THE WEEKLY WORLD.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

te only on one side of the paper and in s large and legible hand as possible, and, bove all, remember that brevity is the oul of wit.

VERY MUCH WORRIED.

Our usually peaceable neighbors over it Seattle have gone wild over the Alaska boundary question, and the members of the Board of Trade sit up nights haranguing and resoluting, "English greed" and the like being familiar terms. The organization is advised to keep its yellow riding jacket on. Surely there are local matters which it knows something about and to which time might be profitably devoted. It should be remembered that a joint international boundary commission has been moving along in the even tenor of its way, notwithstanding the tremendous excitement of the Puget Sound patriots, and that when the reports are made, there will be no difficulty in reaching satisfactory conases, concluding with Therefore Be It Resolved, that Uncle Sam pay the debt he justly dayes in connection with the sealing award, and not barefacedly repudiate the obligation. The Eagle may scream that "Alaska is in danger," but Great Britain can be depended upon to keep its word whether the outcome of the present investigation is favorable to it or not. It is to be regretted that as much cannot be said of the United States, in one quite recent instance, at least.

IS THERE HOPE ?

The correspondents seem to be talking seriously of Mr. Gladstone's return to public life, and of his resuming the leadership of the party. It is quite evident that Lord Rosebery's continued indisposition will not permit of his remaining long in politics, and it would not be such a remarkable thing after all if the Old Man, restored to comparatively good health by rest, were to replace him at the head of the Government, and enter into the next campaign with much of his accustomed strength and all of his marvellous dash. One almost feels like saying that it is quite impossible, but then it is the impossible that Mr. Gladstone has liked to tackle, and conquer, throughout his lengthened career. If his physical qualities are of such a nature as recent advices disclose, pracnis physical qualities are of such a nature as recent advices disclose, practically unimpaired with the exception of a slight deafness, there is no reason why the lord of Hawarden should not occupy the place which his colleague has warmed for him and, casting the influence of his wonderful personality into the next general election, fight his last battle for human freedom. compliament or legislation stitled to the civilization which marks the clos-ing days of the century? While not appell that Mr. Gladstone will feel equal to the struggle, the venerable oc-togenarian may one of these bright Spring days clothe himself in the armor laid aside for the moment, and essay forth to win imperishable lau-rels.

In the death of ex-Mayor MacLean our city loses one who was intimately connected with its birth and growth, and who had a great love for it. Withal he possessed many delightful traits of character, a sunny disposition, kind heart, broad views, liberal sentiments, and a tender regard for those near and dear to him. It were fille to say that he was faultless, our corrupt human nature stands in the way of perfection, but his virtues far out-weighed any blots that the captious might discover. He was zealous in his regard for the heather-clad mountains of his native land, and on festive occasions was always prominent when memories of Auld Scotla were revived. His bright smile and warm hand-clasp will be missed on our streets; but when the history of the Terminal City is written his name will be emblazoned on its pages in undying letters. Those left to mourn a devoted husband and affectionate father are not alone in their sorrow, which is shared by many who knew how to appreciate their beloved dead at his true worth, finding him ever loyal in his friendships and sterling in those qualities that go to make the worthy citizen. In the death of ex-Mayor MacLean those qualities that go to make the

worthy citizen. The following from the St. Thomas, Ont., Journal, is timely: In 1874 a large majority of members were returned to support Mr. Mackenzie. Just before the election in 1878, the Hon. Wm. Macdougall ventured to prophesy that Mr. Mackenzie would be beaten merely on the ground that so many of these had been elected by small majorities. He said that the Liberal feeling of the country was over-represented in the House, and that a very slight change, such as might be easily caused by hard times, would upset the Government. His prediction came true. Let us see how the Protection Government stands in that respect. It has a majority of 55 to 60 on straight votes. Of that majority we find that 44 were elected by majorities of 200 or less, as follows:—

lows:—
ority of 25 or less.....
ority of 25 to 50....
ority of 50 to 100.
ority of 100 to 150...
ority of 150 to 200

At will be seen that the conversion of 5 voters or less in each riding would poset the first 15 of these; 25 to 50, 12 nore, and 50 to 100 the remaining 17. These 41 members replaced by Liberals would make a difference of 88 on the would make a difference of 88 on the division list, and leave the Government in a minority of 30. Of course, things may not happen just that way! But in this case, as in 1878, the large number of the Government's supporters depending on small margins makes its boasted majority seem less formidable.

It seems incredible that in a well regulated community, such as New York for London or Paris, a prosperous, happy man can suddenly sink into oblivion, be entirely lost, drop and be covered as effectually as if old mother sarth, tired of bearing him upon her body, had suddenly opened in a great gap and completely swallowed him; yet such is the case, and the number who disappear yearly in this way can hardly be believed. In New York alone it is estimated that last year 74 such men and women sunk forever out of sight of their friends. No traveler has yet returned to tell of that bourne into which the "mysteriously disappeared"

sink or of strange treatment at the hands of hidden foes, and the book containing the fate of those who week ly and almost daily are lost to their earthly friends in our great cities re-mains as yet sealed.

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

abilishers of The World always welcome espondence and especially so breesy in from the country. No contribution to valuable or interesting as anything tins to any particular district in the vines. We, however, have to request brevity be observed in severy instance, hwithstanding the immense quantity of ting matter appearing in our columns in week, fully one-half as much is ted for want of space. Contribuse not deemed acceptable, unless other-ordered, will not be returned. Parties rous of acting as correspondents in littles not already represented will se address this office. Contribuse and especially represented will se address this office. For the spondence should reach the office of lication not later than Mondey or Tuesto ensure publication in that week's accomply on one side of the paper and in arge and legible hand as possible, and, re all, remember that brevity is the of wit.

VERY MUCH WORRIED.

USUALLY PROPERTION OF THE Failing to get an answer, and some what bewildered, he made for the door and there the police officer enlightened him. The two correspondents spent the afternoon in inviting other flies into the spider's web.

Recent statistics show in a very striking way the disastrous effect of our high tariff on the export trade in American products. Official reports published recently by the United States Treasury Department show that during 1894 there was a large falling off in our exports to Germany of agricultural implements, sewing machines, manufactures of cotton and flour, and a falling off of more than 50 per cent. in our exports to Germany of seeds, butter, beef products, and hog products. Nothing could more plainly prove the bad effect of the tariff on our export trade. It may be possible to fool some people into the belief that the tariff is not lajurious to their home industry. But they cannot be always kept in the dark. Though they may not have access to the exact statistics of trade—which overwhelmingly show the malign effect of the tariff on all our national industries—the people are beginning to find out that "protection" does not protect.

It has been estimated that 75,000

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New Yorkers will be subject to the income tax. The great bulk of these are people with incomes ranging between \$10,000 and \$50,000 a year, and although they outnumber the millionaires they will not pay so large an aggregate to the Government. The total wealth of the people of New York and Brooklyn who are worth over a million reaches the enormous figure of over \$1,900,000,000, and their total income is very close to \$100,000,000 from invested capital. This leaves out the plain millionaires and many whose wealth is in excess of a million but is of a fluctuating nature. All of the great fortunes fluctuate daily with the real estate and stock markets so that the best estimates are only approximate.

The production of coal in Great Britain in 1893 was in round numbers 164,000,000 tons, and the home consumption 127,000,000 tons; the production in the United States in the same year was 163,000,000 tons and home consumption 161,000,000 tons; in Germany the production in 1893 was 74,000,000 tons and the home consumption 25,000,000. Yet Great Britain has but a total population of 38,000,000, to 68,000,000 for the United States, and 43,000,000 for Germany.

Germany. Speaking before the Macdonald club at Victoria last night Lieut.-Col. Prior said that "he and Mr. Earle were leaving in a few days for Ottawa to attend the coming session, which promised to be one of the most momentous in the history of Canada on account of the importance of the questions to be then decided." The gallant Colonel seems to disagree with the courtly Sir Knight Tupper, who claims that he went back to the Cabinet on the distinct understanding that nothing but the estimates would be discussed, a brief session, and then dissolution. The Colonel has evidently been reading The World, and takes more stock in what it says.

Language, we are told, is the channel through which flow to our fellowmen and the world our thoughts. But thought, however grand and noble, generous and great, far-reaching and inspiring, will not of themselves perform the required things of life. Mankind must not merely think and impart thought, knowledge, but they must accompany their thoughts with a quickening zeal and a characteristic energy. Words may inspire, but deeds will lead and drive men to action. Words may foster a spirit of noble thinking, but actions, guided by discretion, based on achieving thought, permeated by the feeling of highest good, and controlled by unselfish aims, will move the world of humanity.

will move the world of humanity.

The Northwest Mining Review, under the caption, An Unwise Act, condemns our Government for passing a law prohibiting the location of mineral claims by allen miners. The article thus concludes: "The law is a most unjust reward for the services rendered by the noblest class of men on earth, the American prospector, and we believe our northern neighbors have not only acted unjustly but unwisely." No doubt our contemporary is by this time aware of the fact that no such law exists, and the notice issued by the Minister of Mines should be given equal publicity to the statement quoted above.

ment quoted above.

Prince Bismarck, although an old man and a man of the world, has not quite lost his naivete. There is something refreshing about his statement: "During my diplomatic career I tried to stick to the truth. Now and then I was obliged to deviate a trifle from it and that was very painful to the old man (Emperor William I) He always blushed, and I could not face him but would look quickly away." This statement throws a clear light on both men.

The truth is, however, that they demand and receive payment for this money without having paid out one penny.

The Winnipeg Nor'Wester says: The Government of Manitoba is now face to face with the most serious question which has arisen since Confederation, and one which not clone involves the immediate future of this Province, but possibly that of the entire Dominion. With a gross disregard of their own personal pledges, and in defiance of a principle which underlay Confederation, the Greenway-Martin Government in 1890 introduced school legislation which, by the highest court of the realm, has been adjudged as an infringement of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. In the name of truth and justice which have been violated by selfish men for selfish ends, it calls upon the people of Manitoba to right the wrong that has been perpetrated upon the Roman Catholic minority.

The Guelph Mercury says that it would not be surprised to see Sir C. H. Tupper in the Conservative leadership before many months.

The Kingston News feels sure that Newfoundland can be brought into Confederation on satisfactory terms. Relations similar to those sustained by the Federal Government and any one of the present Provinces will answer all purposes.

The Montreal Star says that in considering the question of Confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion, both Governments should remember the strong desire of both peoples that a feasible and mutually acceptable scheme be formulated, and if they set to work in this spirit they can hardly fail of success.

The Kingston Whig says that Sir Hibbert Tupper is an aggressive young man, and represents the fighting element in the Cablinet. He has inherited his father's characteristic of having an apinion of his own, and asserting it boldly when occasion requires him to do so.

The Hamilton Herald has an editorial on the state of things in the Cablinet and says altogether there must be many a pretty row going on under-

ance if Hon. J. C. Patterson is appointed to the Lieut-Governorship of that Province, as they have decided objection to the importation of eastern carpet-bagger to fill their public offices.

in the Hamilton Police court with ill-treating a pupil defended himself by explaining that he had merely cuffed ist friends. treating a pupil defended himself by explaining that he had merely cuffed

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Algoma Pioneer says that it looks as it Hamilton will elect that old looks as it Hamilton will end will end will be all the people will talk.

The fact that protection has decreased the opportunities for the employment of skill and of labor in general. By tying up capital in the combines and by restricting production, says the Montreal Herald, is the most serious reproach that can be hurled at it.

According to the Galt Recorder the large debt of the Dominion which made our interest charge in 184 of \$10,212.68, was recklessly hoursed and the spending of the Galt Recorder the symment of the debt will be a different matter and will cost effort, self-denial, economy and sacrifice.

The Montreal Herald speaks thus of Clarke Walkace: One of the ornamental appendages to a Government which is piedged to remedial legislation is quite a different person from the Soverign Grand Master of the Ornange Order, who for the past two or three years has been assuring his Orange Order, who for the past two or three years has been assuring his Orange Order, who for the past two or three years has been assuring his Orange brethren at grand lodge meetings that Manitoba must not be interfered with. The Hamilton Herald gives two strong objections to members of Farrilament and of the Local Legislature accepting railroad passes, one that it puts then under objection to members of parallament and of the Local Legislature accepting railroad passes, one that it puts them under objections to members of the country they are defrauding it, and as a matter of fact, though not perhaps as a matter of legal fact, are obtaining money under false pretences. The pretence is that they have paid out mone

mates are only approximate.

Free trade in England has resulted in an enormous decrease in pauperism has a managed in the Cabinet of the control of the state of the control of the contro ance if Hon. J. C. Patterson is appointed to the Lieut-Governorship of that Province, as they have decided objection to the importation of eastern carpet-bagger to fill their public offices.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A teacher who was recently charged in the Hamilton Police court with illustration of more come under the head of manufacture or companying and the province of the

treating a pupil defended himself by explaining that he had merely cuffed the boy's ears, and did not cause him any serious injury. This leads the Spectator of that city to remark: The admission was enough to condemn this teacher. He had no right to cuff the ears of this or any other boy committed to his care. If corporal punishment was necessary, he could have whipped the boy on the palms of his hands or on that part of the body which can bear punishment without danger of permanent injury. But many a boy, and many a girl too, have been made deaf for life, and many have suffered even more serious injury, by cuffs on the ears. Teachers who are found guilty of using their hands on a child's head in way of punishment should be sternly admonished after a first offense, and discharged if the offense be repeated.

An exchange remarks that "a study of the specimens of the New Women before the public leads to the conclusion that her greatest need is renewing."

The mission of the public newspaper. None, however, have better set forth its work than a reverend gentleman who remarks: "It is the mission of the newspaper to publish news. Now, it is a fact that, from the man who remarks: "It is a fact that, from the man who remarks is milk to the cold-blooded murderer, all degrees of criminal man kind want news suppressed. Liars, thieves, scandal mongers, deceivers, burglars, fighters, adulterers, gamblers, drunkards, and gentlemen rasciplents. But no one who is open and honest and free from any taint of transgression wants news suppressed. It would be a blessed thing if those who are accustomed to carp at modern journalism, in season and out of season, would put themselves in possession of these remarks on the province of the newspaper, and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the contract of the particle with a carpital contract of the newspaper. . . .

Pairtick McGrath, editor of the St. John's Nid., Evening Herald, is in Montreal. He is naturally very much interested in the present visit of the four Newtouniand delegates to Ottawa. Regarding the situation in his collony he said: "To trail the truth we are just at the present moment in a position between the devil and the deep sea. The colony's finances are in so

DEPLORABLE CONDITION

that it became imperative to do something and there were two afternatives left: to ask for confederation with Canada or accept the proposal of Lords Rosebery and Ripon that a royal commission should investigate the affairs of the colony and plan remedial measures. It may be interesting to Canadians, to know the circumstances which brought about the present agitation for confederation. I left St. John's on February 26. The subject of confederation with the Dominion was then mooted and ben days after it was known for a certainty that the Whiteway administration contemplated sending a delegation to Ottawa to ask for it. The fasts that led to this action are briefly these: On December 10th last the only two banks in the country—the Union and the Commercial—failed I through permitting excessive accommodation to their customers and allowing a pernicious system of promissory notes or exchanges. The failures brought down nearly all the leading business houses and completely paralyzed trade all over the country. The financial condition of the country was affected very servicely. The notes of the two others were about the only circulating medium or when the country was affected very servicely. The notes of the two others were about the only circulating medium we had. The coin in circulation did not amount to amything, and the result was that they hole country was affected very servicely. The notes of the two banks were about the only circulating medium or the country on being very favorable in any case, the failures had a more disastrous effect than they otherwise away it, 500,000 in wealth which the people smagined they had possession.

throughout his life he has been rigid to the third of paper in circulation and and only \$20,000 worth of paper in circulation and and the paper in circulation and and the paper in circulation and t

without a farthing, their property in both banks being hope-lessly lost, and in addition they were liable to a call equal to the value of their shares. The call, however, cannot be made now, because the majority of the shareholders have nothing to respond with. In the outports, i.e., the smaller posts outside the capital, the people were in little better circumstances. They are nearly all fishermen who trade with the merchants under what is known as the supply system. Trade was paralyzed, the people impoverished and the revenue largely decreased and it became an utter impossibility for the colony to keep above water unless some outs.de assistance was procured. As a matter of fact statistics will prove that Newfoundiand has been living at a rate of about fact statistics will prove that Newfound-dan'd has been living at a rate of about \$250,000 beyond her means every year for the past 10 years, or to put it more con-rectly the expenditure over receipts has been about a quarter of a million, which deficit has been made by floating loans and thus adding to the public debt of the colony, which will soon reach \$14,000,-000. The Whiteway Government obtained a doan of \$300,000 from the Bank of Mon-treal, which enabled them to tide over the first quarter of the year, and it is sundenstood a further advance may be and emist odd a further advance may be obtained for the next quarter from the same source for temporary accommodation. But as no assured prospect existed that the colony would be able to meet its obtigations at the end of June the Government applied to the Imperial Government for a loan or guarantee. Lord Rosebery and Lord Ripon declined to give any assistance unless Newfoundland would consent to a prior investigation of our affairs by a royal commission from England. An enthusiastic popular agitation was started, praying for this commission, on New Year's day, and largely signed petitions from all over the country were sent to England praying for the commission. The Whiteway Government, however, refused to accept the commission and ultimately decided to send this delegation to Ottawa to seek an entry into umderstood a further advance

the worker. He had no right to coif the led to the core. If corpored payments of publish were proposed to the control of the region of the paths of the best of the core of th delegation to Ottawa to seek an entry into

ennment, as is reported, intends to introduce in its rewards for military valor, would do honor to any hardheaded Yankee or British business man. Instead of a bit of ribbon with a medal or a cross attached to it, to be worn on state occasions, the veteran on his return will receive a watch that he can use without ostentation that he can use without estentation every day of his life, and on whose case will be inscribed the service which he has rendered to his country. personal esteem, is not unknown among us, but Japan has got the start of us in this general application of the utile cum honesto, and once more shows her amazingly progressive

Open wide my western window, Let me hear the wild bush speak, Let her soft breath cool the fever That is burning brow and cheek; Surely, Jim, a grander sunset

I am riding, riding ever
To the realms of perfect rest;
I shall clash my golden stirrups
With the stirrups of the best—
Eiding the stirrups of the best—

All my heart is lit with longing For the golden days of yore, And, though life was only toiling At a master's galley oar, I would gladly give me over To the whip and chains once more.

I shall leave some friends behind me, And, until their memory fails, There are comrades who will miss me, When the sky to eastward pales, And old Loyal Heart stands waiting With his lean head on the rails. How the great bush soothes my sorrow With the wind-song that she sings—Frank can have my old bush saddle, All the racing-gear and things, Give young Jack the Swordish filly, Make him ride her with the "rings."

And Loyal Heart, old Loyal Heart— O, generous friend and true!

or Infants and Children.

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The London Advertiser very fairly says: Some high tax journals berate statesmen who now believe in a tariff for revenue only and the abolition of class privileges because these men many years ago thought that protection was worthy of trial. They hold that it is inconsistent to change one's mind. The ass alone is supposed to have unchangeable views. Might not the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to-day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe to day if it should onto the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter



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