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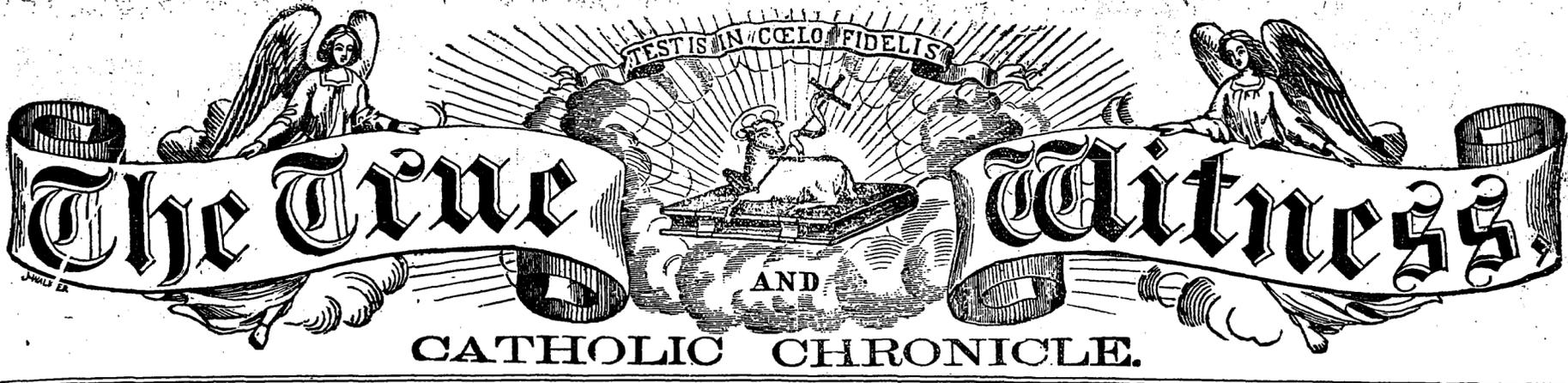
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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 42. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888. PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

ONCE UPON A TIME. My little child comes to my knee And, tugging, pleads that he may climb...

the image and likeness of God; as we got from them our blood, and flesh and bones, we should refuse them the endearing name of mother, and a mother's right upon her son?

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. A PLEA FOR MERCIER. To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—On opening my paper (THE POST OF May 9th) my attention was arrested by the title 'Irish Catholic Representation'...

rank, and the town is being scoured to make arrests. Inquiry has been ordered into the over-crowding of lodging-houses in Liverpool, which is due to the enormous influx of immigrants on their way to America.

LONDON, May 18.—Marshall MacMahon and Courbet, of France, have been interviewed on the subject of England's defenses in view of the present agitation concerning them.

sudden relapse does not come to destroy the benefit he is now experiencing. This is of course, feared all the time. Although in the midst of their dread of a fatal turn to his disease the family and attendants are greatly pleased at his increasing exhibition of vitality.

THE STATUE QUESTION. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—Now that His Grace, Mgr. Fabre, is in order not to disturb the good feeling that happily exists between Catholics and Protestants in Montreal...

For nearly two years the Irish Catholic minority have enjoyed competent and acceptable representation in the Quebec Provincial Parliament. During the same period the Protestant minority still exist, move, and have their being; and they divide evenly with us every constitutional privilege, especially those of labor, suffrage and privation.

CABLE TELEGRAMS. (Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.) LONDON, May 15.—Two new metrical pieces were produced at the Comedie Francaise last evening, which made an immediate hit and are likely to acquire the reputation of the regulars of the House of Commons.

Various reports are current concerning the Duke of Marlborough's recent visit to Montreal on his present trip through America, but a distinct impression exists in London society that the Duke will be reconciled to his divorced wife, who will become, after all, the Duchess of Marlborough.

LONDON, May 19.—Warfare in Parliament has obtained so long that the people are losing interest in the Home Rule question. The Gladstonians are little interested by the spathy of the public about Irish grievances, and begin to feel the necessity of abandoning the passive policy and beginning to fight.

MISSING ENTUSIASM. (Toronto Labor Reformer.) We are glad to note that in some places in Canada at least the servility and funkyness, too often witnessed in connection with the royal visits, are at a discount.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH BURIED. FUNERAL OBSERVANCES OVER THE DISTINGUISHED PRELATE—GREGORY AND LAITZ DO HONOR TO HIS MEMORY—BISHOP REAN'S BLOQUENT PANEGYRIC. TORONTO, May 16.—St. Michael's Cathedral was crowded from an early hour this morning and hundreds could not gain admittance.

AGALS, why should an Irish Catholic be apprehensive of a French Catholic government? In what respect do political interests of French and Irish fail to coincide? In what sense do they fail to be identical?

THAT PAPAL RESCRIPT. MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS' BALTICIAN COERCION. DUBLIN, May 20.—Six thousand persons assembled in Phoenix Park to-day to take action on the resolutions adopted by the Irish Catholic members of Parliament with reference to the recent Papal Rescript. There were no priests present.

AN extraordinary incident connected with the militia is reported from Ennis, Corrib, on the coast of County Clare. Capt. O'Connell, who has been appointed to command this year, is the landlord who evicted the Boddys' tenantry. When the militia assembled for their annual training exercises, the battalion, almost to a man, saluted O'Connell with three groans.

MR. FITZGERALD'S DENIAL. DUBLIN, May 18.—The Freeman's Journal publishes a cablegram from New York signed by Mr. Fitzgerald, denying the report that Catholic journals in the United States approve of the Papal Rescript, and declaring that the Irish Americans resent it.

SAYS LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF A LEADING AMERICAN DAILY: A celebrated event in the modern history of the church is called to mind by the appearance in Madrid of Father Mortars, a delicate looking man 37 years of age, who has created a furore by his thoughtful, warm face, eloquent preaching and marvellous knowledge of languages.

happened, after all, she was only gone shopping, and she had been detained; there might be no accident, nothing but forgetfulness of time. He resolved, however, to ride over to Oulton. He returned to the dining-room, holding attention; she stood in her hand; and Barbara, who had folded papers, looked up at her. Lady Bayneham went up to her room; he saw that her face was full of strange emotion, and that she spoke in a low, pained voice.

"Claude," she said, "come with me to my dressing-room. I shall not come to the servants will hear you. Lord Bayneham followed her. In silence, and Barbara Earle followed them. His mother closed the door, and locked it; she then held out to him the folded paper.

"Barbara found this on the floor of your wife's room," she said gently; "it slipped from her desk, and it is addressed to you."

He took the letter from her in silence and read it. The letter which he saw his face as he read. He read it with a sudden morbidness. Through a red, blinding mist he read, words that burned themselves upon his heart, yet were all a mystery to him.

"Claude," she said, "I shall not wait for you to send me any more. I go now. You know all about it. You must look upon me with respect and contempt; but it was not my fault. My husband, it was not my fault. I suffer for the sins of others."

"You mean what you said, Claude, and I must go. I cannot write my farewell—there are no tears in my eyes, yet they have gazed upon you for the last time. In my heart there is a deep, burning sorrow, like a sharp, piercing dagger, that is despair and death. You were my life, my love, my all; you made the sun shine of my life. I go out from you into utter darkness, where I shall never see you more. I will call you my darling, my love, as never more. I lay a hand on your cheek, and I lay a hand on your forehead, as I write it. My darling, forgive me. Good-bye."

Lord Bayneham read the letter again and again, never understanding one of the sad, piteous words in it. He realized but one thing—the fact that his wife had been deceived. He was gone from him, and he should see her never more.

A cry that Lady Bayneham never forgot came from his white lips. Strong man though he was, he trembled like a child.

"What does it mean?" he said, "and tell me what it means."

Word by word the countess read the sad letter, her face growing white, as her son's had done. "What can it mean?" she said; "what does it mean?"

"I must find her," cried Lord Bayneham. "Call all the servants, mother, rouse the whole household—what must I do after her?"

Then his mother, going up to him, placed one arm around his arm.

"Hush, Claude," she said. "Your wife has left you; let us, however, save the honor of our house; cost what it may, this secret must be kept. The Baynehams have never known of this; let us keep their names unblemished. What say you, my dear son?"

"You are right, aunt," he replied; "for Hilda's own sake we must keep all knowledge of this from the world. Do not be angry with me, Claude; but from this letter, which you evidently do not understand, I should imagine poor Hilda to have been seized with something like sudden insanity. No sane person ever wrote this. Have you any idea to what she alludes?"

"No more than yourself," said Lord Bayneham. "I had better tell you all, and perhaps you can help me. Hilda would not tell me how her bracelet came to be in the Lady's Walk, and I discovered quite accidentally that she had been walking there with some one. I went to her and told her I knew all."

"Well," said Barbara, for he stopped abruptly.

"She cried out passionately, 'Do you mean what you said? Must I go?' Not understanding in the least what she meant, I replied that I always said exactly what I meant. She cried out again, 'Must I go?' Just then I was fetched away for the duke, and have not seen her since."

"It is the strangest thing I ever heard," said the countess. "I can only imagine the poor child to be insane."

"Who was with her in the Lady's Walk?" asked Miss Earle. "You do not know?" she continued; "then believe me, Claude, she is neither insane nor anything else, but the victim of some mystery. I am certain of it. If I could only see her, I keep my faith. But something must be done."

"I will go to Oulton," said Lord Bayneham; and in less than ten minutes he was once more galloping along the high-road.

CHAPTER XXXII.

"What has detained you so long?" said Lord Bayneham to the coachman, as he dismounted at the Bayneham Arms.

"I am waiting for your lady," replied the man; "she desired me to do so."

Barbara Earle had said, "At any cost, we must keep the secret;" and Lord Bayneham remembered the words.

"It is all right," he replied, hastily; you can go home. I am sorry you have been kept waiting so long. Lady Bayneham will not be with you; she has been to the railway."

The landlord, who had shared the coachman's wonder, re-entered the house perfectly satisfied, and Lord Bayneham followed the man, who had been for more than thirty years a valuable servant to his family.

"My lady stopped at the corner of Hill street," replied Dickson; she went down to the Old Cross, and I drove on to the hotel."

"Did Lady Bayneham say anything about returning?" asked the earl.

"No," said Dickson. "Her ladyship never spoke to me after she entered the carriage. She looked very ill, my lord."

"And you have no idea where she went?" interposed Lord Bayneham.

"None," said the man. "I have been waiting in much surprise, for her ladyship has always been so punctual."

"Dickson," said Lord Bayneham, "I shall want one man to help me in what I have to do; we have some reason to fear that Lady Bayneham is ill—is not quite herself. She has left her home and gone, no one knows where. Can you keep this secret for me? I have to do."

"I can, my lord," said Dickson quietly. He made no protestations, but the young earl understood the good faith and strong reliance of those words.

"She went down toward the Old Cross you say," continued Lord Bayneham; "that is the road to the station—can she have gone there?"

"He went into the hotel to look at the Railway Guide which lay upon the table. His wife left her home some few minutes past two o'clock; at twenty minutes past three there was a train for London; at four, the express for Scotland; later on, the train for New Town, the largest junction on the line. His only recourse was to go to the station and make all the inquiries possible."

"How was Lady Bayneham dressed?" he asked Dickson.

"I did not notice, my lord," he replied. "I remember nothing that her ladyship wore, except a thick waterproof cloak."

"Take the carriage home," said Lord Bayneham; "and mind, Dickson, I have trusted you. You will be the only servant in the house who knows the secret of your lady's flight; guard it as you would your life. Say what you like to the rest to allay their suspicions, if they have any; and stay—take this note to Lady Bayneham."

He wrote a few lines just to say what he had done—that he was now going to the station, and if he found any trace of his wife he should follow her. He then folded the note, and did not feel any uneasiness at his absence. Dickson—he told Lady Bayneham—knew the truth, and in any emergency they must trust to him. In the meantime they must shield Hilda as best they could, for he hoped to bring her back with him.

Lord Bayneham was not long in reaching the little station where he was well known. He found it difficult to get many inquiries without exciting curiosity and wonder. Fortunately,

there was a new porter who did not know his lordship; and to this man the young earl addressed himself.

"Where had been on the platform all the afternoon, and remembered the London train, and that four passengers left Oulton by it, but that only two went by the Scotch express. There were perhaps twenty for the New Town train, but among them he did not remember to have seen a lady in a waterproof cloak."

"A lady in a waterproof cloak, did you say, sir?" continued the porter. "Ah, now I remember something. Just before the London train started a lady in a long, dark cloak sent me to get her ticket. She sat there at the lower end of the platform and spoke in a low voice as though she were ill. I did not see her face clearly, because she wore a veil, but I thought I saw that she was very pale and had golden hair. I brought her ticket and saw her get into a first-class carriage for London."

The porter looked astonished when Lord Bayneham slipped a sovereign into his hand; and like a wise man he saw that there was something in it, and resolved to keep his thoughts to himself.

"I am sorry, too, if he is in trouble," thought the man, "for a nicer or more liberal gentleman I never did see."

The London express started in half an hour and the earl resolved to go by it. That one half hour, spent in pacing impatiently to and fro on the little platform, seemed like an age to him. There were times when he felt that he must be dreaming. It could not be possible that Hilda, whom he had loved so well, should have flown from him, and that he should find her at the station together. Now she was a fugitive, he knew not what from—and he, trying his best to shield her and keep her name from the idle comments of busy men, was seeking her.

The journey to London seemed never-ending, but the London Square was reached at last and then his task seemed hopeless.

The train from Oulton had reached there about six o'clock; two other trains had come in at the same time, and the station for some minutes was one grand scene of confusion; no one remembered a lady in a waterproof cloak—there were several ladies, first-class passengers, but no porter remembered to have procured either a ticket or carriage for any tall lady in a waterproof cloak.

The ticket collector was found and closely examined by Lord Bayneham. He had taken a ticket from a lady in a first-class carriage, a ticket marked from Oulton to London; he had not noticed her dress; he remembered that her hand was very white and she wore several costly rings.

Bayneham's heart beat quickly; without doubt that was Hilda, but where had she gone? No one had seen her leave the carriage or quit the station. In spite of the collector's testimony he was as much lost as before.

He spent some long hours at Euston Square, but discovered no more. He had traced his wife to London, but there she vanished completely, and he knew not what to do.

That he went to Scotland Yard, for he had heard wonders of the sagacity of an officer who was said to be the cleverest private detective in England, and he told him the whole facts of the case and offered him a large reward for any information he could procure. There was no more to be done. The detective told him to leave the matter in his hands and promised to do his best.

Tired and depressed Lord Bayneham went to his house in Grosvenor Square. Although taken by surprise at his sudden appearance, the housekeeper soon sent up a *recluse's* little supper, which she was much disappointed at finding the next morning untouched upon the table.

During the day following he had one long interview with the detective, and the rest of his time he spent in writing. On the Thursday morning the chief papers contained an advertisement wherein "Bell Bell"—the pet name he had given her in Brynmar woods—was entreated to send her address, as there had been some terrible mistake; but no reply came to them—no news came to Lord Bayneham of his fair young wife.

All at once an idea struck him. Of course she had gone to Brynmar—where else should she seek refuge. It was past ten o'clock on Thursday night when the thought came to him, and he never rested again until he saw once more the bonny woods of Brynmar. He had hoped strongly, he had believed his search ended, but the hall looked lonely and deserted; he knew by old Claude's face when she addressed him that his wife was not there. No, nothing had been seen or heard of the young lady of Bayneham. She had not been there.

The earl did not wait for either sleep or refreshment, but hurried back again, sick at heart, and more disappointed than he cared to own.

A London he found strange letters awaiting him from Dr. Greyson, the trustee and guardian of his wife. He had received a letter from Lady Hilda, saying that she renounced all further claim upon the Brynmar estates, or any of the money bequeathed her by Lady Hutton, and should never receive more, nor apply to him again. Lord Bayneham, she said, would understand why, and he was to decide what should be done with the fortune she thus renounced.

More bewildered than ever, Lord Bayneham could only agree with his mother that Hilda must be insane. He understood nothing whatever of the motives which actuated her. He telegraphed for Dr. Greyson to join him, but when they took counsel together neither one nor the other could suggest any solution of the mystery.

He then took Bertie Carlyon into his confidence. The young member had found himself famous and his speeches were eagerly listened to and eagerly read. He was considered, and justly too, as one of the most gifted and eloquent speakers of the day, and his career was now one of great and increasing labor, rewarded with all the honors of the House of Commons. But Bertie, his old friend, and confident, could render him no assistance. He could throw no light upon the subject.

The post-mark upon Lady Hilda's letter was London; but from that all agreed it was foolish to believe that she was in the great city.

The constant anxiety of such a search began to tell heavily upon Lord Bayneham. He had been for several nights without sleep and for several days with little food. One morning, as with Bertie Carlyon, he was coming from Scotland Yard, the two friends met Mr. Fulton. At the first glimpse of him Lord Bayneham clinched his hands tightly. After all, what had he heard of the conventional notes had been the first cause of his present sorrow. But Mr. Fulton hurried up to him with a smile of welcome playing over his face, holding out his hand with a few words of cordial greeting. There was something so genial and kindly in his manner that Lord Bayneham's half-formed suspicions died away at once.

"How are all at Bayneham?" said Mr. Fulton. "How is Lady Hilda? Is she here with you?"

"You look extremely ill," he continued. "I hardly knew you at first. When are you returning?"

Lord Bayneham replied briefly and then hurried on. Only ten days since and this man was an honored guest under his roof. What had happened since then?

That morning he met several of his friends, who were all pleased and surprised to see him, but grieved at his changed appearance. There seemed to be only one topic of conversation, the engagement of the fair and fashionable Lady Fulton.

On the morning following the detective called again. He had little progress to report; he also had traced Lady Hilda to Euston square, but no further, and then she vanished completely, and he had no clue to her whereabouts.

(To be Continued.)

haven't paid for that drink!" "True," replied the gentleman, who was modestly retreating through the door edgewise. "I have fallen in my advancing years. It is the first infirmity of noble and acquisitive minds to absorb more than they give out." So saying, he gently but hastily closed the door. Just in time to receive upon its resounding panels a bang, a stinger, lemon-squeezer, fo-clip, two beer glasses and a decanter. "What promptness and what unanimity," said the gentleman, pausing to dry his lips with an absent cuff. "That bartender must be a human Gating."

RICH AND BARE.

No wonder the features of Andrew Jackson are so unfamiliar to the American people. His portrait is engraved upon the \$10,000 bill. Why, we wouldn't know the blessed old man if we were to meet him.—P.S. Ethel tells us it is also on the \$2 notes. Can't help it; we've nothing to take back; he's just as great a stranger as ever.

VERY HIGH-STUNG.

"My paper," proudly boasted the independent editor, "is not an organ." "No," replied his partisan contemporary, "it's a mandolin; has to repeat every note twenty times before anybody can make out the tune." So saying, he went out and tuned himself up to the third finger above the bar.

YES, INDEED.

"It is fortunate for the East," remarks a wise writer, "that there is a West." Now we never thought of that before, but really it seems reasonable. If there were no West, reckon it would be East all the way round, and the Eastern bank of the Mississippi would be on both sides, like an American politician in a doubtful district. Yes, indeed, it is a most fortunate thing for the East that there is a West. Otherwise, when people got tired of Boston they would be compelled to go to Heaven. Now, you see, they can go West, which is a much greater chance.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

"Is this an undress rehearsal, Uncle Jack?" asked Minnie, at the opera. "Land, no," replied Uncle Jack, gluing his face to the opera-glass. "The undress rehearsal is when they have their clothes on."

A SWEET OPERA SINGER STRIKES A HIGH NOTE.

Hearing that a member of the Carleton Opera Company, which delighted Chicago audiences with comic opera, held one-twentieth of ticket No. 82,114, which drew \$50,000 in the March drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, a *Traveler* representative was informed that Miss Clara Wisdom was the fortunate person. Calling at her hotel, Miss Clara Wisdom, who is a very attractive young lady of twenty-two, and whose voice and manners are quite as charming as her appearance, said: "I held one-twentieth of ticket No. 82,114 which drew \$50,000 in the March 13th drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Co. The Carleton Opera Company was en route to Denver, and at Ogden a vendor came into our car, and remembering a five dollar gold piece which I had found in Los Angeles, I thought I would invest. Well, it didn't win the largest prize, but it has brought me \$2,500, which will assist my memory wonderfully."—Chicago (Ill.) *Arkansas Traveler*, April 7.

What we call our despair is often only the painful eagerness of useful hope.—George Elliot.

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

There is nothing that needs to be said in an unkindly manner.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

Every is the sunshine of another's life, making the shadow of our own deeper.

Corps cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

A good temper, like a sunny day, sheds a brightness over everything.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT for seeking medicinal aid when what are foolishly called "minor ailments" manifest themselves. There are no "minor" ailments. Every symptom is the herald of a disease, every lapse from a state of health should be remedied at once, or disastrous consequences are likely to follow. In chronic dyspepsia, slight constiveness, tendency to biliousness, should be promptly counteracted with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great Bulk Purifier, and the system thus shielded from worse consequences.

There is nothing to be gained by useless conversations, it makes us lose time, and with time the spirit of devotion.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes:—"For a long time I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit until a gentleman who was cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

When faith grows weak all virtues are weakened; when faith is lost all virtues are lost.—St. Alphonsus.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Fight beneath the standard of the cross and remember that the blood of the martyrs is ever before God invoking assistance for thee.

The Horse—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as his master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

Throw life into a method, and every hour may bring its employment, and every employment its hour.

Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaint, and find Parkelee's Pills the best medicine for these diseases. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are Gelatine Coated, and rolled in the Flour of Licorice to preserve their purity, and give them a pleasant, agreeable taste."

UP IN ARMS.

THE WAR OF THE AUSTRALIANS AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 18.—An application for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of the Chinese immigrants now quarantined on board of the steamers *Albatross* and *Thames* was denied in court to-day. The writs were granted. Last evening the Premier in an impassioned speech introduced in the Colonial Assembly a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. All stand orders were suspended without a word of dissent, and at 7 o'clock this morning, amid loud cheers, the bill passed the reading with a vote from the 18th of May, indelimiting the Government for past acts; prohibits the naturalization of Chinamen; allows vessels to bring one Chinaman to every 300 tons (instead of one to 100 tons, as heretofore), raises the poll tax from £10 to £100, and fixes the penalty for an evasion of the law at from £10 to £30. Chinamen will be permitted to trade in defined areas, but the number in each of these districts must not exceed five. The bill also imposes restrictions as to residence and trading. Travelling Chinese with passports will not be allowed to engage in mining operations, except by permission of the Government. The bill does not affect Chinese who are British subjects. All Chinese must report themselves and take out an annual license, which shall cost ten shillings, and the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations relative thereto. All Chinese will be preserved in their civil rights. The police have received strict orders to prevent any molestation of the Chinese.

IRRITATION IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 19.—Despatches from China say that much irritation has been caused at Peking in consequence of the belief that the action of the Australian Government in the matter of Chinese immigration is a deliberate attempt to force Lord Salisbury's hand and to compel the negotiation of a treaty similar to the Chinese-American one of 1868. It is thought, however, probably have the opposite effect, and will certainly handicap any negotiations. It is argued that it will be impossible to compel China to enter into negotiations; that the likelihood is that England will be forced to approach China as a suppliant, and that China will only negotiate on the basis of England's giving compensation as she United States did. First, the Foreign Board of Peking complains that Australia ought to endeavor to educate, rather than to rouse public sentiment, and that it would have been more judicious to admit Chinese immigrants en route than to have telegraphed to Hong Kong and other ports against Chinese immigration. The London press has hitherto shown a languid interest in the matter.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county of the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, in its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make "AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salubility by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$100 to \$1,000 a month, and the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. 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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 23, 1888.

WHAT the Toronto World doesn't know about
politics in Quebec fills considerable space in that
frisky paper.

We read that the Equal Rights party has, at
its national convention, held at Des Moines,
Iowa, nominated Belva A. Lockwood, of the
United States of America, for President, and
Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, for Vice-
President. We expect to be in a position to
congratulate Belva on having been elected—to
stay at home with her Love in a woman's
proper sphere.

How does Sir Charles Tupper reconcile his
duty as Minister of Finance with his duty as
trustee for the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-
pany? Then there is the Hon. Mr. Abbott, a
member of the Government and a C. P. R.
director. These things may account for the
milk in the railway cocoanut, but they are not
satisfactory to the people, who would rather the
Government and the railway were not too iden-
tical.

BOTH Commercial Unionists and Imperia-
Federalists should bear in mind that the
true Canadian idea is national independence,
not submission to or dependence on any other
nation, British or American. Those who
imagine that because Canada has been a colony
so far, she must always be dependent mistake
the genius of our people. Alliance with England
or the United States or both is possible, but
dependence on either we do not want.

We hope the copyright bill, introduced as
a Government measure at Ottawa, will not
be allowed to pass this session. Canadian
authors and publishers are protesting against
it, and certainly they have a right to be
heard, especially as this Government pre-
tends to give protection to native industries.

BOONIE is still king at Ottawa. With ex-
emplary docility our gerrymander representa-
tives have voted to borrow twenty-five
million dollars and guarantee another fifteen
millions to the C. P. Railway. What a
dismal reckoning there will be when this
saturnalia of extravagance has to be paid for
by the unfortunate taxpayers!

SHEFFORD has elected Dr. De Grosbois (Lib-
eral) by 150 majority over Mr. Savaria (Con-
servative). This result is highly satisfactory,
in view of the tremendous efforts put forth by
the Conservatives to wrest the county from the
Government. The Doctor is an old-time Lib-
eral, broad and tolerant in his views, a capital
speaker and well informed on public questions.
Shefford has done well in thus sustaining Mr.
Mercier and the national programme, despite
the false cries and sinister influences brought to
bear in the contest.

By electing an Ulster Presbyterian for the
Stephens's Green division of Dublin the Na-
tionalists have again given proof that they
have no fear of committing their cause to the
hands of Protestants. As a matter of fact,
the Nationalists are only too glad when op-
portunity offers to elect Romé Rulers who
are not Catholics. They believe in repre-
sentation of all classes of the Irish people in
Parliament.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPISTS must be told that
they must find some other way of exercising
their benevolent instincts than by transport-
ing their criminals and paupers to Canada.
Canadians have no desire to repeat the ex-
perience of the army of the Constable of Bour-
bon, which became rotten from its accessions
of vagabonds of both sexes.

CANADIAN Tories have no desire, appar-
ently, to enjoy what Burns calls
"The glorious privilege of being independent."
They remind us of Darwin's description of
his probable progenitor of the human race—
"An animal of arboreal habits and pre-
sumable attachments." We are not quite sure
of the exactness of the quotation; but that
is the meaning. They hang on with hands,
feet, teeth and eyelids to the coat-tail of John
Ball, and will neither be kicked off nor shaken.

LANSDOWNE'S parting speech was a sad
proof of how little he really knows of the
people over whose destinies he has presided
for the last few years. Had he given even
passing attention to what has been trans-
piring about him he would not have signalled
his departure with a blunder. The oriflamme
evoked in the Canadian press by the remarks
attributed to Lord Stanley on federation of
the Empire should have warned him off

dangerous ground. When will Englishmen
like him learn that Canada is not to be scared
by any alleged displeasure of a people who
have never hesitated to sacrifice the rights
and interests of Canada to the exigencies of
British politics? On the question of Imperial
Federation Lansdowne's remarks at Ottawa
were more in accord with popular sentiment.
If there is one thing our people will resent
with all their might, it is the subordination
of the Federal Parliament to any power out-
side of the Dominion.

WHILE the bill amending the law of libel,
as regards newspapers, does not go as far as
it should, it abolishes one great grievance.
Under the old act the editor of a newspaper,
for alleged libel, might be brought to any
part of Canada for trial, as in the legal view
his paper was published wherever circulated.
This bill provides that the strict sense of the
place of publication should be the interpreta-
tion of the law on the subject, and that the
town or district where the paper was pub-
lished or the editor resided should be the
place of trial. This will prevent men being
dragged from one province to another. It
does not, however, affect cases now before the
courts.

MR. WALLACE'S bill for the suppression of
"combines" of manufacturers and merchants to
raise unduly the price of the necessities of life
was brought in too late this session, Sir John
Macdonald said, to pass into law. When we
remember with what indecent haste boondoggling
bills have been rushed through parliament by
the Tories at the close of former sessions, we
must decline to regard the Premier's excuse for
delay as insincere. If there ever was a measure
that should be passed without delay, after the
revelations that have been made, it is the bill
for the suppression of "combines" and the
punishment of the combineers. But Sir John
has a tender regard for those to whom he gave
the power to fleece the consumers of Canada,
and is anxious to let them have another year
wherein to recoup themselves for their subscrip-
tions to his last general election corruption fund.
Such is government of the Combine, by the
Combine, for the Combine!

We have received from the author a copy
of "Johnson's Graphic Statistics." The work
is an effort, as he says in his preface, to col-
lect statistics suggestive of the changes, and
illustrative of the development, in Canada
during the period of Confederation. The
first instalment is given in the book before
us "to the Canadian people, in the hope
that, encouraged by the substantial progress
which marks the years of the child-
hood of the Dominion, they will be
strengthened in their determination
to make the manhood of their country even
better in fulfilment of its destiny than the
early period has been bountiful in promise."
In the sense here presented, the work, if
faithfully executed, will be of great value for
reference and verification, and we have no
reason to suppose Mr. Johnson will go astray
in any important particular. His ability and
industry are undoubted. It is observable,
however, that some of the tables are defect-
ive, inasmuch as they fail to present the
statistics for the twenty years. Thus we
find tables 27 and 27 1/2 are blank
from 1868 to 1872 inclusive. They relate to
overdue notes and debts in chartered banks
and business failures. Was this done to
show the Mackenzie Government in an un-
favorable light? Certainly we should have the
whole twenty years' facts if we are
to form a judgment and dismiss
the suspicion of partisanship in the com-
pilation of the statistics. Otherwise the work is
one of great utility. The marks of careful
labor is evident, and it will be acceptable to
the public as showing the great material pro-
gress of the country during the two decades
of confederation.

WITH REFERENCE to Irish representation in
the Quebec Cabinet, the Ottawa Free Press
says:—

It is stated that Mr. Dennis Barry, of Mon-
treal, is likely to be appointed to the Quebec
Legislative Council and made a member of the
Provincial Government, as the representative of
the Irish Catholics. Such an appointment would
give general satisfaction. Mr. Barry is well
qualified in every respect to fill the position for
which his name has been suggested. He is a
good speaker, thoroughly well informed upon
all public questions, a man of sound judgment
and is highly respected by the members of his
profession. Mr. Barry stood bravely by his
party during those dark days when it was the
habit of the Tory bondholders and their subsidized
organs to stigmatize every man who refused to
bow before the Chapleau faction as an atheist,
an enemy of the Church, etc., and when the
Liberal leaders had not nearly so many friends
in Lower Canada as they have to-day. Mr.
Barry, it will be remembered, took an active
part in the election campaign in Ottawa county
last autumn, and by his earnest and forcible
addresses contributed largely to Mr. Robson's
victory on that occasion. His appointment to
the Legislative Council and the executive would
be hailed with satisfaction by the friends of the
Mercier Government throughout Quebec.

TORY ideas of loyalty have again been
illustrated in the historic fashion. This time
in Scotland. The Prince and Princess of
Wales, for presuming to lodge with a Liberal
noblemen, Lord Hamilton, of Dalzell, were
boycotted by the Tory Dukes of Abercorn
and Buccleuch. It was always thus with
those people who arrogate to themselves a
superlative quality of loyalty. Whenever
the Queen, members of the Royal family or
representatives of the Crown fail to become
Tory partisans or show any desire to be just
to non-Tories, those "trooly loyal" gents
insult and revile them. Sometimes, as once
Montreal Tories did, they attack them with
filthy violence, are ready to kick over the
throne, and raise the flag of annexation.

MR. MOWAT, Premier of Ontario, sails for
England on Thursday to represent his pro-
vince before the Privy Council in the case
against the St. Catherine's Milling and Lum-
bering Company. This is really a fight for

provincial rights against federal encroach-
ments. When Sir John Macdonald, lost his
case in regard to the disputed territory, he
trumped up the plea that the Dominion Gov-
ernment held the Indian title to the land,
and on it those who were given grants of
mines, land, timber limits, etc., resisted the
authority of the Ontario Government. Hence
the present suit. What force there may be
in the federal claim based on the Indian title
remains to be seen; but, if it should be ad-
mitted, the whole fabric of provincial auton-
omy falls. The Indian title being the first,
conquest, purchase, possession, royal charter,
statutory enactments, are all afterwards that
may be set aside if it be recognized as valid
in law.

WHATSOEVER may be the views of opposing
politicians on the questions involved in the
resolutions of the Quebec conference, all who
read the report of the debate in the Legisla-
tive Assembly must admit the ability with
which those views were presented. Mr.
Mercier made out a strong case by arguments
with which we have already been made
familiar, but whose strength cannot be im-
paired until all chance of federal encroach-
ment has been removed by constitutional
amendment. Mr. Flynn's reply was a
splendid presentation of the views of the
Conservative party. In the absence
of Mr. Taillon he was called upon to follow
the Premier, and proved himself perfectly
able to take the place of his leader in a most
important and critical occasion. His argu-
ments were conscientiously arranged and sub-
mitted gracefully as well as forcibly—a very
difficult thing to do in political speaking
when the speaker has to cut to the quick in
order to do justice to his subject. It is a
matter for public congratulation that the
Opposition possess among their leaders a
man so able and well fitted to present their
views before the legislature and the country
as Mr. Flynn.

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF LABOR.

Statistics which have not been successfully
disputed have been cited by American econ-
omists to show that the condition of the labor-
ing classes has vastly improved within the
last 20 years. The discoveries and mechani-
cal inventions of the age have so increased
the productive capacity of labor that condi-
tions have been evolved which deeply affect
the moral and material progress of society.
It has been shown by able writers that much
of the social disquiet and unrest which of late
years have become very marked character-
istics of our time, are largely owing to the
rapid increase of machinery and the discov-
ery of new methods of employing the forces
of the material world of human, manual
labor.

They have totally changed the conditions of
production, and have had, as their latest
ruit, the "combine" and the "trust"
springing from the blundering efforts of
legislators to fix conditions for the uncondi-
tional by tariffs. They have greatly affected
the relations of the employers and employes,
and they have done this in such a way as to
occasion, if not to cause, a great diminution
of the harmony which ought to exist between
these two classes, and array them against
each other. They have also greatly increased
the number of persons who have no distinct
occupations and are not engaged in any reg-
ular work. They have increased, too, the
difficulty of obtaining work, so that willing-
ness and ability to work efficiently are no
longer ensured remunerative employment.
Owing to this the number of unemployed per-
sons is constantly increasing, not because of
the increasing number of persons unwilling
to work, but because there are more persons
seeking work than are needed to perform the
work that is to be done.

According to the statistics carefully com-
piled by Dr. Theodore Barth, an eminent
American authority upon social statistics, the
labor of ten men for one year is sufficient to
supply bread for one thousand people for one
year. On the great wheat farms of Dakota
one man's average yearly labor will raise
5,500 bushels of wheat. Deducting 500
bushels for expenser, leaves 5,000 for con-
sumption or shipment. The labor of one man
for a year, in one of the great flour mills of
the West, converts these 5,000 bushels of
wheat into 1,000 barrels of flour. The cost
of one or two men's labor for a year carries
this flour to our Atlantic seaboard. The cost
of a year's labor of three men converts this
flour into bread. To this is to be added the
cost of the labor of three and a half men, for
repairs of machinery, fuel, handling, etc.

In making furniture, two men can do
what ten years ago would have required
four or five men. In hat making one man
can now do what three then could. In
wagon making twelve men can now do what
formerly it required thirty-five to accomplish.
In making brooms, nine men can now do
what ten years ago it required forty-one
men to do. In weaving, one person to-day
with the use of machinery can do as much as
from forty to fifty hand weavers could do in
former times.

The mechanical industries of the United
States, in 1880, employed the forces of steam
and water to the extent of 3,500,000 horse-
power, equivalent to the strength of six
times that number of men. In other words,
21,000,000 men would have been needed to do
the work which 4,000,000 persons did with
the aid of machinery. The railroads did their
work with 250,000 men, but to do that
work without locomotives would have
required 54,000,000 horses and 13,000,000
men. To do all the work which was done by
steam and horse-power would have required,
if done by human power, a population of 230,-
000,000. The effect of this upon prices of
production and labor is shown by the fact
that between 1828 and 1880 there was a sav-
ing of labor in common cotton goods of from
6.77 per cent. to 3.31 per cent., and an in-
crease of wages of from 2.82 per cent. to

2.84 per cent., while the average length of a
working day was reduced 12 per cent.

The conclusion arrived at from these statis-
tics is that their increased power of production
has secured to the world better wages, better
hours, better food and clothing, better educa-
tion and better food of every kind. But before
adopting it we must look at other conditions
relating to labor. These are presented ably
by the Philadelphia Catholic Standard, which
observes that better wages are now paid for
certain kinds of labor, but, for a number of
other kinds of labor, less wages are paid. But
even conceding that the wages of all kinds of
labor have been increased, the advantage
arising accrues only to those who can earn
wages by obtaining work, and does not
benefit in any way the vast number of
persons who are willing to work and
able to do work, but who cannot obtain em-
ployment. So, too, the cheapening of the
price of food and clothing and the improve-
ment of their quality are a great advantage
to those who can earn money by work. But
they are of very little or no advantage to
those who cannot. And the number of this
latter class has vastly increased of late years
and is still rapidly increasing.

The new applications of steam, water, elec-
tricity, etc., and the improvements that are
constantly made in machinery, by which the
work of one person or of a certain number of
persons accomplishes what only a few years
ago it required five, ten, or twenty times
more persons to do, is causing a glut in the
labor market and is filling the countries
which are most advanced in the use of
machinery with multitudes of persons who
are unable to work. The time seems to
have gone by when strong arms and willing
hands, united with economy and sobriety,
would ensure their possessor employment by
which he could earn a decent living. The
army of tramps and idlers is daily growing
larger, and its ranks are constantly increased
by recruits from those who are willing and
anxious to work, but who cannot find any
one to hire them.

These people cannot starve, and will not
starve. They have a natural right to life
and to what is necessary to sustain life, a
right to live by work if they can obtain work;
and if they cannot obtain work, they still re-
tain the right to life and to the bread neces-
sary to life. The law of Christian justice,
not to speak of Christian charity, comes in
to confirm and sustain the law of nature.

THE SESSION.

The session of Parliament which ended
on 22nd inst. in a fair average specimen of the
sort of Parliamentary rule Tory Government
vouchsafes to give the country. Every ques-
tion of real moment was studiously avoided;
no attempt was made to reform any one of
the abuses in government and administration
which have become notorious, and, if it were
not for the persistent activity of the Opposi-
tion, retrogression would have been the order
of the day. Two things of paramount im-
portance should have claimed the most
earnest attention of our legislators; namely,
the protection of the hands engaged in
factories and suppression of combines.
Nothing was done in regard to the first, and
the proposed bill to deal with the second re-
mains among the innocents to be slaughtered
to-morrow.

Here may be found a curious comment on
the conditions of Parliamentary government
as they now exist, and also on the moral, as
well as the political, state of the people. It
cannot be said that the press has been silent
or the public apathetic concerning the revela-
tions made before the Labor Commission or
the Wallace Committee on "Combines," but
what expressions of popular feeling were
made appear to have lacked the force neces-
sary to compel action on the part of the
ministry. A ruling cause of this flagrant failure
of those entrusted with the power of initia-
ting legislation is to be found in the influence
exercised by those who have lost their sense
of moral obligation in their eagerness to accu-
mulate wealth.

Not what is right, but what is expedient,
is the rule at Ottawa.

Perhaps if the women and children who
labor in factories could make their influence
felt at election times by the amount of their
subscriptions to the Tory election fund, Sir
John Macdonald would be less forgetful of
them in Parliament.

As to the other question of capitalistic
combinations for enhancing the price of the
necessaries of life, we are cheered by the re-
sult of the recent elections. The five seats
carried by the Opposition in succession indi-
cate the strength of popular feeling against
monopolistic combinations in trade and arti-
ficial restrictions in commerce.

The Ottawa cabinet may shrink the issue and
extend the long finger of prostration, but
walled about with hostile provincial govern-
ments and only maintaining its majority by
means repugnant to the principles of repre-
sentative government, it may continue as a dis-
penser of patronage for a time, but its deca-
dence may be measured by the increasing
distance between what it does and what it
ought to do.

During the session, however, the Opposi-
tion won two great victories. Railway mon-
opoly in Manitoba and the North-West has
been abolished and the Government forced to
implement the "standing offer" in the Customs
Act. On both questions the Ministry resisted
till resistance threatened to end in rebelli-
on in Manitoba and retaliation on the part
of the United States. Sir John Macdonald's
policy of making Canada a close
market, where only those who paid toll to
him in the shape of subscriptions to election
funds and political support could buy and sell
at their own figures, has thus broken down in
two most important particulars.

This break involves a loss of power which
cannot be fully calculated at present, but the
price the country has been called upon to pay
for release from monopoly and the benefits

already felt from the removal of the duties
on fruit and other imports have given the
people data sufficient wherewith to measure
the extent to which they have been robbed
under the specious pretext of protection.

The tide having thus set in the direction
of reform and commercial freedom cannot be
turned aside. Sir John is no doubt satisfied
that he has been able to put off the evil day
for another year. But much may happen in
a year, and we are content that the system,
which has been fully, fairly tried, shall con-
tinue till its utter collapse will leave no hope
of rehabilitation or even of reanatomization.

GOOD BYE, LANSDOWNE.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22nd inst.
by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who there-
upon closed his official career in Canada, and
will sail from Quebec for England on the
24th. We wish him good bye, and hope he
will be the last Governor-General of whom it
shall be written that his leaving the country
was the greatest favor he conferred upon it.
It is the desire of THE POST and the people it
represents to uphold the dignity and honor
of the representative of the Crown in
Canada, but we demand that the person
selected to fill that exalted position will be
one worthy of our esteem. Lord Stanley,
who is about to assume the functions of Gov-
ernor-General, is, we believe, a gentleman
every way deserving our respect. There is
nothing that we know of in his past career to
render his coming unacceptable to any class
of the Canadian people. We shall therefore
welcome him with all proper respect, and
endeavor to prove that the unpopularity of
his immediate predecessor does not attach to
the office. He has his own way to win in
the confidence and esteem of the people of
Canada, and the loyalty we all cherish for
the institutions under which we live will be
a guarantee of our good will towards him.

In the progress of human affairs, when
masses of men are struggling for the attain-
ment of definite objects on which the happi-
ness of themselves and those dear to them
depends, it is the lot of those who take a
foremost part in that struggle to be compelled
to endure insult, persecution and snuffing.
No great cause was ever won without large
sacrifices. Even in common things, as Froide
observes, the law of sacrifice takes the form
of positive duty.

In standing up for what we believed to be
the right we have suffered, but that we count
as nothing, since we know that in unmaking
the wrong and showing up the wrong-doer
we have made such conduct as we condemned
more difficult to those who may be inclined to
repeat it. We have nothing to regret nor
retract, and we simply say to him who is leav-
ing us, in the words of Prior:

"The sum of duty let two words contain
(O may they grave in thy heart remain),
Be humble and be just."

ENGLAND'S DEFENCES.

Invasion scares are not uncommon in Eng-
land, and that which has been raised by Lord
Wolsey differs but little from former sim-
ilar panics. The position held by England
in relation to the powers of Europe is such that,
however disciplined her people may be to war,
she must keep pace with her military neighbors
in matters of armaments and military science.
Being an industrial nation, the only real in-
dustrial nation in Europe, her policy is essen-
tially one of peace and non-intervention in
European complications, save in so far as her
influence may go in preventing catastrophes
unimical to commerce. All her recent wars
have been undertaken and prosecuted with the
sole object of extending or preserving her trade.
The prosecution of these undertakings, how-
ever, has brought her into opposition with other
nations desirous of emulating her success as a
commercial power, and imposes upon her the ne-
cessity of strengthening the defences of an
empire so scattered and wealthy.

But it is plain that the men who now control
the destinies of England do not possess those
qualities of statesmanship which would enable
them to penetrate the future and prepare the
nation for events of great magnitude. No
student of history will deny that England has
a mission to fulfil as a civilization. She has de-
veloped to a high, but not to the highest, degree
the ideas that underlie the mercantile republics
of Italy, and, like them, she has reached a
period when wealth, luxury and arrogance
within herself are more dangerous enemies than
armed foes without. Certainly it cannot be
alleged that her soldiers or sailors have lost
those virtues of courage and endurance which
made them masters on land and sea. It is not
among them that England's weakness is to be
found. Under any and all circumstances the
British people can rely upon them. We must
look to the directing minds of the nation for the
real source of the dangers apprehended by Lord
Wolsey.

When we see statesmen busying themselves
in extending the territory of the empire, and
concocting schemes of aggression abroad and
defence at home, while to the nation itself, torn
and distracted internally, the most ordinary
measures dictated by prudence are denied, we
can only feel regret that better, abler men are
not at the helm of state. A crisis is approach-
ing, perhaps the greatest that has ever been
known since the fall of Bonaparte. A truly
great statesman would prepare for it by remov-
ing every possible cause of discontent from
among the peoples of the three kingdoms.
Most assuredly he would not encourage the idea
among possible enemies that the nation was
weak with internal dissensions, by pursuing
a policy of exasperation towards one of the
kingdoms.

Here it is that the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone
shines resplendent in contrast to the purblind
narrowness of Salisbury. He sees with the eye
of a true statesman that England can never be
strong and respected as she should be abroad
until her people are all united and contented at
home. The first thing to be done to secure that
unity and contentment he plainly perceives is to
abolish those laws and institutions which per-
petuate injustice. He finds, however, that the
walls of Tory prejudice, the hereditary stupidities,
are too strong for him, but he knows, as all men
know whose hearts are not petrified by long
immersion in the stagnant pool of Toryism, that
unless his policy of union, founded on freedom

and justice, be not adopted now the time is not
far distant when its acceptance will be compelled
as an alternative in a moment of supreme
anxiety.

Irishmen have been taunted by flunkey loyal-
ists—creatures who worship even the stamp of
the broad arrow on the rump of a commissariat
mule—with being rebels, Fenians and all sorts
of bad things because they insist on the privi-
leges of British subjects being extended to their
countrymen. They are sneered at and insulted
because they demand what every man has a
right to enjoy, protection for life and property,
and the deadly sore in England's body polit-
ic, thus irritated, is inflamed by legislation
which can only make it deeper and more dead-
ly. But Irishmen claim an equal share with
Englishmen in the right to uphold and defend
the principles of British liberty. All they ask
is that the application of those principles shall
not be denied to them. The Government may
go on building ironclads, arm soldiers with
magazine rifles and cast great guns, but till the
Irish question is settled on lines agreeable to
the Irish people, that Government must remain
weak, defective and apprehensive. But let
the policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone be
adopted and faithfully carried out, and Eng-
land may bid defiance to the world in arms.

THE TRUE THEORY IN POLITICS.

Perhaps the bitterness of party politics
was never so marked as in Canadian news-
papers of the present time. Our French
Tory contemporaries are particularly acrimo-
nious in their personal allusions to political
opponents. This regrettable picture in
current journalism has suggested some reflec-
tions.

The extreme partisan in politics must
necessarily sometimes be downcast. The
clouds of party defeat are to him the carriers
of storms of thunder-stones to flail the life
out of the nation. To him there can be but
one motive behind the opposition, if, indeed,
he grants it the calibre necessary to entertain
motives; and this motive is the desire for
power, for place, for possession of the reins
of government at whatever cost or sacrifice
to the interests of the country. But the ex-
treme partisan is by no means a pretence.
If he be honest and intellectual, there must
be some truth in him, and his mission then
partakes somewhat of that of the prophet
and also of the captain, to divine disaster and
to promote warlike preparations.

The only true theory in politics, as in
statesmanship, is promotion of the general
welfare. All men and all parties are agreed
upon this. When the pyramids were built,
is it not probable that the Egyptian monarchs
conceived it to be a wise and honorable dis-
position of the labor of the vast multitudes
of men and women who bred upon the Nile
like the vines in the forests of the equatorial
zone. Perhaps the idleness of the people,
who had, as it were, come up out of the
earth, had much to do with the original
scheme of building the heaps! For in those
days leisure meant enervation and licentious-
ness. And to-day, in many countries, the
practice is a common one of projecting vast
public works, though of practical utility, to
furnish employment to armies of idle men—
of course at the expense of that other arm-
of producers and taxpayer, who look for re-
imbursement in lessened cost of transporta-
tion or in the increased security of the com-
monwealth. The question, then, always
recur, What is for the general welfare?
And waves upon this rock split all the oceans
of time.

The fortunes of Saul and of David were the
fortunes of Israel. Yet Saul went up to
Jerusalem at the behest of a mere hermit,
without a token from the people. Men at-
tached themselves to the cause of Pompey or
of Cæsar, inasmuch as they were the heroes of
opinion, of a policy for government. And in
the utmost decrepitude of the wealthy repub-
lics of Italy, trailing through all the intricacies
of family greatnesses and connections
and interests, there ran the general discus-
sion of the extent to which this faction or
that interest represented the ultimate pre-
servation of the broadest and greatest welfare
of the republics.

Napoleon said that war made him, and by
war must he be maintained. But he said
also that he was the product of his time.
The times demanded such a man, and he
came. Yet what age will want another such
"scourger of God?" But his work was that
of a cyclone. What was old, and reversed,
and oppressive, and stagnated, and intoler-
able, was swept into the hell-torrent of the
revolution; and although Napoleon left
France bleeding, lacerated, the evils of 1700
years of kingship in government had been
well-nigh emasculated, and the rights of man
had received a brighter illumination among
the nations of Europe.

The campaigns of yesterday, to-day, and
to-morrow are much the same. The protec-
tionist cries out for the preservation of home
markets for home industries, and the free
trader for the markets of the world and a
merchant marine. The laborer cries out
against the tyranny of employers, and em-
ployers against the tyranny of trades unions;
the farmer against the extortions of monopoly,
and the railroads against the folly and stu-
pidity of the farmer. And the radical de-
nounces the selfishness and greed of the con-
servative, who in turn retaliates by calling
names, "anarchist," "half-brained enthu-
siasts."

Yet who doubts that "through it all one
unceasing purpose runs," and that "the
thoughts of men are widened with the pro-
cess of the suns?"

The failure of party, the dropping out of
men, the dissolution of party theories and
doctrines, the swerving from the path of res-
titution of a people's planetary system of
statesmen and politicians, can all go on year
after year, but the centuries heed it not.
And when mankind have finally admitted
that the crucible of all things political is not
which party is triumphant, "that man is
M.P., or premier, but rather, which party is
in harmony with the truth, with wisdom,

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

THE PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRITISH TREATMENT OF IRISH AND SCOTCH EMIGRANTS.

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

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

A ROMAN VIEW.

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

THE MONGOLIAN SWARM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOROLD BAZAAR.

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

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.

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

WHERE DIVORCES ARE SCARCE.

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

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

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

A YARD WILL DO.

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

THE LEGISLATURE.

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

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following bills were introduced this afternoon:—An Act to amend certain Articles of the Municipal Code.—Hon. Mr. Gagnon. "An Act to declare that territories erected into parishes under the Act 34 Victoria, Chapter 8, are School Municipalities and to remove all doubts on the subject.—Hon. Mr. Gagnon. Mr. Lafontaine—"The Medical Act of Quebec." He explained that this bill was to consolidate the different laws relating to the medical profession at the request of the College of Physicians itself. No radical changes are intended. "An act respecting the clerk of the Circuit Court." Mr. Lafontaine explained that his object was that the clerk should be ex-officio a justice of the peace, as in certain districts it was difficult to secure qualified men. "An act to amend article 258 of the Municipal Code."—By Mr. Dechene (L'Isle). Mr. Lareau introduced a bill giving religious, national and benefit associations power to seek incorporation by letter patent so as to reduce costs. "An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure."—By Mr. Lareau. "An Act to amend the laws respecting Public Instruction."—By Hon. Mr. Gagnon. He explained that his intention was to correct certain clerical errors. No fundamental principles were to be changed. "An Act respecting Public Health" by Mr. Gagnon. This was drafted by the Hon. Mr. Gagnon and is intended to give that body more power to compel municipalities to form boards of health, etc., and to improve the sanitary condition of the province. "An act respecting procedure in certain commercial and other matters requiring despatch."—Hon. Mr. Mercier. "An act to amend and consolidate the Fishery Laws in this province."—Hon. Mr. Duhamel.

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

Referring to the resolution concerning the Senate, the Premier declared that the Senate did not represent the provinces. Many persons who had favored an elective Legislative Council consented only to a Senate on the condition that it should represent both parties. Did this state of things exist? No, at all. The Conservative party did not consent to have half of the Senate chosen he could assure it that the day was fast approaching when the existence of the Upper House would be seriously endangered. He did not demand the abolition of the Upper House, but only that they should be so remodelled as to be really representative of the diverse interests of the country. Coming to the subsidy question, he thought that there could be but one opinion on this point. In 1883 the Conservatives had asked for an increase and obtained it. The subsidy was of a dual character. The specific subsidy was to cover expenses and legislation. It amounted to \$70,000 for Quebec. The per capita subsidy was based upon population. To Quebec and Ontario it was based on the population of 1861 and was unchangeable. In other provinces it was variable, and had, in fact, varied. If the specific subsidy had been granted for legislation surely it must be in proportion to the expenditure. The expenditure for legislation now reached \$300,000 and the subsidy still remained at \$70,000. This was the plainest argument that could be made for an increase. Which of the provinces should be asked for an increase? The population of Quebec in 1861 was 1,100,000; now it was over 1,350,000. The cost of administering Federal laws had largely increased, still the Province only had the same amount. In 1853-'54 the Conservative party asked for an increase. In 1883 only 80c per head was asked; the speaker was himself favorable to \$1 per head. The Premier and his friends were precisely adhering to what the Conservatives had proposed in 1883. They could not, in view of this fact, refuse to grant him what he was asking.

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

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

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QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS. Hon. Mr. Flynn—Does the Government intend to submit, during this session, a bill to repeal the provisions of the act 48 Vict., chap. 34, which imposes a tax on the water works and maintenance of tramways upon municipalities? Hon. Mr. Sheehan—The question is under consideration. Hon. Mr. Flynn—Has the Government, since the 20th January, 1887, settled any claims relating to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway? If so, what are such claims and what are the amounts paid in each case? Hon. Mr. Sheehan—Answer later. Hon. Mr. Flynn—Has the Government distributed to municipal councils the copies of the Municipal Code, as proposed last session? If not, when will such distribution be made? Hon. Mr. Gagnon—It has been distributed in 60 counties; the work of distribution in the remaining 10 counties is being pushed as fast as possible.

maining 10 counties is being pushed as fast as possible. MOTIONS. Mr. Desjardins moved for documents respecting the issue of provincial debentures, authorized by the Act 30 Victoria, chapter 2. Mr. Flynn moved for all documents respecting the building of iron bridges, and added that he would not express an opinion on the policy of the Government before being in full possession of the facts. Mr. Trudel moved for a statement of the sums expended for colonization in the county of Champlain in 1886. Mr. Lafontaine moved for a statement, by counties, of the different amounts paid since Confederation for railroads, colonization, education, etc. Mr. Owens moved for correspondence with reference to the distribution of colonization money in the county of Argenteuil since last session.

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

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

LANSDOWNE AND QUEBEC. A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League took place Sunday afternoon in the rooms of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, in St. Louis street. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—Proposed by Dr. John C. Howe and seconded by P. Lynet:—That inasmuch as the Marquis of Lansdowne has rendered himself hateful in Ireland by ruthlessly robbing them of their improvements, as can be proved by the records of the Land Commission, and inasmuch as his name has become odious to all humane men by the midwinter harshness of his evictions—thus evincing the extreme blindness of filial obedience to the miserable greed of an evicting house, and furthermore inasmuch as the Marquis of Lansdowne's visit to Toronto, during the heat of the O'Brien conflict, when the wrath of the wolfish bigotry of that city was let loose upon an unarmed and defenceless man—proved him to be utterly devoid of the spirit of fair play, and entire wanting in the respect due to the constitutional spirit of his office:—

Be it Resolved—That the members of Branch 399 of the Irish National League of America tender the sincere and heartfelt expression of their thanks to the members of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, Irish, English and Irish Catholic alike—the representatives of 10,000 of their race—tax-payers of this city—for their action in refusing to attach their signature to the Lansdowne Address. And be it further Resolved—That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the following:—Hon. Mr. Gagnon, Hon. Mr. Carrel, Mr. McGroarty, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Foley and Hon. Alderman Hean.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUE.

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

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

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

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

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

REMOVE THE CAUSE.

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

THE PROPER THING.

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

