

And specially a cove as is innocent, and one as has only got his karakter behind his back to depend upon—which the Lord fle knows is a good one. So no more for the present from your affeckshunne newew, Moses. P.S. Mind, I want the money right down. P.S. I know a most respectable pawnbroker and will call for the gownd myself. P.S. I am thinking if it would be pleasant for you to have me at home always with you. Aunts and newews oughter not to be sepperated."

"There's a precious villain for you," repeated Leonard, banging the table with his fist.

The other letter, to which this delightful episode was apparently in reply, was written in exaltation of the man's extravagance and prodigal habits. Evidently the writer was a lady. She spoke of her own small income; of the poverty in which she had to live in order to meet the demands which this fellow was perpetually making upon her; she had reminded him that he had drawn a hundred and fifty pounds out of her already; from which we inferred that the claims were comparatively recent; that she lived in daily terror of great demands; that she implored him to endeavour in some honorable way to get his own livelihood; and that his conduct and extravagance were causing her daily wretchedness—a letter which ought to have melted the heart even of a Moses. One thought, however, of the way in which that boy used to wolf up all the jam, and felt sure that nothing would melt his granite heart.

"Laddy," cried Leonard, "Think! That fellow may be even now on his way to make a final attempt upon this poor lady—my mother's sister—my poor mother's sister."

His eyes filled with tears for a moment and his voice choked.

"On the very day," he went on, "that Celia has promised to be my wife, I am restored to my own people. I cannot wait till to-morrow. Come with me, Laddy, if you will—or I will go alone. I cannot rest. I shall go over to Dunbar now, to-night—if only to protect her from that fellow. Good heavens! And he has got half an hour's start."

"He will walk," I said. "We will go into the town. It is only half-past nine. Get a dog-cart, and drive over. We can easily get there before him."

"He had a few shillings," Leonard reflected. "It is not likely that he will spend them in driving. And yet he knows it is his only chance to see her to-night. If you cross the harbour first it is only six miles to walk. Of course he will walk. By road it is eleven miles. We can do it in an hour and a-half. Come, Laddy. Quick!"

It was easy enough to get a dog-cart, and in ten minutes we were bowling along the road, Leonard driving something like Jehu.

He did not speak one word all the journey until we saw the lights of the little town in the distance. Then he turned his head to me, and said quietly,

"I wonder what she will be like?"

We clattered over the rough stones of the streets, and stopped at the inn, where we had the horse taken out.

The ostler undertook to guide us to Miss Rutherford's cottage.

It was nearly eleven o'clock, and most of the lights in the town were put out. For economy's sake the gas in the streets was not lit at all during this time of the year. We followed our guide down the street, and beyond the houses, where began that fringe of small villa residences which is common to our English country towns, and distinguishes them especially from all continental towns. Stopping in front of one of these, our friendly ostler pointed to the garden gate.

"That's Miss Rutherford's, gentlemen. But you'll have to ring her up if you want to see the lady very particular, to-night, because they're all gone to bed."

It was true. The house was dark, and its occupants probably asleep.

The ostler retraced his steps. We looked at each other in dismay.

"I feel rather foolish," said Leonard. "We can't very well knock at the door, and wake up the poor lady."

"Moses will probably have fewer scruples if he arrives to-night on his private and very urgent business."

"Yes; that is true. Look here, Laddy, you go back to the inn, and get a bed there. I will stay outside, and watch here all night till the fellow comes."

I would not consent to that. It seemed to me fair that we should each do our turn of watching.

All this time we were standing outside the garden gate. Within—one could see everything perfectly in the midsummer twilight—was a trim and neat lawn, set with standard roses and dainty flower beds. Behind, a small house with a gable, round whose front there climbed Westia and passion flower. The air was heavy with the scent of the former. A lilac was in full blossom among the shrubs, and added its fresh spring-like perfume to the heavy odour of the creeper.

"It is all very peaceful," whispered Leonard. "Let us go inside and sit down."

We opened the gate, and stepped in as softly as a pair of burglars. On the right was a garden seat, over which drooped the branches of a laburnum. There we sat, expectant of Moses.

"I wonder what she is like," Leonard said again. "How shall we tell her? You must tell her, Laddy. And what will she tell me?"

"It will be something more for Celia," he went on, "that her husband will have relations

and, belongings. It is too absurd to marry a man without even a cousin to his back. I have been ashamed all my life, not so much that I was born—as I was—as that I had no belongings at all. I used to envy, when I was a boy, the family life that we say so little of—the mother and sisters, the home-comings and the rejoicings—all the things one reads of in novels. We had none of these—except at second-hand, through C's. You were better off than I, Laddy, because no one could take away your ancestry, though the compassionate Czar relieved you of the burden of your wealth. But I had nothing. And now—what am I going to have?"

"She was good, my poor mother." So much Mrs. Jeram knows of her. But her mind wandered, and she could not, if she wished, have told her who or what she was. She was good, of that I am quite certain. But what about my father?"

I made no reply. Within the sleeping house lay the secret. We had to pass the night before we could get at it. Perhaps, when it was found, poor Leonard would be no happier.

(To be continued.)

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

MMS. just discovered in France tend to prove that King Arthur was not a Briton but a Breton.

THE presence in the French capital of M. Pietri, secretary to the Prince Imperial, is commented upon.

QUEEN Isabella of Spain, has ordered from one of the principal jewellers of Paris, a splendid diadem of brilliants for her son's intended bride, Princess Mercedes.

QUEEN Isabella will leave Paris at the end of January, after having completed the *trousseau* of the future wife of King Alphonse XII, the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.

TWENTY-five manuscripts have been sent in for the prize of 10,000 francs offered by the city of Paris for the best musical composition, to be publicly performed in the Palace of the Trocadero, during the Exposition of 1878.

PARIS rejoices in a young, pretty, and well-dressed woman, who for the past two years has not missed a daily visit to the back-stands from the Bastille to the Madeleine. She pets every horse on the stand, and treats it to sugar or cake, and the horses know her and brighten up at her approach.

THE *Temps* announces the existence at Paris of a Mutual Autopsy Society, consisting of doctors, anthropologists, and *sacreds*, who pledge themselves to give up their bodies to dissection by the survivors. How they give up their dead bodies is not clear, but if they give up their living bodies and specially their will be a real benefit to Society.

IN the Paris theatres professional laughter is employed, who engage to indulge in the most contagious hilarity, the time of their merriment being previously arranged. A few nights since the programme was changed without the knowledge of one of the laughers, and when he burst forth uproariously in the midst of a touching complot, about Alsace and Lorraine, the audience became very violent and threatened him with a good box on the two ears.

THE directors of the forthcoming Paris Exhibition have written to the Secretary of the Royal Commission in England, calling attention to the peaceful settlement of the recent political disturbances, which will allow all the misgivings of intending exhibitors. The exhibition has never been compromised, and there has been no question of suppressing or postponing it; and, thanks to the noble efforts made, the exhibition will open next May in undiminished beauty.

PARIS has a noted *coiffeur* who is quite a study in his way. His place has become the fashionable shaving shop of all Paris, and has obtained an almost European reputation. Shaving and hair-cutting are a branch of art in his eyes. He studies the dress, appearance, and profession of his sitters, giving instructions to his acolytes who wield the shears, condescending at times to add the finishing touches. He has baptized each snip of the scissors with some peculiar name, and the nomenclature of the different steps in an old minuet is not half as strange as the recommendations he puts into the ears of his assistants. He does not want to see the palm of your hand, or a sample of your writing to judge of your character; he learns to read your inward thoughts by the growth of your hair or beard.

GLEANER.

PIAZZA Smith, by observations of the causes of temperature for the last forty years, predicts that next winter will be unusually cold, and that a remarkably warm period will begin about the middle of 1879.

It is not generally known that the telephone in a rudimentary form has been in use for many years among the Tamil coolies of Ceylon. The use of electricity is, of course, unknown to them, but they have an apparatus which works well for a distance of from fifty to one hundred yards.

WITH reference to the taking of cow's milk by persons who have a weak stomach, Doctor Schaal says he has always succeeded in avoiding any evil effects by eating a little salt on bread either before or after taking the milk. When he omits to do this, a single glass of milk will produce diarrhoea, whereas with salt he can take a whole litre.

It was from the first asserted at Constantinople that Kara was taken by treachery. The story now runs that five hundred Russian soldiers, disguised in Turkish garb, were introduced into the Haliz Fort, and that they afterwards managed to open the gates to two thousand more Russians; that the authors of the scheme were two German surgeons in the Ottoman service, and that the amount paid to them was no less than one million roubles. The Porte, according to the same story, intends addressing a Note on the subject to the Powers, as soon as the inquiry is complete.

PROTECTION THE MAIN QUESTION.

THE *Kingdom Whig*, after pointing out the want of employment, depression and increase of crime in England, says: "And yet they have a Tory Government in England. Can such things be? Will John A. rise and exclaim? The question isn't hard to explain, and when explained is easily understood. It is only of late that Free Traders began to admit that anything could check the prosperity of a country enjoying Free Trade. They used to maintain that Free Trade is a safety valve capable of keeping up a steady stream of prosperity wherever the principle is applied. England hasn't always had a Government like the present one, which is just the cause of the depression observed by the *Whigs*."

If England had the best Government in the world for the next generation, it couldn't repair the injury done the nation, at home and abroad, by Free Traders during the last quarter of a century. The legislation of that period has created a highly artificial state of trade and industry. Uniformity is a great hobby of liberalism. It is an attempt to apply one general sweeping rule to all countries however unlike in their circumstances or requirements. But we might as well try to force one religious or one political system on all nations as one commercial one. Each nation having peculiarities in its geographical position, climate, soil and mineral resources, requires peculiar commercial regulations to develop its resources. Commercial independence is the basis of political independence. Free Trade is voluntary servitude. Liberty is often only a farce. The men who talk most about it are frequently the first to offer it for "a mess of pottage," or rather only the shadow of a mess. Countries not commercially independent never become of much account in the world. England was first and originally geographically independent, next commercially so, and thence politically. But she has within the present generation, by means of Free Trade, bartered away a portion of that liberty, putting it in the power of rival nations to injure and impede her future progress.

At the present day the foreign policy of England is crippled by the importance to which Free Trade has attained.

It is used as an argument by Free Traders that the abolition of custom houses would increase foreign intercourse and save expense. So would the amalgamation of all religious sects and political systems of government. A union of all the religious sects in the world would cause a great saving; and a concentration of all legislative and executive authority in one King and Parliament would have a similar effect. Saving is not therefore the only point to be considered in great questions. Fanaticism has at various times attempted to set up one religion for all; and despotism has tried to set up one form of government, but both have failed on every occasion; and the Free Trade movement, which is a similar attempt, will also collapse in the course of time. There is no chance of Free Trade ever finally succeeding. But there is constant danger of injury from the mad experiments of its advocates. However, their enthusiasm can never exceed that of those who have in times past tried to force one religious faith or one system of government on the whole world. But attempts of this kind, however far from succeeding, entail immense loss and suffering on the world. England will return to Protection. Free Trade will be wiped out as clean as ever; but the attempt to establish and extend it from that centre has been to the world, and to England in particular, an immense loss.

The present Canadian Government had not concluded its first session when I foresaw the present depression, and that Protection to Home manufacturers would become the main question at the next elections.

On May 30th, 1874, I, accordingly, published an article in the *Illustrated News* setting forth the necessity for protection. The demand for protection has increased steadily ever since. The Opposition journals and public men of Canada were not so outspoken on the question then as now.

But the bitter fruits of the present tariff, and the depression to which it contributed, led to a development of public opinion on this subject. The gravity of the question forced men to think more about it, and make up their minds, till thousands of the electors of Canada are now looking forward to the next general election as to a year of jubilee.

To return to the point at which I started, the

condition of a country at any particular time may be due more to previous than present legislation. Hence it can be shown that the present Government in England is in no way accountable for the depression there now. The seed of the depression was sown years before they came into office, and had taken so deep root in the institutions of the country that a speedy remedy was impracticable. The people to whom political power is intrusted, have not been, as yet, long enough schooled in adversity to clearly recognize the cause of their present misfortune. In England depression is due to two causes: somewhat to extensions of the franchise, but mainly to Free Trade. The former has impaired honest efficient labour, and the latter is impairing and wasting capital. There is a large class of persons in England who would be better off if they had less of the franchise and more work.

The previous action of the Liberal party in England, their legislation while in office, is the cause of the depression there at present. This is the harvest of the seed sown then. On the other hand the inaction of the present Government is what is causing the depression here. The tariff has not been increased in proportion to the increased necessity. Fifteen per cent. afforded more protection ten years ago than twenty-five would now; on the same principle that five thousand men may be better able to hold a garrison, at one time, than twenty thousand at another. The ability of those within depends on the strength of those without. The force and armament required to defend Quebec a hundred years ago would not be adequate now, and the efficiency of tariffs vary in the same way. The force that repelled the Fenians could not repel the whole army of the United States. It is not against American manufacturers alone that ours are fighting. It is against the combined resources of all the States systematically employed. The Government of the United States has made a *raid* on Canadian manufactures, which *raid* cannot be repelled except by national measures on our part. The Liberal party is wholly to blame for the depression both in England and this country. Their action there and their inaction here has led to the result in both cases. I, therefore, firmly believe that a Conservative Government in Canada would have prevented the present depression in a great measure; because its instincts, the traditional instincts of all Conservative statesmen would have led them to do the very thing required under the circumstances. The depression in the States furnishes no parallel case to either Canada or England. There are special causes of depression. Wasted wealth during the rebellion, a big war debt since its termination, and a bad currency are quite sufficient to account for the depression in the States; which would be infinitely worse only for the judicious and patriotic protection afforded their manufacturers. The good or evil a Government does may live long after it, and whether the Liberal party ever returns to power or not, it has left England a legacy of trouble and losses which will not be settled or repaired for a long time. Every error, however trifling, being liable to mislead the public, requires to be noticed and refuted in the interest of truth and economy. It is every one's duty to place facts fairly before the public. Some err from interest, some from ignorance and some from want of interest in public affairs. Admitting that the first class is hopeless, yet it is possible to do away with ignorance and awaken an interest. It is said that truth cannot be put down which is a mistake. Truth is frequently put down, and may be put down, in most cases, if not stated with clearness and force.

The political parties of a country are like the workmen on a building. Liberalism has shipped a great deal of bad brick and mortar into the British Constitution, in the same way that one bad workman may do more harm than ten good ones can repair. Liberalism is mob law authorized and regulated by Acts of Parliament. Yielding is the spirit of Liberalism. It is easier to agree with the devil than to resist him, and an Act of Parliament is all that is needed to make a lie as respectable as truth. But if this be the case, why do not Conservatives repeal these laws when they come again into office? Well, this would be like pulling bricks and arches out of a wall after it had been run up several stories above the places condemned.

W. DEWART.

Fenelon Falls.

[Mr. Dewart, who has often contributed sterling papers to our columns, is not of those whose manuscript we should like to amend or curtail. Hence we print the above article as sent, without, however, in the least endorsing the party views to which the writer gives expression. We are glad, for ourselves, to be outside of party lines, thus maintaining full freedom to treat of all subjects purely on their merits. Hence, also, we shall be pleased to make room for any reply to Mr. Dewart, either on his theories of political economy or his partisan deductions therefrom.]

EDITOR C. I. NEWS.

INDIGESTION.

Chronic indigestion almost invariably affects the kidneys and bladder, producing acidity in the urine, which, on being analyzed, is found to be loaded with oxalate of lime. Individuals in this unhappy condition stand in great and urgent need of the Phosphozone. One or two or a dozen doses of Phosphozone may not cure them; but if they persevere in taking it a favorable result is inevitable. Sold by all Druggists, and prepared in the Laboratory of the Proprietary, Nos. 41 and 43 St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal.