expressed by some of the bondholders whether what they believed had been mortgaged to them as security on the road could not be taken from them at the option of the Government, in the direction of paying any liabilities that may have been inourred under the proposals before the House. Ninety-nine out of a hundred bondholders were ignorant of the propositions, many of them being in England and the question was being discussed whether if the bondholders in England were sensitive upon the point, it might not have a very serious effect upon the

securities of this country.

The Bill was read a third time and passed. In the Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Charles moved the House into committee on the C.P.R. resolutions. He went into details respecting the relations of the Government with the C.P.R., from the date of its commencement. never have been able to effect an arrangement by walve inches, was resently seen in Balti-

circumstances, would have been considered objectionable. The clause was for the object of retaining the traffic of the C.P.R. in the country, and making it subservient to its development, instead of allowing it to be drawn out of the country. When he made the statement he did in 1884 with regard to the monopoly clause, he fully believed that in all candor he would be able to carry out his promise. The Government had been much disappointed at the non-development of the North-west. A series of bad seasons, and the disastrous war in the Northwest, marred their hopes that the monopoly clause could be abandoned, and the overnment was obliged last year to ask the louse not to abandon their disallowance policy. To-day they were face to face with a different state of things. The harvest in the Northwest had been unprecedented. After deducting all that was required for consumption, the total amount exported of the yield of all kinds amounted to 14,783,000 bushels, and there had been carried East 7,624,860 bushels. Instead of complaining that there was not enough traffic for their line, the C.P.R. had not been calle to come with the group produced. Then the able to cope with the crop produced. Then the Government saw that a change was necessary.

Sir Charles went at length into a series of glowing anticipations as to the prosperity likely to result from the development of our national resources. The Government exacted, he finally said, that the C.P.R. should expend \$5,498,000 in paying the floating debt of the company in perfecting their great snow shed arrangements and in the improving of the road during the past year. The remaining sum of \$5,250,000 was te be spent in putting the most ample purchases of rolling stock upon the road.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said the prophecies of the Hon, Mr. Laurier said the prophecies of the hon, gentleman and his colleagues had been so often falsified that there was every reason to expect that before long the people of Canada would be expected to make another heavy payment in addition to the one now asked.

Sir Charles Tupper—This is finally final.

Mr. Laurier—This is not the first time I have heard that statement from the hon, gentleman This was the pound of flash the C. P. R. were asking for the relinquishing of the monopoly they had exercised over the Northwest portion of our country. The monopoly clause had en-dangered the prosperity of the country. The Government had declared that they could not check Manitoba, but their actions had belied their words. He quoted from the language of the late Hon. Thos. White to show that the Government were determined not to allow any other railway to compete with the Canadian Pacific Railway, while at the same time they de-clared that they had no power over the Provinces, which were at liberty to build as many railways as they could. The Government made this declaration for the sake of getting the con tract ratified and of stifling opposition in their own ranks. The ink was scarcely dry on the contract before these promises were deliberately broken. He asked was there ever more bare faced deceit practiced upon any people? Were evr tolemn pledges violated with a greater contempt for those to whom they were made than in the present case? (Cheers) The people relying on promises made chartered railways to the boundary line, but they wer disallowed. The people of Manitoba acted like men and resisted. Party feeling was sunk, and "no disallowance" was made the cry. Here was a third rebellion in the Northwest, but not armed, he was happy to say. It was a rebellion not of poor half-breeds, ignorant of their owr rights, but of civilized people. (Cheers.) There were two courses open to the Government; first, of sending troops to resist the building of the Red River Valley Railway, and enforcing obedience to the disallowance policy; and, second of admitting that they were in the wrong and submitting to the will of the people. They had not courage enough for one and not sufficient hones; y for the other. (Cheers.) The Liberal party protested against this compensation to the C. P. R., because they asserted that the company never had any legal right to monopoly in these provinces. (Theers.) The pretension of the Government that if a disallowance policy were not adopted our trade would be diverted to the United States was a mere sham. There never was anything to lead the Government to entertain this view. They keew that if the trade did go to St. Paul and Minneapolis it would come back to this country. The Gove nuent had not the courage to avow that they were acting at the dictation of

the garden of Canada The C. P. R. line had cost us over seventy mill on dollars and yet was not perfect. (Cheers.)
La conclusion, Mr. Laurier moved the follow

ing amendment:—

1. That the exclusive privileges granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway in virtue of article 15 in the agreement between Her Main the schedule of the Act 44 Victoria, Chapter 1., do not apply and never were intended to apply to the Province of Manitoba as it existed at the time of the passing of the said Act, to the Province of British Columbia or to any other Province, but solely to the territories over which the Parliament of Canada had exclusive

right of legiclation;
2. That the policy hitherto maintained by the Government disallowing legislation by the Province of Maniton and British Columbia auth orizing the construction within the limits o each Province of railways to the boundary line of the United States, was one directly in variance with the statement of the leader of the Government when submitting the agreement for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Rail way to Parliamenr, and has been productive o great less and injury to the said Provinces and North-West Territories, and of well grounded

discontent on the part of the people;
3. That this House, whilst ever ready to dircharge honorably all the engagements legally assumed by the Parliament of Canada with the Company, regrets that terms entered into by the Government and company for the relinquishment of exclusive privileges which the company claim under the said act, involve Canada in enormous contingent liabilities with Out providing adequate security for indemnify ing the Government against the payment of the interest to be guaranteed, and which may be paid, and that this House further regrets that the said terms do not provide for the expenditure of the principal monies to be raised upon such bonds in the construction of the branch railway of the C. P. R. in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories

Mr. Mitchell rose to speak, but the Speake had already asked for the members to be called in for division. The House divided on the amendment with this result: Yeas, 63; nays,

Mr. Mitchell spoke on the main motion, and said the removal of disallowance was to the interest of the country. He moved an amendment to the following effect:

"That all the words after 'that' in the resource." tion be struck out, in order to add the follow

ing—
"That it is the opinion of this House that in asmuch as the effect of the Government resolution is only to guarantee interest on fifteen millions, referred to in such resolutions, and as the Government propose to take over the millions of acres of lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway in order to secure the principal of said Railway in order so account one principal as mela as on the interest the principal as well as on the interest largely restricted the limit of purchasers of said thereby lessens the value of such funds to the extent of one million and a quarter, it would be in the interests of the country, as well as of the Company, to remove the objection by guaranteeing the principal as well as the interest, and thereby enhance the marketable value of such

The amendment was lost, and the House divided on the main motion. Yeas, 112; nays, 60. The House then went into Committee on Recolutions.

An oyster, the shell of which measured ten

MERCIER'S PROGRAMME.

Opening of the Provincial Legisla ture To-day.

The Speech from the Throne - The Jesui Question to be Decided -- Satisfactory Showing of the Year's Work.

QUEBEC, May 15 .- The Lieutenant-Gover nor came down this afternoon at 3 o'clock in state to the Parliament buildings and opened the second session of the sixth parliament of the province with the following speech : Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly

Having been called through the confidence reposed in me by my Sovereign, to take a part, as Head of the Executive, in the Government of my native Province, I have much pleasure in inviting you to commence the labors of the second session of the sixth Legislature of this Province. These labors, although not numerous, are important; and l have no doubt that you will accomplish them with credit to themselves and with benefit to the country you represent.

While you will regret with me the unavoidable circumstances, which have delayed he convening of the Legislature, you will be happy to learn that it is the intention of my government to call you together early next winter.

The loan which was authorized last year has been negotiated, under exceptionally favorable conditions, with a powerful French institution.

The Interprevincial Conference, whose convening you sanctioned, brought together in our Ancient Capital the authorized representatives of the five largest provinces of the Canadian Confederation, and you will be called upon to approve the resolutions of the conference, which have already been ratified by the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario, Nova Scotis, New Brunswick and Manitoba and which, in the opinion of their authors, are destined to guarantee and assure the autonomy and prosperity of the provinces. You will be pleased to learn that, this year, there will be a considerable excess of revenue over expenditure and I have reason to hope that, by prudent and economical management of the public moneys, there will

be no more deficits in the future. The suits taken out some years sgo to recover, from commercial corporations, the tax imposed upon them in 1882, have been successfully concluded in England and the prompt collection of the arrears has brought considerable amount into the Provincial Treasury.

The application of the present law presents certain difficulties, which will be removed by amendments, until such time as the readjustment of the Federal subsidy will enable government to consider the expediency of repeal-

ing this law. The putting into force of new regulations respecting the management of Crown Lands has already produced satisfactory results, by adding to the revenue of the Treasury and increasing the credit of the lumber trade, and certain prosecutions which have been taken out some time ago will put an end to the regrettable frauds which have, during past years, diverted moneys intended for colonization, from their legitimate object.

The work of codifying our statutes, which was commenced in 1876, is at last completed and these revised statutes will become law on the first of July next, Dominion Day.

The result of the labors of three Royal Commissions will shortly be submitted to you; one of those commissions, appointed in 1885, referred to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway and, of the two others appointed in 1887, one dealt with Lunatic Asylums and the laws which govern them and the other had under consideration the means to be taken to improve our agricultural institutions and our system of cultiva-

I call your special attention to the reports of these commissions and to the bills which will be consequently submitted to you.

The act of last session, establishing a special department of Agriculture and Colonization, has been put into force and the organization of this important department will give an additional and vigorous impulse to the progress of these two great and eminently national interests. In order the better to assure such progress, you will be called upon to vote a larger amount than usual in favor of agriculture and colonization.

The laws of civil procedure require amending. It is necessary that the expenses and the length of suits be diminished, and my Government has deemed advisable to consulon this point, the Judges and other persons who were in a position to enlighten it.

The opinions which have been gathered will be submitted to you with a bill for the pur; pose of simplifying and expediting certain proceedings. You will be called upon to consider the expediency of appointing a commission of judger, of advocates and of practicle men outside of the professions, who will be asked to suggest the necessary amend ments to our laws on Civil Procedure.

My Government having pressed the final settlement of the School Fund, which is common to both the Provinces of Quebec and Untario, has received on account a payment of one hundred thousand dollars, and you will be called upon to authorize the appointment of arbitrators, as the Legislature of our sister province has done, in order to hasten the final settlement of this question and to put us in possession as soon as possible of whatever we may be entitled to under that head.

The policy of constructing iron bridges, which was inaugurated last session, has been so favorably received by the municipal authorities and by the citizens in general, that it will be necessary to vote a larger amount his year, the better to carry out this naw policy.

I am happy to inform you that the question of the Jesuits' estater, which has been so long pending between the religious and civil authorities, and which has caused so much un easiness in this country, will soon be decided favorably and to the satisfaction of all who are interested, and that my Government hoper, during this session, to submit a settlement in this connection for your approval.

The obstacles which prevented the sale of the old college of the Jesuits in this city have been removed; the principle of restitution in kind has been abandoned by the interested parties and all that remains to be done is to determine the amount of the compensation granted. On the occasion of the settlement of this delicate question, certain Protestant educational institutions will receive a fair allowance, proportionate to the numerical importance of the minority in this Province.

My Government, being desirous of seconding the efforts of the religious authorities and temperance societies. will, during the present session, submit for your consideration, amendments to the license laws, for the purpose of rendering the granting of licenses more difficult and of facilitating the punishment of offenders.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The public accounts for the fiscal year

886-87 will be distributed immediately, and the estimates for the enouing year, 1888-89. This paper is a thorough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the bloshing dames, the bloshing dames of the bloshing dames." The said the b

possible economy, will be laid before you within a few days. Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Council.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The new railway policy, which was inaugurated in 1882 and modified in 1886, has given rise to pressing requirements, which cannot be ignored any longer without endangering important interests, which the Province must protect by granting new subsidies to hitherto neglected undertakings.

Circumstances seem favorable for the conversion of the old debentures of the Province into new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. You will be called upon to make a special study of this important question whose solution may considerably decrease the annual expenditure and enable the Government to grant larger subsidies to education, agriculture and colonization.

To your patriotism and intelligence I leave the care of the important interests which you are called upon to protect and I pray God to guide you in your consideration of those great projects and to bless the efforts you will be sure to make in order to carry them to a successful issue.

ENGLAND IN DANGER.

One Hundred Thousand Men could take the Country—Lord Woiseley's Statements in the House of Lords.

LONDON, May 14. - The House of Lords was crowded to-day with people who desired to hear Lord Wolseley's defence. The peers' and peeresses' galleries were filled. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stauhope, Lord Randolph Churchill, Viscount Cranborne and other members of the House of Commons crowded the steps of the throne. Lord Wolseley, who was seated on a cross bench, rose when the Duke of Cambridge entered and shook hands with him. Upon the appearance of Lord Salisbury, Lord Wolseley asked leave to make a personal explanation with reference to Lord Salisbury's complaint of his attacking the Government. He did not see how an unprejudiced person could construe his remarks into attack upon the Government. He felt that he could not honestly assail the Government for negligence toward the army and navy. In the position which he occupied in the administration of the army, he could not fall to be fully aware of what Mr. Stanhone had done and was doing to render the army efficient. He felt deeply the necessity of keeping the forces efficient and was convinced that more

might be done than had yet been accomplish-He admitted that the present Governed. ment had done much toward improving the defenses. In the banquet speech referred to, he said no more than he did in his evidence before the commission of enquiry. He still adhered to that evidence, word for word, and had nothing whatever to withdraw. As long as the navy was as weak as it was now, the

army could not hold its own.

The defences at home and abroad were in bad condition. The military forces were not organized as they should be. They did not guarantee even the safety of the capital. He did not want to create a panic, but he main-tained that the condition of the country was such that if a force of 100,000 men succeeded in effecting a landing and were properly handled there was no reason why they might not take possession of the country. He made this statement with a full appreciation of his responsibility. He had been tempted to resign on Saturday after reading what Lord Salisbury had said. The house could not take the initiative in the matter, but he placed himself in the hands of the Premier. He did not intend to cast a slar upon the Government. He had endeavoyed to the best of his ability to serve his Sovereign and his country. (Cheers.)

Lord Salisbury held that the strictures upon Lord Wolseley's statement at a recent dinner were fully warranted. At the same time he accepted Lord Wolseley's dis-avowal of any intention to attack the Government. He only hoped that if Lord Wolseley had occasion to assail the administration in future he would do so in the house. He trust d that Lord Wolseley would not take the matter too seriously. He should regret the General's leaving the service us the greatest blow that could fall on the military administration. Lord Wolseley's statement regarding the weakness of the country's defence would be seriously enquired into. blesutime he deprecated the practice of officers speaking over the heads of the Government and thus destroving the ministerial authority and shattering the administrative machine. (Hear,

The Duke of Cambridge said that every now and then he and Lord Wolseley did not agree, but they disagreed without quarrelling. It these matters were to be discussed in open house between the commander-inchief and the adjutant-general it would be most detrimental to the interests of the publio service. (Hear, hear.)

At a crowded meeting of citizens of London to day resolutions were adopted urging the Government without delay to deal effectively with the national defences. A mass meeting was arranged for June 5th.

ABDUCTED BY HIS SISTER.

New York, May 14 .- John B. Murray, after whose family Murray Hill is named, has disappeared from his home at 13 Washington place. His wife, who reported his absence to the police, asserts that he has been abducted by his sister Agnes, who lives in Connecticut. Mr. Murray, who is immensely wealthy, used to be a promi neut Wall street banker years ago. He is now over 60 years of age. Twenty years ago his wife died, leaving him childless, and since that time until two years ago he lived the life of a hermit in the second story of his four-story brick house at Washington place. His sister Agnes, who has never married, lives on a stock farm in Connecticut. In 1836 Mr. Murray took Dr. Leiss his wife and daughter Felissa for tenants. The daughter was a handsome brunette, 23 years old. Mr. Murray fell in love with her, and they were married. Agnes Murray was strongly op-posed to the match, and has always claimed that her brother was being made the victim of deeigning people. Mr. Murray has been quite feeble for a year and a half, and, it is alleged that Agnes recently took him to her farm in Connecticut by force.

KIDNAPPED AND RECAPTURED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 14. - Jacob Hutchinsop, from whom on occount of alleged cruelty, his wife separated some months ago, went to her father's home at Ravenswood last night, where she is living, and captured his two-year-old child. It was sleeping at the time, and he took it in its night clothes. He boarded a boat and started down the river. Just as a large steamer was leaving the Pomeroy wharf this morning, Mrs. Hutchinson leaped off the boat and started up the bank. Her husband and child had gone to that place, and she was in pursuit of them. She spied her husband on the bank, gave chase, and, after a desperate struggle, took her child She then administered a lecture to him, listened to by 600 people. The Ravenswood people are indignant at Hutchinson's act, and propose to tar and feather him. The lady is most highly

"Is anybody waiting on you?' said a polite salesman to a girl from the country."
"Yes, sir," said the blushing damsel, "that's,