

only too well in reducing Ireland to the condition of a mere agricultural holding to supply cheap provisions for the markets of her sister Ireland, will show that free trade and self-government were all she needed to make her one of the most prosperous countries in the world. The first trade restriction we find was an Act of Parliament passed in 1637, imposing duties on commodities exported to foreign nations not in league with Great Britain. This was during the reign of Charles I. and in connection with it Lord Deputy Stafford began a regular system of extortion. The land owners of Connaught and Munster were forced to pay large sums of money for the confirmation of the titles to their lands; the Irish woolen manufacture was discouraged and harassed because it was hurtful to England, until it finally culminated in the Insurrection of 1641, which, although successful at first, resulted in the complete overthrow of the Irish by Cromwell in 1649 and 1650; the massacre of Drogheda; the selling of thousands into slavery; the foreign enlistments, all combined to reduce the population of the country to less than a million.

These events marked the commencement of a deliberate policy which has been continued down to the present day. Charles II. succeeded Cromwell. An act of Parliament, called the Navigation Act, was passed in 1663, and Charles, in consideration of \$30,000 per annum, excluded Ireland from its benefits, and thus annihilated its infant shipping interests. In 1666 an act was passed forbidding the exportation of Irish cattle and horses into England, the result being that the value of cattle fell five-fold and horses twenty-fold. Meat, butter and cheese were also excluded. This was the free trade that destroyed Ireland then. Notwithstanding this, and the act of Charles II. which prohibited the exportation of raw wool, the duties on which debared Ireland, the English market, and her exclusion from the navigation act which killed her colonial market, the Irish farmer turned his attention to the breeding of sheep, allowing to the superiority of the wool raised the woolen manufacture increased with such rapidity, and the goods manufactured were of so superior a quality, that the English manufacturers petitioned William III. to come to their rescue, and in 1698 the subservient Irish parliament imposed additional duties on all woolen clothing (except flannels) exported from Ireland, and in 1699 an act was passed by the British Parliament prohibiting the export from Ireland of all woolen goods to any country save England, to any port in England or to any town in Ireland save six.

Sir William Petty, the ancestor of our late Governor General, declared that the results of these acts were so disastrous as to practically annihilate the woolen manufacture. And this is a sample of English free trade in Ireland till the beginning of the 19th century. One of the curious facts of Irish history is that of the manufacture of linen. It seems to have been encouraged by England for the express purpose of destroying the Irish woolen trade. We find the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy of Ireland, investing £30,000 in a linen factory near Dublin with the avowed purpose of discouraging the manufacture of wool, and the same policy was pursued by his successor, the Duke of Ormonde, who brought over a number of families skilled in its manufacture from Brabant and France; built factories for them in Carrick and Chapeltown, near Dublin. Following out the same policy the English parliament passed an act inviting foreign skilled workmen in flax to settle in Ireland, and admitted all articles made of flax or hemp into England duty free, which, according to the report of the Irish House of Commons, made in 1774, gave Ireland an advantage of 25 per cent. over foreign nations. In 1710, by an arrangement between the two Kingdoms, a board of trustees was appointed, to whom a considerable sum was granted annually, for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. But England's jealousy interposed again whenever it threatened to interfere with its own trade, and by the Act 23 George II. imposed a tax on Irish sail cloth imported into England, and its manufacture was for the time practically annihilated. There does not seem to have been any attempt to revive the linen trade after this till after 1830, when an experiment on a large scale was made on the river Bann near Belfast, from which period may be dated the rise of the great linen trade of Ulster. There they grow the flax, spin the yarn and weave the linen. There being no duty on exports from Ireland to Great Britain prevents us from giving the amounts actually exported, but it was calculated that in 1855 the export of linen from Ireland was 106,000,000 yards. From the report of the Flax Supply Association of Belfast in 1876 it was estimated that the consumption of flax in all the mills in Ireland was 45,897 tons or about one-seventh of all the flax mills in existence; it was estimated that the total quantity of yarn produced in one year was 21,373,700 bundles, of which 10,470,040 were manufactured into cloth by power looms and 5,860,000 by hand looms, leaving for export 7,044,660 bundles. This is the showing of the manufacturing industry in Ireland. Since the enactment of free trade laws the number of factories increased from 89 in 1850 to 144 in 1879, and the number of spindles in the same period from 398 to 820,743. In 1880 the number of power looms was 58, and in 1798 they numbered 19,611, while the persons employed increased from 21,121 in 1850 to 56,312 in 1879. In 1881 the number of spindles had further increased 926,295, and power looms to 21,177. This increase, be it noted, was under free trade and in spite of land acts, coercion acts and the steady efforts of an alien and hostile government to repress Irish manufactures.

Endowed with the right to govern herself in her own way, Ireland would soon get rid of the burdens, social and political, that have kept her down in misery, and with her

intelligent, industrious people, her magnificent position and splendid natural resources she would soon rise to that place among the nations for which she is so well fitted.

THE CLERICAL BUGABOO.

With the evident intention of rousing Protestant indignation the Toronto Mail draws the following pictures:—

"It would perhaps be a curious spectacle, until we grew accustomed to it, to see Mr. Mercer, sitting in his canonicals as a commander of the Holy Roman Order of St. Gregory—cocked hat, gold cross, crimson sash, white pantaloons—addressing a crowd of stalwart Presbyterians in Oxford or Perth, and exhibiting telegrams from the Pope to prove that he was fully authorized to act for that august sovereign of one-half of this Dominion. It might also startle us at first to behold Sir Hector, accounted as a knight civil of the Inquisition, canvassing the Orange lodges in company of that thrifty Protestant champion, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell. But we should soon overcome any feeling of astonishment at such things. At least it is reasonable to suppose that a community which submits every day to seeing its dearest interests tampered with for the sake of the clerical vote, would not be greatly disturbed if the game were played openly and above board in the frank and fearless manner just described."

Where the Mail makes the mistake is in assuming that what it styles "the clerical vote" is a thing to be dreaded by the Protestants of Ontario. It forgets that this country is as much Catholic as it is Protestant, and that politicians have a clear right to enjoy and uphold their principles. But when we see Catholic political leaders on both sides in politics there is little reason to find fault. Were they all on one side there might be some cause for uneasiness, viewed from the Mail's standpoint. In a country like ours the Catholic, or clerical, vote is just as good, as reasonable and more necessary than the Orange or Presbyterian vote. People naturally combine in politics to maintain their principles and preserve their rights. But the Mail is dishonest in its presentation of the case. Where, we would like to know, is a Catholic ever elected to parliament by a purely Protestant constituency? Yet in Quebec province it is no uncommon thing for Protestants to be returned as representatives of purely French Catholic constituencies. All this howling about clericalism is the stalest of stupidities and betokens a wicked desire to encourage and keep alive sectional animosities, which all true men must desire to see dead and buried.

CANADIAN POLITICS AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

English statesmen having admitted federation of the empire as a possible issue in Imperial politics, the question assumes in the eyes of Canadians an importance which hitherto it did not possess. In its broad outlines the scheme has a grandeur well calculated to captivate the imagination. But those who have assumed the direction of the movement on this side of the water have not identified themselves with the current of Canadian thought and sadly fail to keep their touch in the march of colonial progress. We have always amongst us persons ever ready to join almost any movement that promises to bring them into prominence, because the prizes in public life are more immediate and attractive than those which come to obscure effort in the paths of ordinary industry. Another incentive to this craze for notoriety arises from the constant spectacle of men of small capacity and misused reputations coming to the front and securing rewards whose value is often in inverse ratio to their merits. Thus readers of Canadian newspapers have become familiar with reports of meetings for the formation of "a new party," "league," "association," etc., which, after having adopted a series of resolutions and opened subscription books, collapse like similar foreign bubbles on the surface of the political caldron. For, he it noted, Canadians are a famous people for public discussion, but when it comes to subscribing money for the purpose advocated, the result is something like what might be expected from passing round the hat for a Methodist mission in a convention of freethinkers.

Hon. Edward Blake some years ago broached the idea of imperial federation. His utterances were much commented on at the time—on the whole not unfavorably—but so little effect had his words upon public opinion that the very next popular movement, led by Sir John Macdonald, the head of the Conservative party, was the distinctly anti-British National Policy. The long and severe commercial depression which culminated in 1877 gave extraordinary vitality to that policy and Sir John Macdonald, like the shrewd tactician he is, was quick to turn it to the advantage of his party. In the present state of British politics Canadians detect a parallel incidence and suspect that it is less love for the colonies than a desire to improve British trade which lies at the bottom of the scheme of Imperial Federation. Be that as it may, the people of Canada have had some experience of the Federal system under Tory management, and are hardly likely, from the lessons they have learned, to desire its extension under monarchical institutions with which it is incompatible.

As the Central Government of the Dominion seeks to reduce all the provinces to mere creatures of its bounty, so it is feared would the central authority of the empire strive to reduce the colonies to the condition of outlying commercial dependencies. But the great obstacle to the scheme consists in the fact that it involves a complete reversion of the lines of development on which the colonies have advanced since the declaration of American independence. For a period extending over more than half a century after that event, the colonial policy of British statesmen was directed so as to keep these colonies as much isolated as possible, with the obvious intention of preventing them from uniting as the Thirteen Colonies did

against the Home Government. Unfortunately the geographical position of the provinces which now compose the Canadian Confederation favored this policy, and the total lack of sympathy, sentiment and homogeneity so apparent in the Dominion is not the least important of the results traceable to that policy.

But the progress of the colonies, in consonance with the spirit of the times, has been directed with steady determination towards commercial independence. And since they have been debarré by their dependent position from making their own treaties with foreign countries, they have adopted the plan of keeping their own markets to themselves. So strong, indeed, is this spirit of enterprise in Canada that we are certain our people would prefer separation from the empire rather than submit to a federation that would involve a surrender of the principle of fiscal independence. The right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties is now demanded by the Liberal party, and the demand is endorsed by the silence of the Conservative press on the subject. And it is further evident that the federation idea has no hold on the minds of Canadians from the dislike and opposition with which it is treated by the press.

Commercial independence is an accepted principle: both political parties, while the mass of the people may truly be said to regard commercial union, or, at least, reciprocity, with the United States as infinitely preferable to anything Great Britain can offer. Canadians have a very acute sense of their own interests, and though they are sentimentally loyal to England, they do not think that loyalty should require the sacrifice of those interests for the benefit of British traders. At a time when English commerce is suffering under depression a cry like this of federation may have some political value in England, but English politicians and English merchants had better seek a more practical solution of their difficulties, for Canada will have nothing to do with any scheme which would in any way curtail their existing rights. So far from desiring to increase the centralizing power of the Empire, the whole current of Canadian thought, effort and aspiration is towards wider powers and greater freedom in the management of Canadian affairs—political and commercial—by the Government of Canada.

A survey of a question of such paramount importance to all concerned would be incomplete without a glance at the political forces and parties at work in the Dominion. Here there are no burning questions to distract or divide the people. Instinctively Conservative in the ordinary sense of the word, they nevertheless accept constitutional changes with a submission almost fatalistic. This coolness of temper arises partly from the ease with which the dissatisfied can transfer themselves to the wide field of enterprise in the United States. There are now two millions of native Canadians in that country, who, if they had not that opening, would long before this have put a different complexion on Canadian affairs. The indifference to constitutional changes is also the result of a generally accepted opinion among all classes that the confederation is only a tentative arrangement made by colonial politicians as a convenient passage to further changes in keeping with the bent of American ideas. The agitation for commercial independence, or, as its advocates put it, the right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties, taken with the movement in favor of commercial union with the United States, may be regarded as annexation in disguise. The fact is that our people see that their prosperity is dependent on the great country whose borders are continuous with their own. Every year witnesses an increasing decay of the barriers between us and our neighbors, and it is confidently expected in some quarters that the present generation will not pass away without seeing them wholly disappear. The commercial is really the primary issue. To it all other questions are subsidiary. We have our so-called "Conservative" and "Liberal" parties here, but these names have little meaning as far as indications of political principles. Both are eminently opportunistic, and if the Conservatives have so far got the better of their opponents, it is because they have been less scrupulously theoretical and more quick to catch the popular breeze. They have also shown a boldness in undertaking and prosecuting vast enterprises of which the Liberals seem incapable. As a consequence of this governmental energy and the policy of protection there has grown around Sir John Macdonald's administration a combination of interests which renders him almost despotic in parliament. He has created a plutocracy which is bound to meet his drafts for party purposes on eight, while, by skillful manipulation, he has reduced the Federal Parliament to a mere machine for registering his will. But the system he has created must pass away when the reins fall from his hands, as they must at no distant date. Meantime, it would be wise to keep in mind the warning of Adam Smith:—"In all political questions affecting their own interests the very advice of merchants should be viewed with distrust."

It has been the invariable experience, when one man built up a system of power which he successfully conducted for years against great obstacles, that his removal was the signal for its collapse. The influence of his genius may continue for a time after his extinction, but the end is nevertheless certain. Such, undoubtedly, will be the fate of Macdonaldism. Certain of his followers understand this thoroughly and are endeavoring to make a channel in advance for the flood which they know must come when the hand which keeps the dam in place is removed. That channel they are so industriously digging is called Imperial Federation. But they are bad engineers. The waters will not rise to the hills till the valleys below are filled. Imperialism

in Canada has reached high water mark under Sir John Macdonald, yet it is no straining of the metaphor to say "after him the deluge," in which Imperialism will be drowned out forever.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CHART OF EDUCATIONARY DRILL. By T. B. Browning, M.A. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., 9 Front street.

In this little work we have a system for the scientific management of the organs of speech in public speaking. It is illustrated by diagrams and contains a number of exercises. It also gives directions for the training of the voice in singing, and sets forth in clear relief the dominant characteristics of English pronunciation. It is a valuable and reliable guide for the student.

THE ROCK OR THE RYE. Toronto National Publishing Company.

The above brochure, as the parodist himself calls it, "an understudy" of the much-talked-of "The Quick or the Dead" of André Rivet. Like similar efforts of its kind, it will be found amusing, chiefly to those who have read the work it is intended to parody.

THE NEW MOON. New Moon Publishing Company, Lowell, Mass.

"Never Liked Readers" is the very newest style of modern ghost story; and the reader is charmed at the end to find out how well the hero is rewarded for "not liking" readers. "The Lieutenant's Good Luck" is another very "taking" story, this time, however, of Western adventure; "The Frozen Pirate" still sustains its interest. "The Check Killed Him" is a laughable story of what evil was wrought by a fifteen dollar check given in charity by a New York merchant.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. Montreal: G. E. Desbarats & Son.

No. 14 contains on cover "Hunt the Slipper," from the painting of Edwin Douglas; View on the Rideau Ranges, Ontario; Portraits of The Dominion R.R. Executive, and photographs of Cups and Badges; The Great Glacier, Skikrik; Ignorance, from the painting by Paton Commerce; reproductions from the Milanese Illustrazione, and photographs of Prince Amadeus of Austria and Princess Lucilla Bonaparte; The Royal Yacht Club House, Toronto; and View from Towers of Notre Dame, Montreal, looking N.W.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 743 Broadway, New York.—The October month comes to hand with the following full table of contents: The City of a Prince; The Site of Old Fort Massachusetts; Vindication of General Samuel Holden Parsons; An Unpublished Letter of John Adams; A Boston Paper of the Revolution 1778; The Marquis de La Fayette; A Trip from New York to Niagara; In 1829; Minor Topics; Original Documents; Notes; Quotations; Replies; Historic and Social Jottings; Book Notices.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear that Macmillan & Co. will issue immediately a handsome edition of Mr. Humphrey Ward's "Robert Elsmere," in two volumes, Globe 8vo, uniform in size with their attractive edition of Mr. Matthew Arnold's writings. By kind permission of the author it has been made expressly for the American market.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for October is an exceptionally brilliant number. It opens with a richly illustrated descriptive paper by Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, on the Seventh Regiment of New York, which introduces a series entitled "America's Crack Regiments." Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson furnishes another of his charming South American papers, describing in this issue the Orinoco River. Another very interesting contribution is a Summer drive, with pen and pencil, in the Valley of the Connecticut, by John R. Caplan.

Edison Strong Thompson contributes an illustrated paper on the Sacred Quarry in the Green Road Pipestone Country, and Florence A. Davidson has an illustrated paper on Pioneer District Schools.

Allen Tucker's serial, "Two Coronets," is continued, and the installment is a particularly strong one. Mrs. Ella W. Patton furnishes a very forcible, though story, entitled "The Sandwich Man." Hamlin Garland continues his poetic-prose reminiscences of "Boy Life on the Prairie."

A paper that will attract considerable attention among the literary fraternity is a criticism of "Beauty in Fiction," by Alice Wellington Rollins.

Mr. Geo. Edgar Montague has an essay on "A Post of American Life," in which he deals with the life and work of Geo. Lansing Raymond, of Princeton.

In addition to other valuable literary features, are a series of papers on practical questions of the day.

A few of the many legitimate ways in which "The Surplus" can be utilized are forcibly shown by M. W. Hazen. Mr. Hazen's paper is a very forcible one; he makes a strong plea for a National Training School, and shows how it could be conducted. Mr. M. W. Hazen has a paper showing the effect of Free Trade on Pacific Coast industries. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Chairman of the Women's National Republican Committee, argues that "Prohibition is not a National Issue," and Mr. Enoch Busley, of Tennessee, gives "A Southerner's National View of Protection."

Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson contributes his usual monthly paper, giving reasonable Health Advice, and Literature and Book Reviews receive special treatment. American Magazine Publishing Company, New York.

THE BATHURST BAZAAR.

The drawing of prizes for the different lotteries connected with the bazaar held in August last by the ladies of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bathurst, N.B., took place on Thursday evening, September 20th. The following is a list of the prizes with the numbers of winning tickets and names of the lucky holders:—

Mrs. P. C. Burns' table, lottery No. 1:—Tidy, No. 2187, Bathurst, N.B.; Nigadoo, No. 2221, Mrs. T. Clifford, Bathurst; sashet, No. 299, Rev. S. J. Doucet, Shippegan; No. 973, D. J. Doucet, Shippegan; Boss Frey, No. 408, Joazez A. Doyle, Riverview, N.B.; No. 362, Frank McGraw, Newmarket; bbl. four, No. 67, Mary Babineau, Richardsonville; silver watch, No. 2115, Geo. Mallet, Shippegan; cushion, No. 2—chub.

Lottery No. 2—Hand-painted banner, No. 72, Alice Leonard, Nelson; picklestand, No. 338, C. Adams, New York; silver card receiver, No. 408, Arthur Donnelly, Bathurst; sofa cushion, No. 480—Crotoli.

Mrs. W. H. Chisholm's table, lottery No. 1—\$5 in gold, No. 2362, Jas. McCord, & Co., Montreal; piano cover, No. 440, Mrs. Wm. Hayden, Pokemouche; two lace collars, No. A.1349, G. A. Thompson, St. John; musical box, No. 461, Hughannah Sewell, Pokemouche; \$5 in gold, No. 1,737, Rev. Thomas F. Barry, Bathurst; pair boots, No. 1,524, Church; chair seat, No. 161, Thomas Leas, Bathurst; lace apron, No. 3,008, Miss Esie Rivet, Pokemouche; \$5 in gold, No. 2,355, Mrs. Alex. Boucher, Bayfield, Wis.; mantle drapery, No. 1,647, Wm.

F. Wharton, Boston, Mass.; sashet, No. 1,387, Martin Paulin, Shippegan; pair of banneret, No. 135, Miss Anna E. Young, Tracadie; writing desk, No. 891, Edouard O'Connell, Bathurst; glass set, No. 2,151, J. McCarthy, Bayfield, Wis.; \$3.00 in gold, No. 1,893, J. E. Stewart, Andover.

Mrs. L. R. Doucet's table—Gold watch, No. D.490, Xavier D. Doucet, Bathurst village.

Prizes common to Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Doucet's tables—\$10, No. 2,1027, Philomen Young, Boston Highlands; \$5, No. 103, Geo. Glendening, Bathurst; \$20, 749 B, Joseph D. Theriault, Grand Ance.

Mrs. J. White's table—Fruit stand, No. 133, Mrs. T. E. Burns, Bathurst—St. John's Sun.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A well attended meeting of the above was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Sunday afternoon, F. Langan in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been confirmed and adopted and other routine business transacted, the chairman expressed the hope that all the collectors and Irish societies holding money would report at next Sunday's meeting, in order that another instalment could be sent to the general treasurer of the Defence Fund.

Mr. W. D. Burns said he could not attend the meeting to adjourn without calling attention to an article which appeared in Saturday's issue of the Daily Witness, in which that paper insinuated that the Irish nationalists of all climes and parties were secretly, if not openly, committed to a policy of crime. It may be that this characterizes the spirit in which the Witness, in common with the Times and other anti-Irish organs, deals with everything Irish. These irresponsible statements, at other times, would be beneath our notice; but when there are such insinuations at stake, as the reputation of a nation struggling for its liberties against unscrupulous and powerful enemies, it is time that we, as members of the organization, should take steps to repel with indignation such charges. I need not say such charges are utterly without foundation, as will be proved by the verdicts which will be rendered in the cases of the Commission versus Parnell in London and Parnell versus the Times in Edinburgh, and we look upon these as flimsy pretences of the enemy to throw discredit upon the National party.

Furthermore, I would defy the Daily Witness to name one of the organs, directly or indirectly connected with the Irish National League, which has not condemned the crimes which the Witness insinuates we countenance.

I am forced also to draw the attention of the meeting to the rumour—hoaxed, without a doubt, either by an enemy or some apathetic Irishman—that J. P. Whelan will and has charged upwards of \$200 for the space in THE POST in which appears the acknowledgment of contributions to the Parnell Defence and the fund. I have no hesitation in saying that the persons who give utterance to such statements lie. The meetings of the League and its auxiliaries, i.e., societies formed to raise money for Ireland, are open to the public, as are also its books and accounts. We owe a great deal to THE POST, not only for its advocacy of the cause, but also for the valuable space it gives us free. We have several times passed motions of thanks for the very privileges which J. P. Whelan is accused of charging us for.

Several others having spoken in a similar strain, the following amounts were handed in and the meeting adjourned to Sunday, Oct. 21st:

M. Hicks (of Hicks & Co.)	\$ 5 00
John Crowe	1 00
A. Griffin	1 00
Michael Crowe	1 00
J. G. Kennedy	10 00
John T. Lyons	5 00

COLLECTED BY FRANK LANGAN.

Geo. Langan	\$ 5 00
Doyle & Anderson	10 00

COLLECTED BY J. BERNINGHAM.

E. J. Wade	\$ 5 00
Jas. Allen	5 00

COLLECTED BY P. M. GROOME.

Mrs. Coddily	\$ 5 00
Mrs. Hart	1 00

COLLECTED BY P. LYSAN.

T. Groome	\$ 1 00
Wm. O'Donnell	25
Wm. O'Donnell	2 00
P. O'Donnell	2 00
M. O'Neill	1 00
Frank McElroy	1 00
Richard Fitzgerald	1 00

COLLECTED BY MICHAEL J. FLEMING, LACHINE.

John Fitzgerald	1 00
Thomas Conway	50
Thaddeus McCabe	50

THE LIBERTENANT GOVERNOR AT HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

Friday, the 12th instant, it was our good fortune to assist at the reception given at the convent of the Holy Name to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor A. R. Angers. This situation enjoys a well earned reputation for excellence in all the departments of young ladies' education, and we anticipated a brilliant entertainment, but the reality far exceeded our anticipation. At the entrance His Honor and suite were greeted by Rev. D. A. Marchand, administrator of the academy, Rev. F. X. LeRocme, chaplain, and Dr. L. Mignault, physician of the community. The following persons were present:—Col. H. C. Sheppard, aide-de-camp; Mr. J. de La. Tache, private secretary; Hon. H. Mercier, Premier; Hon. P. Garneau, Rev. F. T. J. Adam, pastor of Hochelaga; Rev. G. M. Lepailleur, curate; Rev. E. B. Blais, C.S.C., the Hon. Judges H. T. Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau, Mr. Mathien and Mrs. Mathieu, L. O. Loranger and Mrs. Loranger, Mr. A. Desjardins, M.P., and Mrs. Desjardins, Hon. J. McShane, M.P., and Mrs. McShane, Mr. C. Glackmeyer, city clerk, and Mrs. Brault, Mrs. Warrington, of city; Miss Miron, of Plattsburg; Miss G. Hawson, of city, and Mr. McDonald, of city. The party proceeded at once to the reception hall. There a vision of beauty and loveliness presented itself to view. Laces, draped windows, hanging baskets, filled with choice flowers, gilded scrolls entwining gauze-hoop pillars, mottoes suitable to the occasion, ferns, palms formed in appropriate setting for two hundred or more pretty girls and faces aglow with expectation. Added to these enchanting strains from harps and pianos, and the sweet melody of fresh young voices, offered to eye and ear and heart a charm which made one realize the impossibility of taking in all that was seen and heard and felt. Nine little maids approached, and by their glances almost betrayed the secret they meant to guard. Each recited her verse, and as she did so, brought forth a slender wreath in flowers; the word "Bienvenue," spelled in these flowery characters, proclaimed the general sentiment. Miss Lacoste, daughter of Hon. A. Lacoste, read the address. It was written in gold on a double sheet of ivory, encased in crimson plush, a semi garland of maple leaves, clustered round the honorary title of the Lieutenant-Governor, was surmounted by the arms of the Province. All who examined this exquisite piece of bandwork were led in praise of its artistic merits. A song was presented by Miss G. Sh.

daughter of Hon. J. McShane. More than once His Honor appeared affected, and in reply made no attempt to conceal his emotion. He said he had spent the day visiting the educational establishments of the city, and he was no longer surprised at their marked progress. He had, in part, discovered the secret of their success, and he requested that to the wishes the young ladies had offered for the prosperity of the Province they would add prayers as efficacious as those which had been offered on their institution's behalf. He paid a graceful tribute to the community which, in less than fifty years, had attained so wonderful a growth. In conclusion, His Honor alluded to the growth of the Province, and he requested that the ladies and pupils of the institution that nowhere had he met with a warmer welcome, or beheld more tangible evidence of culture and refinement. From the reception hall the company proceeded to visit the chapel and musical parlour. In the library refreshments were served, shortly after which His Honor bade farewell to his hostesses, reiterating his appreciation of the pleasure they had afforded him.

The charming case and grace of the young ladies deserved special commendation; suffice to repeat what was repeated by many and received by all: "This reception which is always prominent in entertainments given at the Convent of the Holy Name."

PARISH OF ST. SOPHIE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. At a meeting of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Sophie, held at the usual place of meeting in this municipality on Saturday, the twenty-second day of the month of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting were present Rev. A. A. Brault, president, Mr. Michael Collins, Mr. P. A. Gaudet, Mr. James Reed and Mr. Pierre Groulx, all school commissioners, forming a quorum thereof. The president takes the chair, the secretary reads the minutes of the last meeting, and the minutes of the meeting of the school commissioners on behalf of the Catholic education of the parish of St. Sophie, thank him for the able service he has rendered to the parish as School commissioner.

Proposed by Mr. P. A. Gaudet, seconded by Mr. Michael Collins, that John Jos. Carey, Esq., secretary-treasurer, transmit to the French and English newspapers the above resolutions. (True copy) JOHN JOS. CAREY, sec. treasurer.

THE KAISER'S VISITS IN ROME.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Emperor William has presented to the Pope a great staff box set with jewels with his own portrait in the middle. During the interview between the Emperor and the Pope, Prince Henry arrived, coming twenty minutes before he was expected. The Monsignore was surprised and hesitant. Count Herbert Bismarck thereupon said that a Prussian Prince must not be kept waiting in an anteroom, but must immediately be announced. The Emperor came out of the audience room a few minutes after Prince Henry was announced and introduced his brother to the Pope. It is stated that the Pope, owing to the brevity of his interview with the Emperor and his own discourtesy, had not time to say all he wished, and was, therefore, dissatisfied. It is rumored that Emperor William instructed his brother to come before him for the purpose of shortening his talk with the Pope. The Emperor evinced little interest in the works of art in the museum of the Basilica of St. Peter, always repeating the words "I shall return." Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state, has sent a circular letter to the various nuncios in which he says that the Pope's much satisfied with Emperor William's visit to the Vatican. He further says that Emperor William recognizes the Pope's high sovereignty. The Pope is making arrangements for the holding of a consistory at which he will deliver an allocution concerning the visit to His Holiness of the Emperor of Germany. The fact in honor of the German Emperor have been concluded. The Emperor is visiting the various points of interest in Rome and he will go to Pompeii where he will witness the unearthing of a number of buried houses.

THE RUIN OF LANDLO.

The setting of Landlo, in Kerry is fast becoming a thing of the past. It is a conclusive of the fact that it is fast becoming a thing of the past. There are in this locality not less than seven or eight "white elephants"—to use Mr. Townsend Trevel's remarkable appellation for evicted farms. These farms have been deserted now for a period of six or seven years. The tenants who were evicted clinging tenaciously to the neighborhood, and do not neglect to "keep an eye" on what once were their happy homesteads, which they feel confident will be theirs again. The landlord, falling to find any persons who would be willing to take the farms, has been obliged with the obvious title of "landgrabber," and the farms stood for one or two years after the evictions, but it would seem that the emergency stock became exhausted owing probably to the increased demands on it, for no cattle have been seen on these farms for the past three or four years. During these years no use whatever has been made by the landlord of the farms, and whatever grass they have yielded has been allowed to rot on the land, except where it has been "moulded" off by the tenants, or grazed on by wandering cattle. Within the past month some of the tenants surreptitiously cut down some of the hay off these farms, and had it all but saved when, one day, they witnessed, to their astonishment, a complete "turning of the tables" in more ways than one. The once haughty "lair" of Ballyseedy, whose sole occupation in days gone by was fox-hunting and pursuits of a kindred nature, accompanied by his once no less insolent and domineering steward, Mr. Bennett, arrived at Abhill, followed by four policemen, and proceeded to remove the hay which had been cut on several of the evicted farms there. The "lair" filled the loads himself, while his steward piled up the hay, and the four policemen stood by, amused spectators no doubt. One of the evicted tenants, a widow named Mrs. Jones, appealed to Mr. Bennett's assistant to remove the little hay she had cut, especially as it was very coarse, and he could not make use of it; but this request the relentless heir of Ballyseedy declined to accede to, merely adding that the "produce of any evicted farm was at once to him as sugar."

I could never think well of a man's intellectual or moral character if he were habitually unfaithful to his appointments.—Bacon.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and Colds, is the most Reliable Medicine in use. 11-Q