over, interests us in another way. On this point we will allow the Reviewer to speak. "Mr. Blaine," he says, "astonished his "party, in 1884, by coaxing a large number of "Irish voters from the Democratic camp. It "had been previously understood that every "Irishman was born a Democrat and voted "the Democratic ticket as naturally as a "the Democratic ticket as naturally as a June; Keep Your Boys in Nights; An Unduck takes to water. There was nothing lucky Skeleton; The Massachusetts Sixth; objectionable to the Irish in Mr. "Cleveland; nothing in his record to "offend the most fanatical Home Ruler. "offend the most fanatical Home Ruler dren's Chitchat; House and Household; Yet, almost without warning, the Literary Leisure; Mirthful Mention; Wis-69th Regiment deserted the Democratic dom's] Weavings; Answers to Correspondents, and a numerous Irish contingent dents; Advertisers' Miscellany. "followed and cut down the Cleveland vote THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE. John B. Alden, "in New York amazingly. Why? Was it " because of the whisper that Mr. Blaine, or " his wife, or some other member of his "family was a Catholic? Was it because "the Irish voters expected that Mr. Blaine "would declare war against England? " Whatever the motive, it was strong enough i to hold the Irish voters in spite of Mr. "Burchard's malapropos alliteration. It still "holds them, for when Governor Hill pre-"sented Archbishop Croke's flag to the 69th "Regiment, a few weeks ago, Mr. Cleveland's oneme was hissed. Now, whatever e strength may be in Irish sympathy, Mr. Depew shares it equally "with Mr. Blaine. The incident of the ban-" quet of the St. George's society has devel-"oped this feeling. Professor Goldwin "Smith, whose aggressiveness is said to have exiled him from England and made cold " Canada too warm for him, undertook to in-"struct our British residents in regard to "American sentiment toward Ireland. He "struggle for Home Rule. This was Mr. "Depew's opportunity. Under his grave, "as much about American senti-"ment as the exile from Oxford, "or uneducated, are in favor of Home Rule "everywhere. The courteous but indignant "phrases blistered Professor Smith's notori ots. "ously sensitive skip, and, in his sufferings a MR. ISAACS.—A Tale of Modern India. By " few days after, he interrupted his lecture " upon poetry, at Ithaca, to complain that he " had been insulted at the St. George's banquet " by 'a politician in the way of his trade.' "Mr. Depew is not a professional politician, "nor is it his 'trade' to win votes ; but, had " the pursuit of popularity been his avocation, " he could not have succeeded more complete-" ly than by his prompt rebuke to Professor d' Smith." The writer of the foregoing did not, per-

haps for reasons of his own, touch the real cause of Irish dissatisfaction with Mr. Cleve- | physician, he disclaims those powers with land and the Democratic party. It was not the possession of which the credulous were owing to any whisper about religion, for tions, and I can produce certain results, pul-Irishmen do not care a straw what a man's pabls, visible and appreciable to all; but my religion may be, so long as he is sound on the power is itself merely the knowledge of the laws of nature, which Western scientific constitution. Irish question. Nor was it from any expec-Irish question. Nor was it from any expec-tation that Blaine would declare war against plenish the oil in the lamp, and while there England, Irish diseatisfaction arose from the notorious pro-English proclivities of the hundreds of years. But give me a lamp where-Democractic leaders joined with a dread, in the wick is consumed, and I shall waste my which subsequent events have not dissipated, that Cleveland would truckle While there is the flame of vitality and the form part of the supplementary appropriations to English influence, and that with him as President the Government of the United States, would not be of generations pass by him. But where there as friendly to the Irish cause at home as Irish is no vitality and no essence of life in a loyalty to the Union deserved that it man, he must die; for, though I fill his veins should be. Mr. Cleveland's action regarding the chieftent's cleveland's action regarding the chieftent's cleveland's action regarding time, there is no spark in him, no fire, no the objectionable clauses of the Extradition Treaty and his concessions to the Salisbury Government on the Fisheries question have deepened Irish distrust, and account for his name having been hissed by the 69th.

Another consideration lends weight to the objections of those who oppose Mr. Cleveland. It is well known in the States that British capital, held exclusively by the aristocracy, is ready to be used with irresistable force and inscrutable cunning to maintain English aristocratic ascendancy, and, should free trade be adopted by the Stater, the gates of the fortress of American freedom would be flung open to its greatest enemy. Until the volume of American capital is as great as that of England and obtainable for 2 per cent., America cannot compete with England on a free trade basis.

As an economical objection this argument carries great weight, and the Democrats admit its force by inslating that not free trade, but tariff reform, is the object they have in view. But to the Irish, the simple fact that cruel government that cau-ed al! her sorrow, the English aristocracy and the Tory press of her weary wandering, her broken heart."
England favor Mr. Cleveland's candidacy is
We recommend the book to Catholic teach-England favor Mr. Cleveland's candidacy is quite enough to determine the course they

In spite of these considerations, however, a great many Irish voters will remain true to their Democratic affiliations, but in New York, where the election will in all probability be decided, should Mr. Depew be nominsted, Irish resentment is likely to assume strength sufficient to expel Mr. Cleveland from the White House and place the "Felix Fatherly of American politics" in the chair of Washington,

# EMPERANCE DRINKS RESULTED

FATALLY. ELIZABETH, June 17. Joseph J. Rabig, Lincoln Division Sons of Temperance, Elizabeth, and Foreman of the Protection Engine Company, died yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rabig was one of the most prominent mem-bers of the Elizabeth Fire Department, with which he has been identified for the past artists of Mr. Corbett's reputation. twenty years. His death is said by his physicians to be due to lead poisoning, caused by drinking temperance beverages out of bottles which were cleased by the use of shot.

La y of house to tramp—'If you'll saw up that wood, you can here this pie." Tramp—'Lemme tackle the pie first, while I'm ekal to is."—[Burlington Free Press."

Whether she be a Yankee, Dutch, Irish, or Quaker.

If you are not a bread-winner and she a bread-maker.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW Moon. The New Moon Publishing Co. Lowell, Mass.

This bright little monthly is always a wel come visitor. Contents for the present month quite up to the standard, comprising :- My Struggle With a Wheel; Two Truths; In Among the Trees; A Military Micawber; A Broken Heart; Mrs. Weiner's Husband The Frozen Pirate; Current Comment; Cail

Publisher, New York, 393 Pearl street;

Chicago, 218 Clark street. The Library for June is to band with a choice table of contents in which not by we perceive Prof. Proctor's "The Everlasting Hills," in which the astronomer forsakes his telescope for the mallet of the geol gist and shows himself as apt in wrestling the secret of the rocks from them with the latter, as in scanning the skies and fathoming the mysteries of stellar space with the former. A timely article is that of Chauncey M. Depew upon Lincoln and Grant," A very just and appreciative article on "Thomas Moore," by George Scintebury, will well repay perusal.
"Alpine Forestry" and "Spring Time in
Rural Portugal," do not by any means exhaust all the pleasure still to be gained from a leisurely reading of the other good things to be found in the pages of the Magazine.

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED -Publishers: G. E. Desbarats & Sons, 2 Barron block, 162 St. James street, Montreal.

We have been favored with the advance sheets of a projected new literary and artistis. enterprise, shortly to issue from the wellknewn house of the veteran publisher so long regarded as the Maccanas of Canadian litera-"American sentiment toward Ireland. He ture. It is to be weekly, and to be devoted to Canada and Canadian do not sympathize with the Irish in the affairs. Many of the principal memutarngule for Home Rule. This was Mr. bers and associates of the Royal Canadian Academy are under engagement to furnish the pictorial part. With Mr. Julien as cartoonist "Professor with witty words that literally burned. He modestly claimed to know prospectus 'The cover will be of old gold plated paper printed in agate red; the two will be stitched together with wire staples, "and eloquently asserted that nine-tenths of and the edges trimmed, so that every page the American people of all classes, educated | will be equally open to the reader at once, and the paper will have a neat and attractive appearance.

Price, \$4.00 per annum; single copy, 10

F. Marcon Crawford. New York : Macmillan & Co.

No. 5 of Macmillan's Summer Reading Library differs so widely from Marzio's Crucifix, by the same author, with which the series began, that the charm of variety is added to that of originality. Although the incidents of the story, and, in fact, the whole framework, are sufficient to excite absorbing interest, the chier beauty to reflective minds will lie in some of the isolated passages, notably those containing the meditations of Ram Lal, a Buddhist priest, with attributes closely bordering on the supernatural, as in this one, wherein, in spite of his wonderful skill as a ready to credit him :- "Given certain condiis oil the lamp shall burn-aye, even for essence of life in his nerves and finer tissues, I will put blood in his veine, and if he meet with no accident he may live to see hundreds nervous strength. So is Miss Westonhaugh now-dead while yet breathing, and sighing her sweet farewells to her lover.

A LONGFELLOW NIGHT. —A short sketch of the poet's life, with songs and recitations from his works, for the use of Catholic schools and Catholic literary societies, by Katherine A. O'Keefe. Published by Houghton, Miffia & Co., at 15 cents, post-paid. All Catholics will find the selections from Longfellow contained in "A Longfellow Night"—among which are The Monk Felix, King Robert of Siolly, extracts from Exangeline, etc.—peculiarly interesting and inspiring. The information given by Miss O'Keeffe about Longfellow, and her remarks about his writings, will add much to the benefit to be derived from reading or reciting the selections. In regard to Evangeline she says: "The author [Longfellow has given us several noble and beautiful women: the Indian maiden, Minnehaha; the Puritan Priscilla; the Quaker, Elizabeth; but not one of them touches our hearts as does the simple Acadian peasant, Evangeline, the lovely Catholic maiden. Few there are, no matter what their race or religior, who do not prefer Evangeline to all other of Longfellow's characters; but to the Celtic and the Catholic hart she is particularly dear; for they have at if ired from the same ers who wish to gain for themselves, or to give to their pupils, an appreciation of the poble thoughts of a great poet. "A Long. feliow Night" is an extra number of the Riverside Literature Series, which now consists of thirty-six 15 cent books, containing some of the most interesting and instructive masterpieces of American literature.

FOR GOD AND GOLD. By Julian Corbett. New York : Macmillan & Co.

This new volume, by the author of "The Fall of Asgard," purports, se is put forth in the preface, to be the memoirs of "Mr. Jasper Festing, Sometime Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and late an officer in Her Majesty's sea service," containing "certain noteworthy passages from his life in the said university and elsewhere, and especially his connection with the beginning of the Puritan party, together with a particular re-Past Worthy Pairiarch and Treasurer of lation of his voyage to Nombre de Dios, under that renowned navigator, the late Sir Francis Drake, Knight. Written by himself." As may be seen from the foregoing preamble, a rich antiquarian feast may be expected from such piquant materials and set forth by an

> It will make a big difference to you whom you marry, Your plans in life will be sure to misoarry, Whether she be a Yankee, Dutch, Irish, or

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Exhaustive Review by the Provincial Trea-

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. QUEBEC, June 15 .- In the House this after noon the following bills were introduced:

An Act to amend article 291 of the Municipal Code. - Mr. Baldwin.

An Act to repeal the act 42-43 Victoria, chap-ters 21 and 22—Mr. Lafontaine. An Act to amend the Quebec Election Act.—

Mr. Cameron.
In answer to Mr. Taillon Mr. Mercier declared that the writs for Megantic and Nicolet would be issued next week.

#### THE BUDGET.

Quebec, June 15 .- Hon. Mr Shehyn, Proincial Treasurer, brought down the budget this afternoon. It was a clear and exhaustive statement, which he divided into seven different ment, which he divided into seven different parts, in order, as he said, to make the state-ment easier of comprehension. Under the heading "Statement of the cash account on 31st January, 1887," he said: "At the begin-ning of the year 1886-87 there was a balance on hand of \$1,034,703.39. When we took charge, this sum had been all expended, together with the receipts for the seven months ending on the 31st January, making in all \$3,127,917.40, so that there remained in cash but \$19,240.49 to meet the current expenses of the public service. Against these \$19,240.49 cash in hand, there were outstanding claims to the amount of \$71,460 98. And for the three months ending on the 30th April, the Treasury officers esti-mated the expenses at \$1,049,459.93 and the freceipts at \$411,090 90, leaving a shortage of \$638,369.44. It was necessary to borrow to cover this shortage, and that was what we did.

My prefecesor estimated the receipts of this term at \$3,093,622,20 and the expenditure at \$3,483,298 55. On the 31st January there remained to come in but \$1,080,634.11 of this estimate, but the treasury officers calculated that of this balance \$952,909.11 only could be collected, making a diminution of \$127,645.00.

The expenses had been estimated at \$3,483,-293,55 by my predecessor. On the 31st January they had already attained the figure of \$2,705, 400.94, so that, according to that estimate there only remained \$777,829.61 to be expended. But that estimare was insufficient and the offi-cers of the Treasury Department prepared statements showing that, in-tead of amounting to \$777,829.61, the expenses for the remaining five months would amount to \$2,073,768 23, which carried the expenditure for the whole fiscal year to the sum of \$4,779,169.17, or to \$1,295,875.62 m re than the estimate of the hon, member for

Sherbrooke.

The revised estimates therefore showed, for the whole fiscal year, \$2,965,977.80 of receipts and \$4,779,169.17 of expenses, leaving between the receipts and payments a difference of \$1,722,-296 15. There was a slight variation in the result and the operations turned out really as follows:—Total receipts, \$3,682,150.67; total expenses, \$4,798,615 68. The ordinary operations may be summed up as follows:—Expenses \$3,289,687.78, receipts \$2,965,446.62; deficit 8324 251.16.

2According to the statement, which I submitted last session, the deficit should have been \$370, \$40.06, or a difference less of \$546,590 90, which is accounted for by the variation in certain items of receipts and expenses, as the whole is explained by the tables distributed to hon. members. The total operations give the following results:—Total expenses \$4,789,-615.63; total recepts, \$3,682,150.67; excess of expenser, \$1,116,464.96.

To experate ourselves from responsibility To exonerate ourselves from responsibility for the excess of pryments over receipts, it is desirable that everything connected with the fiscal year in question should be clearly set out.

The honorable member for Sherbrooke counted upon a receipt of \$3,093,622,80, but that receipt only reached \$2,965,566,62, which makes a difference of \$128,076.18 less. He estimated the expenses at \$3,483,293,55, which left a gap of \$389,670,75 between these two sums. If you add the sum expended by him over his estimates previous to the 31st January. over his estimates previous to the 31st January, that is to say, \$416,397,72, you will get from the addition of these three sums a total of \$934, 124.65. Now, if you strike off this amount from the \$1,445,533.65 representing the excess of the expenses over the total receipts, you will find a remainder of \$511,408,63 as the excess

nsufficiency of our predecessor's budget, which was far beneath the requirements of the public service. The assets on the 31st January, 1887, were \$10,754,289.24, and on the 30th June last \$18,859,059.10 The excess of the liabilities over assets on the 31st January, 1887, was \$11,189,-167.11, and on the 30th June last \$11,189,891.98. From the above figures hon, members will see that there was little or no change between the 31st of January and the 30th June, 1887. The situation could not be otherwise, because we in curred no new liability between the dates of the first and the second statements, with the ex ception of a sum of \$200,000 for the enlargement of the Montreal Court House and of another of \$25,000 for iron bridges and surveys in certain counties, sums which do not yet figure in the liabilities, as no obligation for these purposes had been contracted up to the 30th June last.

nau open contracted up to the Suth June last.

The liabilities comprised in the floating debt and maturing between the 31st of January and the 30th June, 1867, amounted to \$1,893,203.58. We paid off of this \$758,407.71. The \$27,000 we paid on or this \$103,40741. The \$21,000 lost on the deposit in the Exchange Bank have not yet been repaid. The \$32,705 derived from the insurance on the old parliament house which had been reserved for the purpose of being transferred to the treasurer of the Federal Gov erument in the event of an arrangement being ome to with the latter in the matter, have been

paid over.

Between the 31st of January and the 30th of June we also paid \$114,431 80 of railway subsi-

By deducting from the \$4,061,446 75, the By deducting from the \$2,001,446 75, the floating debt on 30th of June last, the \$200,000 of the Court House loan, which is a permanent loan, the net amount of the floating debt payable immediately or within a short delay will be found to amount to a total of \$3,861,466.7

Certain parties have stated and written that we have increased the debt of the Province by contractingthe last consolidated loan. These statements are as unfair as they are absurd.

We have not increased the debt, we have simply changed the creditors of the Province, which has also enabled us to effect a reduction of one per cent. in the rate of interest and to thereby realize a saving of \$30,000 a year. It seems to me hat a transaction of this kind is deserving more of praise than of blame or criticism, and, if one can judge by the results of the elections since last session, the people of the Province are of the same opinion as I am on this

In regard to the question of the loan of three and one-half millions by the Government, the treasurer went into details of the negotiations. He said he had first caused a table to be prepared by the Treasury officers, showing the rates at which all the previous loans of the Province had been floated, and their net proceeds, and armed with this information, he, shortly after the session expired, opened communica-tion with the Montreal Bank, being naturally desirous to have the assistance of that powerful institution in the matter. His proposition was that it should either put the loan on the market itself, or place itself at the head of a syndicate that would purchase the bonds; but the authorities of the Bank did not seem disposed to accept the offer at the time. At the same time he was in receipt of letters from Messrs. A. T. Drummond and Hanson Brothers, of Montreal Drummend and Hansen Brothers, of Montreat, offering either to act as the Government agents for the negotiation of the lean or to negotiate with Panmure, Gordon & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and other first class houses, for whom they were acting, for the purchase of the bonds. In addition, he received offers from various other parties, who were anxious to act for a commission, as the Government's agents. Mr. Shehyn sion, as the Government's agents. Mr. Shehyr then recounted the various unforseen circumstances which prevented the roan being effected

ents, being accepted as much the most advan-

The bargain concluded was that securities to the value of three and a half millions should be deposited within seven days in the Chemical National Bank of New York, as collateral for the due fulfilment of the contract—the same to be forfeited to the Government if the syndicate failed to carry out its engagements. The deaths of two of the leading members of the syndicate caused these negotiations to fall through, how-

Toroughout the whole transaction the Goveroment had in no way compromised the Pro-vince or bound it in any way from the financial point of view, Consequently, nothing was ost, as nothing was paid to the syndicate. is true that the Government was obliged in the is true that the Government was obliged in the end to break with it and apply elsewhere, but this in no way affected the credit of the Province, since the Government ultimately succeeded in disposing of its bonds on better terms than those of any previous issues. One good had resulted from their efforts to float the loan on the American market and that was that it paved the way to ultimate succeed by henging them the way to ultimate success by bringing them into business relations with financial houses, whose valuable information and advice made that success possible. In fact it was through Messrs. Heidelbach, Ickelhesmer & Co., of New York, that they were finally placed in communication with the credit Lyonnais, with its capital of two hundred million frances and its illimitable credit on the European market, from which the Government ended by obtaining, after considerable negatiation the acceptance of the follows. able negotiation, the acceptance of the following terms: 963 for four per cents, net in New York in gold currency or its equivalent, free from commission and charges of any nature whatever, and payable in New York one million on the 15th January, 1888, one million on the 15th February, half a million on the 15th March, and one million on the 1st April. Now, taking into account the charges of emission, exchange, stamps, etc., 963 net is equivalent to par and we certainly could not have obtained more by way of bids.

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

It is impossible to indicate with anything like exactness the result of this fiscal year, but the statement of the receipts and payments to the 1st April, 1888, shows that for those nine months the ordinary receipts were \$3,024,981.65 and the ordinary expenses \$2,259,950.14, leaving a surplus of \$765,921.51. It is probable that the surplus will not be materially reduced at the end of the twelve months, if we collect all we expect to come in. The tax on commercial corpora-tions has yielded to the 1st April \$557,165.00, which still further augments the receipts to that

extent.
The insufficiency of the current year's appro priations necessitates a supplementary budget of 8453,282 10.

I estimate the receipts of the fiscal year at \$3,403,672.80, of which \$672.80 are for ord nary and \$58,000 for extraordinary receipts.

I estimate at \$4,475,222.86 the total expenses of this province.

The ordinary expenses are as follows:

Total.....\$3,277,359 74 The expenses imputable to capital com-

The expenses of legislation show a reduction of \$87,319.97 as compared with the last fiscal year and of \$22,215.32 as crappered with the probable expenses of the present fiscal year.

For the current fiscal year, the expens civil government will probably reach \$207,958. 57. For next year we ask \$219,776, or an increase of \$11,817.33, of which \$9,099.81 are for contingencies. The residue of the increase is occasioned by the organization of the new Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

The administration of justice this year is to cost \$555,810.90, which is more than previous years, and we sak for the next fiscal year \$495,988,.98, or \$59,417.97 less. We ask \$8,500 for immigration and repatria-

tion. Of this credit we propose to devote \$2,500 to bringing emigrants into the country from France and \$2,000 to repatriation. The various credits for colonization amount to \$124,500, which shows an increase of \$45,000.

We would have liked to do more for agricul-ture and the great cause of colonization, but we had to consider the requirements of the other departments of the public service and the re-There are few changes in the grants to bene-

volent institutions. This has not been for want of demands, and we have received from all quarters the most pressing solicitations, which, under other circumstances, would deserve the most favorable consideration. But the state of quested, and the very multiplicity of these demands has enhanced the impossibility in which we find ourselves to do them even partial

It is probable that, for the current year, the expenses of the Crown Lands Department will reach \$184,294.93; we estimated them at \$175-COO for next year. This sum includes \$21,000 to give effect to the modifications which we have made in the tariff of ground rents and timber dues, and which are going to produce a considerable increase in the revenue from woods

If we bring together the estimate of the ordinary receipts and that of the ordinary expenses for the fiscal year 1888-89, we get the following result :-

Ordinary receipts......\$3,245,672 80

Ordinary expenses...... 3,277,359 74

Surplus of receipts over expenses.....\$ 68,313 06

In the presence of such a result, especially when contrasted with that of past years, it seems to me that we have the right to state that we have kept the promise we made to the country to restore good order and to re-establish an equilibrium in the financial situation of the Province.

We have already considerably increased the revenue from licenses, and we shall in a similar manner increase by \$159,000 our receipts from woods and forests.

The conversion of the floating debt represents also a gain of \$35,000 as compared with the rate of interest paid by our predecessors.

The energetic action we have taken with re-

gard to the tax on commercial corporations will yield us an increase of revenue which Hon. Mr. Wurtele estimated at \$125,000 a year. We have collected several debts, the settlement of which had been long dragging. Thus we came to a settlement with the city of Montreal, which brought \$124,000 into the provincial chest.

We are also on the high road to settle with the Province of Ontario the long vexed ques-

tion of the Common School Fund.

I need hardly insist on the importance of the steps we are taking to improve the financial steps we are taking to improve the infancial situation of the Province by holding the Interprevious Conference. The resolutions of that Conference dealing with the re-adjustment of the Federal subsidy would increase our revenue to the extent of \$347,967.80 a year, and establish the financial position of the Province on a sound and permanent basis.

Lastly, we have opened negotiations with the view of converting the consolidated debt in order to reduce the rate of interest which it bears.

This is the record of our fifteen months' ad-The present fiscal year will show ministration. The present fiscal year will show a considerable increase of ordinary receipts, and if it only depends upon care in the collection of the revenue, I can affirm that this state of things The Treasurer closed his speech at 9.45 p. m..

having spoken three and a half hours.

Hon. Mr. Taillon said that he would take up the criticism on Monday or Tuesday.

The Premier paid the Treasurer a high com-

pliment for this excellent expose of the financial affairs of the province. It was, in his opinion, in the time expected, the tender of Mr. Nelson, a masterpiece, and, though the Opposition chief

of New York, who offered 94 net for our 83 per expressed doubts as to its injustice, the people would judge as to its showing with those which for so many years came from the Conservative

party.

The Premier, before the House adjourned, announced the death of the Emperor of Germany, a member of the royal family of the British Empire, son-in law of the Queen. In his interview with the Governor-General, His Excellency intimated that, if there were no objections, in consequence of the Emperor's death, he would be present at 3 o'clock on Monday to receive the address. The Premier informed the House that he had just had word from His Ex-

cellene that Monday would suit.
The House adjourned at 11 p.m. QUEERC, June 18.-The following is the address presented to His Excellency by both Houses of the Local Legislature to-day:

### ADDRESS.

May it please Your Excellency :-We, the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec in Legislature as-sembled, deem it our duty to express our most respectful homage and sincere loyalty to the

highest representative of Her Majesty in this country upon his arrival amongst us.

The people of this Province, although composed of various nationalities, are nevertheless unanimous in endeavoring, under the protection of the British flug, to secure its national pros-perity, and are relying on the constitution and

parliamentary government granted it by the mother country as the safeguard of its interests. The long administrative experience acquired by Your Excellency in the many ministerial positions which you have been called upon to occupy under the British Crown, and your profound constitutional knowledge which has prompted Her Majesty to select you to preside over the destinies of Canada, combine to inspire the people of this Province with the confidence that during the administration of Your Excel lency their political rights will be respected and the autonomy of the country maintained.

Inspired with such confidence we, the mem-bers of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, most cordially welcome Your Excelency in the name of its people. We also beg Your Excellency to be pleased to tender our homage and respect to Lady Stanley."

In the Private Bills Committee on Saturday the Quebec Corporation Bill was well sifted and after a stormy discussion the following clauses were struck out and amended: The election of Mayor to remain as at present, in the hands of the Council. The police to remain under the control of the Council. Property to be taxed according to the marketable value and the widening of St. John street to be done at the expense of the whole city.

In the License Committee a great deal of good work, in shaping the David draft to the bill, was done. Care was taken by the members to study the objections for and against the lauses, by those interested in temperance and the sale of liquor. It is thought the committee will arrive at a good solution of this knotty question, satisfactory to the country at large.

The following important question will be asked on Monday next by Mr Tessier:

Is it the intention of the Government to take measures to cause forestry to be studied in this country as it is in the Forest Academies which have been so successful in Europe and India, in order that the Province may learn how to hus for Prince Blemarck is considered as likely band its resources in its forest lands, and thus pave the way for increasing its revenue and pro mote colonization in a systematic way by pro-viding the settlers with safeguards for the

The preservation of the forests is exciting a good deal of interest with lumber merchants and farmers.

Madame Shehyn held a reception from 4 to 7 on Saturday afternoon. A large number of the

## members of both houses were invited. EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POLICY.

His Proclamations to the German Army and Navy-The Bead King Desires a Simple Soldier's Funcral.

BERLIN, June 17 .- Emperor William II. has issued the following general order to the

army:— While the army has only just discharged the outward signs of mourning for the Emperor King William I., my deeply revered grandfather, God's decree places me at the head of the army. It is from a deeply moved heart I address my first words to my army, but the confidence with which I step into the place to which God's wil calts me is immovably strong, for I know what sense of honor and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how great a measure this feeling has always at all times been manifested in the army. A firm, in-violable attachment to the war-lord is a heritage the finances of the province does not permit us to contribute, as we would like, to all the good handed down from father to son, from generworks for which Government aid has been relation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather who stands fresh in all your memories as the personification of the glorious and venerable war-lord, such as could not be more finely conceived or in a form more speaking to the heart. I refer you to my be-loved father, who, as Crown Prince, already won a place of honor in the annals of the army, and to a long line of glorious ancestors whose names shine bright in history, whose hearts beat warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other and the army. Thus we were born for one another, and thus we will stand together in an indissoluble bond in peace or storm, as God may will it. You will now take the oath of fidelity and obedience to me, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have to render an account to them

shall one day have no trouc. The army. of the glory and honor of the army. WILLIAM. (Signed)
Dated at Frederickskron.

AN ADDRESS TO THE NAVY.

Emperor William II, has issued the following

general order to the navy : I have to inform the navy with a deeply moved heart that my beloved father, Empero of Germany and King of Prussis, Frederick III. departed this life peacefully in the Lord, and that I, stepping into the place assigned me God's will, have assumed government of the land, falling to me by hereditary right and her: with also the chief command of the navy. It is, indeed, a profoundly grave period in which I address my first words to the navy, which has only just ceased wearing the outward signs of mourning for my ever-to-be-remembered and beloved grandfather Emperor Wil-liam I., who only last year during his presence at Kiel expressed in the warmest words the lively satisfaction at, and appre ciation of the development of the navy under hi glorious government. The flags are already lowered for my much beloved father, who so greatly rejoiced and took so strong an interest in the growth and progress of the navy. Yes a time of deep and sincere mourning chastises and fortifies men's hearts. Thus we shall look confidently toward the future, faithfully preserving in our hearts the memory of my grand father and father. The navy knows that not only does it give me great joy to belong to it by external bond, but since my earliest youth warm and lively interest has in complete sym pathy with my dear brother Prince Henry united me with the navy. I have learned to appreciate the high sense of honor and the faithful fulfilment of duty prevailing in the navy. I know every member of the navy is prapared to joyfully give his life for the honor of the German flag wherever it may be. Thus in this sad hour I can say with all confidence we shall stand together fimly and surely in good and evil days, in storm as well as in sunshine, ever remembering the glory of the German fatherland, ever prepared to shed heart's blood for the honor of the German flag In this God's blessing will be with us.

Dated Frederichskron. (Signed)

AWAITING THE NEW EMPEROR'S POLICY.

## FOURTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

( For Ladies and Children only), UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF The Redempterist Fathers of Sta Ann's Church, Montreal,

SATURDAY, 7th JULY, 1888, Per steamer CANADA, leaving Richelieu Company's wharf at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

NUMBER OF TICKETS LIMITED TO 600. TICKETS-Ladies, \$2.16; Children, \$1.05. Tickets for sale at the following places:

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 1069 Notre Dame street;
Loughman & O'Flaberty, corner Wellicz ten and
Prince streets; Joe. Johnston, 165 Melford st.; and in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church.

Statercoms can be seenred at St. Ann's Pres bytery, Basin street, on Sunday, 24th June, from 2 to 5 p.m. and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter from 8 to 9 o'clock. [J 18,20,23,38,28,30, Jys,5,6]

of an address to the Prassian people, which

is expected to to issued shortly. The Reichetag will be summoned to meet on June 25th to receive the message, and shortly afterwards the Emperor will formully take the cathe of the constitution before the Landtag, Prince Blemarck had a conference to-day with the Pruesian ministry, and afterwords obtained an audience with Emperor William II. The impression in ministerial circles is that the address will be brief, that it will be explicit on the Emperor's derive for peace and guarded upon the subject of the relations between the Crown and the people. Enveror William and Empress August: Victoric will presently reside in the Marble pauce where the Emperor to day received the reports of Count Von Stolberg-Wernigerode, Charl Eulenberg and other ministers. The feelie press as yet relers only in suggestive terms to the political results of the accession of Emperor William to the throne.

The appearance of to-day's message to the army, the first public act of the new Emperor, has quickened the public reception of the fact that Germany is entered upon a naw regime. No person expects am diate developments pointing to a critic state of sffairs. But all the hest inform. - wilitary and diplomatic authorities are sweet at the the final now Emperor's desire is to has: outcome, whatever it may be, of ! · present political situation. As Crown Prace, he freely expressed the view that he condition of armed suspense in Europe for over two years ought to come to an end, that the Triple Alliance was able to defeat any ressible coalition and ought not to wait for a convenient time for its enemies to open to bind him for some time to the Cancel lor's policy, but within his circle his churactor as a resolute, somewhat self-with and ambitions man, produces the belie tent, despite his friendship for and devian to Bismarck, he will not wait long before conking to give a decided Impetus to Germany's foreign policy.

A SIMPLE FUNERAL ORDERSO.

The court has been ordered to go into mourning for three months, and the general mourning for eight days. In accordance with the wishes of the late Emperer and of the Empress Victoria, Emperor William II. has ordered that the funeral be held on Monday morning. The obsequion will be devoid of pomp and of a military character. By the deceased Emperor's request, his body will not lie in state. The Empress Victoria bears up bravely; her health is not affected. Von Werner has made a sketch of the Emperor's body. The features are communicate sharper than usual and the cheek honce and nose are much mere prominent than they whose memory will ever live in all hearts, it has suffered a fresh and heavy blow by the death of my dear and warmly loved father. This is, indeed, a serious and sortowful time in which by telegraph to inform the courts to which by telegraph to inform the courts to which they are accredited, that it was the Emperor's last wish to avoid all pemp at his funeral, and that, with the exception of his nearest relatives, no foreign severeigns or members of sovereign houses will be expected to attend the funeral. The remains of Emperor Frederick were placed in a cellin last night and then carried to the catalique which had been erected in the daspar gailery. The coffin is identical with the one in which Emperor William I, was buried, Count von Moltke visited the mortuary chamber this afternoon. Later he was received by the Imperial family.

> BERLIN, June 17 .- The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Dowager Empress Augusta and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Buden, and other royalties, visited the Jasper gallery this morning. While they were assembled around the bier of the dead monarch, Camplain Koegel offered a brief prayer. Access to the gallery was prohibited to the public until the royal party had departed. On account of the want of space, it has not been possible to accode to the request of provincial authorities for permission to attend the funeral services in the Friedrichekirche. The only representa-tives of the Berlin authorities will be the leading officials in the ministries, and a committee of the chief church council The obsequies will begin at 10 o'clock. All the churches were crowded to-day. The service in the Cathodral was attended by Dr. Von Gossler, minister of ecclesiastical affairs, and many other high officiale. The service opened wath the singing of the 54th pealm. The litany was read by Chaplain Schroeder, who also preached the sermon. The public was readmitted to the Jasper Gallery to-day, after the Imperial party had left. Corregio's painting, "Saint Veronica's Veil," is now suspended at the head of the oatsfalque, on the right and left of which laurel trees have been placed. The Emperor and Empress visited the Dowager Empress Augusta at the town castle to day.

> OPINIONS REGARDING EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, June 18.—The Daily News says We think the alarm which the proclamations of Emperor William to the army and navy excites is uncalled for. More humanity might have been expected from an older sovereign, but the spirit in which the Emperor addresses the army and navy is of less importance than that in

which he receives Bismarck.

The Times says: The proclamations are worthy of the Emperor and the traditions of his house. Their spirit is not necessarily to be regarded as warlike, still less as aggressive. Gorganded as warlike, still less as aggressive. many is an armed nation, and only as such, under existing conditions, can she maintain her unity and power. The Emperor has great hut not enough to be able to hurry into a war with a light heart against the wishes of his

The Standard says: It is rather a change of tone than of policy which introduces the new reign. The color of the immediate future de-pends less upon the accession of William than upon the real resolutions of Prince Bismarck, who likely has a freer hand than before.

Other papers comment upon the address in a

As usual, this summer we may expect that The first declaration of the new Emperor's everything will go on swimmingly at the seapolicy is now understood as taking the form | shore resorts.