

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1887

It appears that the prospect of Bismarck and his seven years' bill are good though the returns are in much obscurity. But the great shaking up in the confederacy and the immense strides made by the Socialists or Radicals must show the man of "blood and iron" that the day of such government as is seen today in Germany has almost reached its evening.

The more than hint by the English Prime Minister of renewed coercion is significant, and its significance gathers weight from the removal of Sir Thomas Munro from the Shirevalty of Waterford because of his action in reference to the recent Nationalist demonstration. What Ireland has to expect when the present law is "strengthened" after the manner projected by the English Premier may be imagined.

The Salisbury Cabinet must be a queer concern according to the London Protestant Times:

"The Cabinet of Lord Salisbury could not be expected to hold together or have any power for good, because there were those in it who neither fear God nor regard man. The coalition of Lord Randolph Churchill with Popery and Infidelity, which he forced upon the Premier, together with Lord Salisbury's Puseyite proclivities, were sure to bring failure upon their whole proceeding, and could only disaster to the nation."

Mr. Oakey Hall, sometime Mayor of New York and now a practicing barrister in England, writes to The Times concerning the late debate in the Congress of the United States on the fisheries. He beseeches the English to discount what has been said on the ground that those who raved the fiercest oratory are quite insignificant Congressmen from fighting constituencies, and are only two out of thirty-two standing committee men.

He also tells us that in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other American cities, local opinion, as represented by the press, has in some cases humorously and in other cases seriously pooh-poohed or denounced these belligerent speeches. This is from the standpoint, doubtless, of a party politician; but it is well known that Mr. Hall is a lawyer of very high attainments, and the following portion of his letter becomes, in view of this, valuable. Mr. Hall says:—There is reason to doubt "whether the proposed retaliatory law is constitutional; also as to Congress having much to do with deciding or negotiating upon the fisheries dispute. It would seem that diplomatic or treaty-making powers, and not statutory authority, must grapple with the difficulties between Canadian fishermen and American fishermen, about whose "woes" or disputes only three or four States care "two flaps of the Star-spangled Banner." These belligerent Congressmen are really fair outsiders to the traditional tailors of Tooley Street."

A CORRESPONDENCE concerning the relations of England and Canada has caused the Chicago Herald to state editorially, among other things that "instead of obtaining a revenue from Canada England is at an annual expense of considerable amount on Canada's account. It receives no tribute, but it maintains in the Dominion a regiment or two of regulars and fortifies its coasts for it." The considerable amount last year was:

Halifax—Nine officers.....\$ 2,009 Fifty men..... 3,797 Police..... 565 Esquimaux—Nine officers.....\$ 3,392 Nine men..... 1,285

There are a few individual expenses, but they amount to very little. As to the regiments they have to be maintained in any case, and can be kept up cheaper in Canada and the district than in England. In the "district" the nine batteries of artillery, companies of engineers, and four or five

battalions kept up for imperial purposes are certainly no more burden to England than the dozen or so of men-of-war on the station. The Chicago Herald is a free trade journal, and also tries to make out that our protective tariff is a hardship to Great Britain. It is—a great extent but the duty and the loyalty we owe ourselves compels this tariff and no English statesman has complained. Some of the Manchester cotton spinners may and men of the John Bright school, but they can hardly be expected to do otherwise. As a matter of fact England seems to have exhibited a tendency to take a leaf out of our book and protect herself against the ruinous competition she is subjected to with foreign nations.

AN AUDACIOUS PROPOSITION.

Mr. Edwin de Lisle, M.P. for Middle Leicestershire, in addition to being an impudent and truculent fellow, has evidently a grain of humor in his composition. According to the cablegrams he informed the members of the Conservative party, in conference in London, yesterday, that he denounced the conduct of Archbishop Croke of Cashel in openly encouraging the conduct of the Irish National League, and that he would like to have the Archbishop tried for this conduct "by a jury of English Catholics in London." We are further told that the statement provoked "great enthusiasm," though his insane and brutal observations ought by right to have produced nothing but mingled mirth and derision. It has been recently stated that so far as justice to Ireland is concerned she is more likely to obtain it through the advocacy of the English Protestants and an alliance with them than through the English Catholics. Strange as this may seem, the conduct of the majority of the older type of English Churchmen certainly gives color to the theory. If Mr. E. de Lisle is a fair specimen of the English Catholic, it is evident that they are deeply hostile to the claims of Ireland, and opposed to those who are actively working in her behalf. It was only the other day that this same Mr. de Lisle appeared with others before the Lord Mayor of London and declared that the entire movement organized by the National League was "infidel and anti-Catholic." In view of the fact that the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, many bishops abroad in England and elsewhere and thousands of priests endorse the movement, it is hardly worth wasting words in exposing Mr. de Lisle's absurd pretension. But there is another important point which this English Catholic overlooks, that is, that the Vatican has not condemned it, and has even approved the "plan of campaign," one of the most extreme elements in the programme of the League. But the serious side to Mr. de Lisle's ravings cannot be overlooked. Although the cause of Irish freedom is safe, although the hour of her victory is close at hand, he has shown that the deadly hatred of Ireland and her rights is still strong enough to do much to retard the attainments of her ambition. That spirit, shown under the robe of a Catholic, is an evil sign and a discredit to the Church. But it must be remembered that O'Connell felt bound to apologize for aiding in the emancipation of some Catholics. Among those of whom O'Connell spoke must be ranked the classes represented by Mr. de Lisle.

THE FRENCH FLEUR-DE-LIS.

The two lines in Whittier's poem on the Bartholomew massacre: "In peace beneath thy flour-de-lis We halt a later Reformation." move a Chicago critic to say that "the fleur-de-lis is not, and never was, France's emblem. It was the emblem of the Bourbons," etc. If the writer be correct he had contented himself with stating the matter fact, that the fleur-de-lis is not the emblem of the French Republic, he would have been perfectly correct. The fleur-de-lis was the chosen emblem of France long before the Bourbons came to the throne. Tradition invested the fleur-de-lis with a sacred origin. Their pious Frenchman of a thousand years ago accepted the legend that an angel from Heaven appeared to Clovis bearing the fleur-de-lis as a token of divine pleasure at his purpose to embrace Christianity. To be sure Clovis made his renunciation of paganism conditional on conquering the Alemanni. With the Heaven-given flower as his crest Clovis went and won, and made good his promise to adhere to the new and pure faith then struggling for a foothold among his people. The English kings who clearly oversteer over France quartered the fleur-de-lis with the English arms, as expressive of their pretensions, and this custom maintained for centuries. The Rochembeau of our revolution commanded French regiments whose badges and banners were the fleur-de-lis. Our impression is that the colors carried by the French troops of that day bore in their center three golden fleur-de-lis. The French revolutionists abolished the fleur-de-lis as an emblem, but in their new flag they put the white to represent the old national color. The red and blue are by some said to have been adopted in compliment to the City of Paris, whose colors they were, and by others because they were the livery of the Duke of Orleans, then a popular idol. Napoleon adopted the fleur-de-lis as the Bonaparte emblem, and the eagle as that of the French people. The Bourbons brought back the white standard and the fleur-de-lis. After Waterloo, the revived tricolor went into retirement, but came out again in 1830, when Louis Philippe ascended the throne from which Charles X., his kinsman, had been deposed. Since that time the tricolor has been the flag of France, whether royal, imperial or republican. The present Republic did away with the eagle, as saving too much of imperialism. Consequently the eagle came off the staff of the army colors and was succeeded by a Roman spearhead springing from the center of a laurel wreath. There may have been other changes, as ministers of war succeed each other with startling rapidity, and each marks his brief stay by some change in army organization and equipment. Probably the spearhead and laurel remain unchanged. Boston Transcript.

Street Sabotage—"If I had fifty cents and gave it to you to get changed, in order to give you a penny, what would be left?" Street Arab—"An old man."

THE ELECTIONS.

The following are the candidates elected in the various constituencies, as far as heard from:— ONTARIO. ADDINGTON. Bell, Conservative, by about 100. Remains Conservative. At general election in 1882 the Conservative majority was 502, against one of 412 in 1878. ALGOMA. Not yet heard from. In 1882 the Conservative majority was 695, against one of 405 in the smaller constituency in 1878. BRANTWELL. Hon. D. Mills re-elected. Remains Liberal. At general election of 1882 the poll was declared, Hawkins 1,520, Mills 1,504; a protest was lodged, and the case taken to the courts and Mills declared elected by the Supreme court. In 1878 Mills' majority was 305. BRANT, NORTH. Jas Somerville, Liberal, re-elected by 410. Remains Liberal. In 1882 Liberal majority was 1,051. This constituency has always been Liberal. BRANT, SOUTH. W Peterson, Liberal, re-elected by 575. Remains Liberal. At 1882 general election Liberal majority was 176. Liberal since 1872. BROCKVILLE. J F Wood, Conservative, re-elected by 175. Remains Conservative. Conservative majority at 1882 general election was 5. Conservative since Confederation, except from 1872 to 1878. BRUCE, NORTH. Alex McNeil, Conservative, returned. Remains Conservative. Conservative majority in 1882 was 88, against a Liberal one in 1875 of 156. BRUCE, WEST. Hon Edward Blake elected by a large majority. Remains Liberal. New riding by redistribution act, 1882. Liberal majority then 892. BRUCE, EAST. Cargill, Conservative, elected. A Conservative gain. New riding in 1882. Liberal majority then 61. CARLETON. Hon Thomas White re-elected by a large majority, over 400. CARLETON. Sir John A Macdonald re-elected by 1,200. CARLETON AND STORMONT. Dr Borgia, Conservative, re-elected by 177. DUNDAS. C E Hickey, Conservative, re-elected. DURHAM, EAST. H A Ward, Conservative, elected by 418. DURHAM, WEST. Hon Edward Blake re-elected by 119. ELGIN EAST. J H Wilson, Liberal, re-elected by 140. ELGIN WEST. G E Casey, Liberal, re-elected by 600. ESSON SOUTH. Brian, Liberal, elected by 52. A Liberal gain. ESSON NORTH. J C Patterson, Conservative, re-elected by 200. FRONTENAC. Hon G A Kirkpatrick, Conservative, re-elected. GLENGARNEY. Parrell, Liberal, elected by 200. A Liberal gain. GRENVILLE, SOUTH. W Shanly, Conservative, re-elected by 219. GREY, EAST. T S Sproule, Conservative, re-elected by 420. GREY, SOUTH. G Landerkin, Liberal, re-elected by 50. GREY, NORTH. Mascon, Conservative, elected by 56. HALIFAX. Dr Colter, Liberal, elected by 50. HAMILTON. Not yet heard from. The Liberal majority in 1882 was 88. This county has always been Liberal. HAMILTON. Brown and McKay, Conservatives, elected by big majorities. HASTINGS, WEST. A Robertson, Conservative, re-elected. HASTINGS, EAST. Burgett, Liberal, elected by 61, defeating John White. HASTINGS, NORTH. Hon Mackenzie Bowell re-elected by 383. HURON, EAST. Macdonald, Liberal, elected. HURON, WEST. Porter, Conservative, elected by 65, defeating M. C. Cameron. HURON, SOUTH. McMillan, Liberal, elected by 330 in place of Sir Richard Cartwright. Remains Liberal. KENT. Campbell, Liberal, elected by 25. KINGSTON. Sir John A. Macdonald elected by 14. LANSDOWN EAST. Fairbank, Liberal, elected. LANSDOWN WEST. J F Liatar, Liberal, elected by 600. LANARK, NORTH. J Jamieson, Conservative, re-elected by 100. LANARK, SOUTH. J H Raggart, re-elected. Remains Conservative. LEEDS, SOUTH. G Taylor, Conservative, elected by 400. LEEDS AND GRENVILLE. C F Ferguson, Conservative, elected by 200. LENOX. Wilson, Conservative, elected by 26. LINCOLN AND NIAGARA. J C Rykert, Conservative, elected by 402. LONDON. Hon John Carling, Conservative, elected by a good majority. MIDDLESEX, EAST. Marshall, Conservative, elected by 775. MIDDLESEX, WEST. Roone, Conservative, elected by 60.

MIDDLESEX, SOUTH. Armstrong, Liberal, re-elected. MIDDLESEX, NORTH. Coughlin, Conservative, re-elected by 300. MONCK. Boyle, Conservative, elected by 510. MUSKOGA. Not yet heard from. NORFOLK, NORTH. Charlton, Liberal, elected by about 300. NORFOLK, SOUTH. Tisdale, Conservative, elected. NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST. Mallory, Liberal, elected by about 300. A Liberal gain. NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST. Guillet, Conservative, re-elected by 40. ONTARIO, NORTH. Medill, Conservative, elected. ONTARIO, SOUTH. Smith, Conservative, elected. ONTARIO, WEST. J D Edgar, Liberal, elected. OTTAWA. Petley and Robillard, Conservatives, elected by enormous majorities. OXFORD, SOUTH. J Sutherland, Liberal, re-elected. OXFORD, WEST. Sir Richard Cartwright elected by about 800. PEEL. McCall, Conservative, elected by 44. PETERBORO, NORTH. S K Hesse, Conservative, elected by 200. PETERBORO, SOUTH. J. Trow, Liberal, re-elected by 80. PETERBORO, WEST. Stevenson, Conservative, elected. PETERBORO, EAST. Ling, Liberal, elected by 175. PETERBORO, CENTRE. S Lohse, the former Conservative member, elected as a Liberal by 171. PRINCE EDWARD. Not yet heard from. RESERVE, NORTH. P White, Conservative, re-elected. RESERVE, SOUTH. Campbell, Liberal, re-elected by 94. RUSSELL. Edwar's, Liberal, elected. A Liberal gain. SIMCOE, NORTH. D'Alton McCarthy re-elected by 351. SIMCOE, SOUTH. Tyrwhitt, Conservative, re-elected. SIMCOE, EAST. H H Cook, Liberal, re-elected. TORONTO, WEST. F C Denison, Conservative, elected by 476. TORONTO, CENTRE. Cockburn, Conservative, elected by 461. TORONTO, EAST. J Small, Conservative, re-elected by 1,262. VICTORIA, SOUTH. Huidepeth, Conservative, elected. VICTORIA, NORTH. Barron, Liberal, elected by about 200. A Liberal gain. WATERLOO, NORTH. Bourman, Liberal, elected by 238. A Liberal gain. WATERLOO, SOUTH. Livingstone, Liberal, re-elected by 259. WELLAND. Ferguson, Conservative, re-elected. Remains Conservative. WELLINGTON, NORTH. Jas McMullen, Liberal, re-elected. WELLINGTON, CENTRE. Dr Orton, Conservative, re-elected. WELLINGTON, SOUTH. James James, Liberal, re-elected by about 100. WENTWORTH, SOUTH. Cooper, Conservative, elected. A Conservative gain. WENTWORTH, NORTH. Not yet heard from. In 1882 Liberal majority was 3, against 6 in 1878. YORK, NORTH. Mitlock, Liberal, re-elected. YORK, EAST. Hon Alex Mackenzie, Liberal, re-elected. YORK, WEST. N C Wallace, Conservative, re-elected. QUEBEC. ARGENTVILLE. J C Wilson, Conservative, elected. BAGOT. Depont, Independent Conservative—acclamation. BEAUC. Godbout, Nationalist, elected. A Liberal gain. BEAUFORT. J G H Bergeron, Nationalist, elected by 220. A Liberal gain. BELLECHASSE. G Amyot, Nationalist, elected. BERTHELLE. O Beauzels, Liberal, elected. A Liberal gain. BONAVENTURE. L J Riopel, Conservative, elected by 338. BROME. S Fisher, Liberal, elected by 200. CHAMBLEY. R Profontaine, Liberal, re-elected by 43. CHAMPLAIN. H Montplaisir, Conservative, re-elected. CHARLEVOIX. F X Cimon, Conservative, elected. CHATEAUGUAY. E Holton, Liberal, re-elected. CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY. Not yet heard from. COMPTON. Hon J H Pope re-elected by about 800. DORCHESTER. Duchesnay, Liberal, elected by 71. Liberal gain. DRUMMOND AND ARTHURVILLE. Larvergne, Liberal, by acclamation, a Liberal gain. GARDE. Not yet heard from. HOCHELAGA. Alph Desjardins, Conservative, elected by 200. HUNTINGDON. Scrivner, Liberal, by acclamation.

IBERVILLE. Bachard, Liberal, by acclamation. JACQUES CARTIER. D Girouard, Conservative, re-elected by 300 majority. JOLETTE. Not yet heard from. KAMOURASKA. Dessant, Liberal, elected. Liberal gain. LAPRAIRIE. Doyon, Liberal, elected. A Liberal gain. L'ASSOMPTION. Not heard from. LAVAL. Lieut-Col Oulmet, Conservative, elected by 500. LEVIS. Dr Guay, Liberal, elected by 455. LISLET. P P Casgrain, Liberal, elected by 30. LUTHERVILLE. C J Rinfret, Liberal, re-elected. MASHINGOUE. Not heard from. MEGASTIC. Not heard from. MISSISQUOI. Clays, Liberal, elected by about 100. A Liberal gain. MONTCALM. Not yet heard from. MONTMAGNY. Choquette, Liberal, elected. A Liberal gain. MONTMORENCY. Valin, Conservative, re-elected. MONTREAL EAST. Consol, Independent-Conservative, by acclamation. MONTREAL WEST. St R Dald A Smith, Conservative, returned by 1,405. MONTREAL CENTRE. J J Chretien, Conservative, re-elected by 911. NAPIERVILLE. Ste Marie, Liberal, elected. NICOLET. A Gaudet, Conservative, re-elected. OTTAWA. Albez Wright, re-elected. PORTNEUF. J Bryson, Conservative, elected by over 600. PORTNEUF. De St Georges, Liberal, the late member, re-elected. QUEBEC CENTRE. Langelier, Liberal, elected by 300. QUEBEC EAST. Hon Wilfrid Laurier, Liberal, elected by 400. QUEBEC WEST. Hon Thomas McCreary, Conservative, re-elected by 72. QUEBEC COUNTY. Sir A P Caron, Conservative, re-elected by 300. RICHELIEU. Captain Laballe, Conservative, elected. RICHMOND AND WOLF. W B Ives, Conservative, elected by 141. RIMOUSKI. Fiset, Liberal, elected. A Liberal gain. ROUVILLE. Gigault, Independent Conservative, by acclamation. ST. RYANDEUF. Bernier, Liberal, re-elected. ST. JOHNS. L Bourassa re-elected. ST. MAURICE. Desautiers, Conservative, elected by 200. SHEFFORD. Audet, Conservative, elected. SOULANGES. J W Baie, Conservative, re-elected by 170. STANSTAD. C C Colby, Conservative, re-elected by 450. SHERBROOKE. R N Hall, Conservative, elected by over 600. TEMISCAMINGUE. Grandbois, Conservative, re-elected. TERREBONA. Hon J A Chapeau re-elected by 500. THREE RIVERS. Sir Hector Langevin re-elected by 32. TWO MOUNTAINS. J B Daoust, Conservative, re-elected. YARBOURCH. McMullan, Conservative, was re-elected by 213. VERCHERES. Geoffrion, Liberal, elected. YAMASKA. F Vanasse, Conservative, re-elected by 32. NOVA SCOTIA. ANNOBON. Mills, Conservative, elected. ANTONIOUS. Hon J S D Thompson, re-elected by good majority. CAPE BRETON. McDougall and McKean, Conservatives, were returned in opposition to three other Conservatives and two Liberals. COLCHESTER. Postmaster-General McLellan elected. GUMBLELAND. Sir Charles Tupper elected. DIGBY. Campbell, Conservative, elected. GUYSDORO. Kirk, Liberal, elected. HALIFAX. Jones, Liberal, and Kenny, Conservative, believed to be elected. HANTS. Putnam, Conservative, elected. INVERNESS. Cameron, Conservative, re-elected. KINGS. Boden, Liberal, elected. LITTONBURG. Eisenhauer, Liberal, elected. PICTOU. McDougall and Topper are elected. QUEEN'S. Freeman, Conservative, elected. RICHMOND. Flynn, Liberal, elected. SHELDORNE. Robertson, Liberal, re-elected. VICTORIA. McCurdy, Liberal, elected. A Liberal gain. YARBOURCH. Lovitt, Liberal, elected.

MINNA AND BRENDA. The Two Heroines in "The Pirate." There are probably not many readers of Sir Walter Scott's beautiful novel, "The Pirate," who are not familiar with the charming characters, Minna and Brenda, in a resident of Canada. Yet such is the case, and a very interesting interview with the lady has recently been published, and is as follows:— Mrs H Milroy is a sister of the celebrated Dr. Rue, the Arctic explorer, and her husband, Zachary Hamilton, now dead, was a cousin of Lord Mounslay. A native of the Orkney Islands, it was there, at her father's house, that Sir Walter Scott met her sister and herself when, in 1814, he made a cruise on board a yacht with some friends, running along the east coast of Scotland and visiting Zetland and Orkney. Scott says in his diary of this excursion:—"Having seen what was curious in the Ultima Thule of the ancients, where the sun scarcely rises at this season was so early, we doubled the extreme northern termination of Scotland and took a rapid view of the Hebrides, where we found many kind friends. There, that our little expedition might not want the dignity of danger, we were favored with a distant glimpse of what was said to be an American cruiser, and had opportunity to consider what a pretty figure we should have made had the voyage ended in our being carried captive to the United States." Of the purpose of this trip, other than pleasure, Sir Walter says:—"I may here briefly observe that my business in this voyage, so far as I could be said to have any, was to endeavor to discover some localities which might be useful in the 'Lord of the Isles,' a poem with which I was then threatening the public, and which was afterwards printed without attaining remarkable success. But as at the same time the anonymous novel of 'Waverley' was making its way to popularity, I already secured the possibility of a second effort in this department of literature, and I saw much in the wild islands of the Hebrides and Zetland which I judged might be made in the highest degree interesting, should these islands ever become the scene of a narrative of fictitious events." Scott made many friends in that part of the way country, among others Robert Hamilton, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Zetland, who long after sent for the "Wizard of the North" from his distant abode to ask him to select some thing that he might bequeath to him. It is worthy of note that Sir Walter chose the sword which Hamilton had carried at Bunker Hill. But the "Pirate" did not immediately follow "Waverley," as had been the author's intention, and it was not, in fact, until several years later that it saw the light. Lockhart says of it in his biography of Scott:—"The splendid romance of the 'Pirate' was published in the beginning of December, 1821, and the wild freshness of its atmosphere, the beautiful contrast of Minna and Brenda and the exquisitely drawn character of Captain Cleve-land found the reception which they deserved." On being introduced to Mrs. Hamilton I questioned her at once with regard to the novel. "You will remember," she said, "that the scene described in 'The Pirate' is laid in the island called the mainland of Zetland, and Sir Walter frequently visited our home there—Glastrain Hall—while he was gathering material for his work. The first day that he dined there he exclaimed, as he stood on the porch, 'What fairyland! I was only fourteen at that time.' He complimented my sister Jessie, afterwards Mrs. Munro, and me by describing us in the narrative as 'Minna and Brenda.'" Here a lady who was present took from the table a copy of "The Pirate" and read from it the following description of the two lovely daughters of "Magus Troll":—"The difference of their tempers and of their complexions was singularly striking, although combined, as is usual, with a certain degree of family resemblance. From her mother Minna inherited the usually form, the dark eyes, the raven locks and finely pencilled brows, which showed that she was on one side, at least, a stranger to the blood of Thule. Her cheek— "Oh, call it fair, not pale— was so slightly and delicately tinged with the rose that many thought that the lily had an undue preponderance in her complexion, but in that preponderance of the paler flower there was nothing sickly or languid, and it corresponded in a peculiar degree with features that seemed calculated to express a contemplative and high minded character. The scarcely less beautiful, equally lovely and equally innocent Brenda was of a complexion as different from her sister as her differed in character, taste and expression. Her profuse locks were of that pearly brown which recedes from the passing autumn a tinge of gold, but darkens again when the ray has passed from it. Her eyes, her mouth, her beautiful row of teeth, which to her innocent vivacity were frequently disclosed, the rich, yet not too bright color of a healthy complexion tinged a skin like the drifted snow, spoke her genuine Scandinavian descent. A fair form less tall than that of Minna, but still more finely moulded into symmetry; a careless and almost childish lightness of step; an eye that seemed to look on every object with pleasure, from a natural and serene cheerfulness of disposition, attracted even more general admiration than the charms of her sister, though perhaps that which Minna might excite might be of a more intense as well as of a more enduring character. The dispositions of these lovely sisters were not less different than their complexions. In the kindly affection neither could be said to excel the other so much were they attached to their father and to each other. But the cheerful Brenda mixed itself with the every day business of life and seemed inexhaustible in its attention. The less buoyant spirit of her sister appeared to bring to society a contented smile, the interested and pleased with what was going forward, but was rather pleasantly carried along with the stream of mirth and pleasure than disposed to aid its progress by any effort of her own. The two lovely sisters were not only the delight of their friends, but the pride of those islands, where the inhabitants of a certain rank were blinded by the remoteness of their situation and the general commonness of their habits into one friendly community. A wandering poet celebrated the daughter of Magus in a poem, which he entitled "Night and Day." "Were there any coincidences," I asked, "in your life and in that of your sister and the story of 'Minna and Brenda?'" "None," was the reply. "The only other character in the book whom I recognize is Norma. The critics, you know, said that Sir Walter took his description. She came to our house one night and insisted upon remaining. We were afraid of her, she appeared in such a wild mood, so we gave up the kitchen to her and watched her move-