

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL

President Cleveland refuses to endorse and declines to veto the senate tariff bill which has been accepted by the house of representatives and has become law. This measure, which is the senate's substitute for the Wilson bill, is, when compared with the McKinley act, a considerable tariff modification. As compared with the protective legislation which existed before the McKinley bill, it can hardly be called a revenue tariff bill. The most important modifications are found in the items of lumber and sugar. The sugar tariff retains less of the protective principle than existed under the McKinley bill, which measure practically swept away the sugar revenue, but left the sugar refiners and sugar planters fairly well protected. Before the time of McKinley there was a heavy duty on raw sugars, which was mainly a revenue tax. The raw sugar tariff for revenue again appears in the new bill, combined, as before the McKinley bill, with a differential tax for the encouragement of the refiners. As raw sugar is free in Canada, while refining is done here about as cheaply as across the border, we may expect to find sugar cheaper in the dominion than in the United States. Senators and representatives have agreed on one thing, and that is free lumber, but this is only granted to the products of countries levying no export tax on timber. Canada will probably accept this scheme of reciprocity, and thus sawn lumber of all kinds will find a free market in the United States. We need not look, under ordinary conditions, for any remarkable development of the lumber industry as a result of this change, but no doubt it will enable some wood products to find a better market than is now possible, and will provide a larger choice of markets for all forest products. The market of sixty millions, of which we have heard so much, will be found to be a market of rather less magnitude, but such as the market is, the lumbermen will be glad to find better access to it. In the agricultural schedule the new measure will afford a reasonable prospect of Canadian business. The duty on butter and cheese has been reduced from six cents to four per pound, but these are goods which find a better market in England than in the United States. A better chance is found in the reduction of the egg duty from five cents to three, and of the tariff on potatoes from 25 cents to 15. Hay will pay \$2 per ton instead of \$4, so that the export may increase at the expense of the Canadian farmer. The duty on barley, which is an important Ontario product, has been reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent, which at recent prices would be not much over half the McKinley rate. An ad valorem rate of 20 per cent on live cattle has been adopted in lieu of the mixed specific and percentage rate which has lately prevailed. The change will stimulate the export of low grade animals, but will be something of a reduction on even the better class of cattle. The iron ore and coal duties have been reduced to a little more than half the rate under the McKinley bill, and the duty on iron and steel goods has been scaled down over the whole list. The result may possibly be an increase in the quantity of iron ore purchased abroad, though if we are not mistaken ore from Cuba has been free under the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley act. Probably no great importation of coal will take place even though the duty has been cut down to one-third the rate which prevailed immediately after the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. In 1887 the United States coal duty was fixed at \$1.25 per ton. The next year one-half of the total sales from Nova Scotia mines went to the United States. Before 1873 the sales to the republic had fallen off, and in that year the duty was reduced to 75 cents. In 1873 one-third of the coal sold from the mines went across the border. But lately, so great has been the development of the coal industry in the United States, that under the same duty there is practically no export of coal from a little Canada to that country, and a reduction of 40 cents will not be likely to give to the Nova Scotia mines any considerable portion of the New England market. There are times when Nova Scotia competition will be effective, as when the coal miners of the middle states are on strike, but at the present cost of production in the two countries the 40 cents duty will, under nominal conditions, be almost as effective as a duty of 75 cents. In the freestone and granite schedule the duty is somewhat reduced. Rough stone which paid 11 cent per foot under the McKinley bill will now pay seven cents, while cut or polished stone will pay 20 per cent instead of 40. The Mills bill, which was the measure adopted by the last democratic house and defeated by the senate, made rough stone free and taxed finished stone 20 per cent. But on the other hand, the Mills bill left the iron ore duty at 75 cents. The

duty on gypsum remains at the McKinley rate, and that on lime has only been reduced from six cents to five cents per 100 pounds. The clause making wool free is an important departure, as protection to the wool growers has been one of the prominent planks in the republican tariff policy. The change, however, reconciles the manufacturers of woollen goods to sweeping reductions on their products, and these reductions in turn are well received by many importers. There are large reductions in the cotton schedule, and in silk goods, but the change is scarcely more than a return to the old duties which were considered highly protective before the McKinley bill. In a general way it may be said that the United States tariff, as reformed, is more highly protective than was the Canadian tariff before the reductions that were made at last session.

From the point of view of the capitalist and high salaried men, the most radical and objectionable feature of the new act is the income tax amendment which has been tacked to it. Income taxes for municipal purposes are familiar enough, but the addition to them of a federal tax is a somewhat sensational event. This levy only affects persons and corporations having over \$4,000 income. It applies equally to incomes from professional services, and to the return from investments and the profits of business. The rate is two per cent. on all incomes, gains or profits where the same exceed \$4,000 a year. This tax is decidedly unpopular in New York and other large cities where the largest financial and commercial interests are found. It is apparently rather popular in the rural districts, and especially in the south and west, where the people are rather contributors to the capitalists than capitalists themselves.

A NECESSARY MAN.

The province of Quebec has great need of its present treasurer, Mr. Hall, who would like to return to his private business if he could be spared from public life. Mr. Hall assumed charge of the Quebec finances after the corrupt and extravagant rule of the Mercier combination had reduced the province to a condition of bankruptcy. No part of Canada has ever experienced such a carnival of profligacy and plunder as that of the three or four years preceding the downfall of the Mercierites in Quebec. The treasury was looted for all sorts of visionary enterprises, but more especially for a gang of picturesque public thieves, whose audacity in robbery was only equalled by their impudent pretensions to superior piety. There had to be an end of this sort of thing and fortunately it came about before the day of repudiation of obligations had arrived. In the last year of his discredited rule Count Mercier was courting like a shooting star over Europe, dazzling gay capitalists with the magnificence of his retinue, while he was vainly striving to borrow money in France. Only temporary loans could be got, and these at ruinous interest, but so long as he could get his draft accepted the count and his fellow carousers were happy. The last days of the Mercier regime were like the last reckless days of the first empire in France.

The change came, and a government of practical men succeeded that of the merry buccanniers. It was not a pleasant task to restore order and to bring in a business like system. But Mr. Hall and his colleagues hardened their hearts against all persuasions of compromise, and set regularly to work to restore the balance of revenue and expenditure. They dismissed useless employees by the score, leaving their places unfilled. They refused to carry forward the reckless enterprises of their predecessors. They repudiated a number of boodling contracts and got the services performed at reasonable rates. They husbanded the revenues as well as they could. They were obliged to levy new taxes. The first year of the new regime showed a reduction of some twenty-five per cent. in the controllable expenditure and a considerable gain in the revenue. The enormous interest charge on the permanent loans could not be reduced without repudiating the debts incurred on the faith of the province. But the government established confidence in the money market and was soon able to consolidate the floating debt on terms which were excellent in view of the large debt and the bad financial showing of previous years. The crisis may be considered past if the present management continues, though the provincial income does not quite equal the expenditure. But the circumstances do not admit of a change in the present financial management. The business men, the financial institutions and capitalists abroad have confidence in Premier Tallon and Mr. Hall, and they do not feel that either can yet be spared from the administration. It is not often that such a splendid opportunity is afforded to a man to make himself essential and there are not many men who would have come out of the ordeal so well as Mr. Hall. Quebec is to be congratulated that she produces Merciers and Tallons who also produces Tallons and Halls to undo as far as possible the mischief of her prodigals.

THE LAURIER CAMPAIGN.

There is a general consensus of opinion in Western Ontario that Mr. Laurier has made eloquent speeches and that his replies to addresses have been "graceful." But somehow we do not observe that Mr. Laurier has addressed anything to the sum of western knowledge, or to the stock of political ideas in that region. Mr. Laurier's addresses are always pleasing and graceful, but they are not instructive or even suggestive. He has not even allowed the people to know what his own ideas are on any practical question now before the Canadian people. On the subject of the Manitoba schools, which his party regarded as its main political capital a few months ago he is as perspicuous as the oracle at Delphi. "I have nothing to add to what I said in parliament," he assured one audience, "and I will take back nothing that I said in my place in the house of commons." It seems that this observation was received with applause. Probably no one took the trouble to ask his neighbor what Mr. Laurier said at Ottawa, and had the question been asked there is not today a man in Canada, not even Mr. Laurier himself, who could state Mr. Laurier's position from his house of commons speech. Mr. Laurier hedged at Ottawa as he does everywhere. On the tariff question Mr. Laurier is equally vague. He does not know what his fiscal policy is, and so of course he cannot make it known to others. He says that he will favor the farmers in his tariff, but carefully refrains from stating how he will favor them. He has promised to send a delegation to Washington the day his party comes into power, but the message which the delegation is to deliver he does not disclose. We can imagine the effect of a Laurier delegation on the minds of the congress which is now departing from Washington, and Mr. Laurier kindly leaves it all to our imagination.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE U. S. TARIFF.

(From the Daily Sun, August 31st.) The valued Telegraph rebukes the Sun because this journal does not think that the abolition of the lumber duties is likely to revolutionize the lumber industry of Canada. Notwithstanding which rebuke the prospect is that free lumber will not cause a great diversion of Canadian spruce lumber from its natural market across the Atlantic. Yet, as The Sun remarked before, it will be of great advantage to the mill men to have a free American market for certain kinds of lumber not suitable for the English trade, and to have the choice of market for all sawn stuff. The Telegraph is also disturbed because The Sun does not expect much increase in the export of coal by reason of the reduction of duty. Time will show how much business can be done in coal. Meanwhile we have the assurance of Mr. Van Horne, who is one of the Telegraph's oracles, and is a large shareholder in the Dominion coal company, that the Whitney syndicate does not expect to gain the New England market. Mr. Van Horne is more hopeful of the West India and North American trade, but the extension of the home market is the main reliance of the syndicate.

Apart altogether from lumber and coal, the United States tariff bill brings considerable advantage to Canadian trade as compared with the McKinley bill. The reduction in the duty on animals, barley, potatoes, eggs, poultry, granite and freestone, fish, wool, lime, and farm implements, may all be found important on occasions. Our valued contemporary may not be aware that its high estimate of the value of the tariff concessions is a condemnation of its own party. For such concessions Mr. Laurier and his colleagues have been ready to give up to a foreign congress the control of Canadian finances, and to foreign business men the control of Canadian trade and industry. The wiser and more patriotic counsel of better statesmen prevailed, and now we see the people of the United States adopting in their own interest the measures for which Canada was asked to pay by the surrender of control over her own affairs.

Let no man say that the governor general has an easy life. The other day he went on a little trip from Halifax to Yarmouth. Formal addresses were read to him at Windsor, Wolfville, Kentville, Annapolis, Digby and Weymouth. He made a speech in reply to each address, taking care not to repeat himself, and then was received in form at Yarmouth, where he was expected to conduct himself with official propriety.

A writer in the Toronto Empire has discovered that the author of the Pansy Books is advertising patent medicines. One of the recent books goes out of its way to show the beneficial effects of a proprietary pill, and the correspondent mentioned is of the opinion that the author is in the pay of the pill maker.

A strike of workmen on the Woodstock bridge is reported. The information is useful, as it recalls the fact that a bridge is under construction at Woodstock.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

Dramatis personae:
Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Brown.
Mr. Brown, of the firm of Smith & Brown.
Charlie Smith, son of Mr. Smith.
Kitty Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown.
Place: Parlor of the hotel.

SCENE I.
Mr. Smith—My dear old friend, has it ever occurred to you that my son and your daughter might—er—fall in love with each other? Um—er—get married, as it were?
Mr. Brown—Well, yes, I have thought of that. True, I had not as long as we lived in our own houses, but since the departure of their dear mothers to a better land, and we have been living in this hotel, it has struck me that possibly such a result might follow, though I am free to confess that nothing in their conduct towards each other gives me ground for such a conclusion.

Mr. Smith—Certainly not, and we must guard carefully against it, for we have for our children an ambition worthy of both of us.
Mr. Brown—I am sure of that. But propinquity is a dangerous thing under existing circumstances, and I think we owe it to our dear children, as well as to ourselves and the high ambition we entertain of the establishment of a family, that we should separate them until we have our plans fully made for the future. I was looking over my daughter's property today and I find she will have an income of only \$2,000 per annum, a sum entirely too small for her as a married woman.

Mr. Smith—Assuredly. And I find that my son's income is barely above that. An amount preposterous for the maintenance of an establishment upon. True, they will have more when we die, but I am good for twenty years yet.
Mr. Brown—And I am as good a man as you any day.

Mr. Smith—No doubt of that, old boy (nudging him in the ribs), and who knows but we may be contemplating matrimony ourselves.
Mr. Brown (sighing)—I could mention the name of a lady who knows whether I am or not.

Mr. Smith—Sh—sh—don't talk so loud. I think I am as spry as you are in that direction.
Mr. Brown—Let that go for the present. I was talking to a very wealthy middle aged banker today, who hinted very strongly that he wanted to become a member of my family, and I know he has been quite attentive to Kitty, and she seems to like him better than any other man she knows.

Of course I shall give my consent, and my dear Kitty will be perfectly happy with her magnificent home and her great fortune. It will take a heavy burden from my mind, I am sure.
Mr. Smith—I had been observing the course of true love in that direction, and was hoping it might go as it seems to be going. At the same time luck is with me and my house, for Spiketon, the millionaire, has taken a violent fancy to Charlie, and has offered him a position as his private secretary. Spiketon's daughter, a charming girl, but possibly a few months older than Charlie, and the heiress to all her father's wealth, she shares with her father the admiration for my dear boy, and I am sure, with no other entangling alliances of an emotional character, this match can be arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Then, my old friend, we can rest easy, knowing that we have done for the darlings, their dear mothers left in our charge, our full duty in securing them the greatest happiness this world can afford.

Mr. Brown—Truly, my old friend, Providence is with us, for we never could have brought about such happy results by our own unaided efforts. However, it is time for us to be going to the office. Come on, and we can talk further as we go. By the way, what did you say that lady's name was?
Mr. Smith—A lady I said was contemplating with reference to me, what you said the lady was contemplating with reference to you in the matter of—
Mr. Brown (interrupting)—Come on, old fellow, the contemplation appears to be too much for you.
(They depart.)

SCENE II.
Charlie Smith (coming in with Kitty Brown)—I say, Kit, what do you think my dad has got in store for me.
Kitty—Give it up. Not a licking, I hope.
Charlie—Hardly that, I guess. I weigh ten pounds more than he does.
Kitty—What is it?
Charlie—An old chrono that he wants me to marry.
Kitty—Is she rich?
Charlie—You know the governor.
Kitty—Why don't you take her?
Charlie—Rats! I don't want to marry anybody till I'm 30, and I've got six years yet to go on.
Kitty—And I want to be an old maid, but pop told me this morning that that banker, you know, who comes to see me all the time, wants to marry me, and it is his wish that I accept him.
Charlie—That would be a great snap, Kitty. He's no chicken, but think how rich he is?
Kitty—You're is no chicken either, and think how rich she is.
Charlie—That's different.
Kitty—I hate old men.
Charlie—Did I say I loved old women?
Kitty—No; but I believe you'd marry one if she had money.
Charlie—And you haven't said you wouldn't marry the banker if he asked you.
Kitty—Well, I say it now, and I'll say it to papa, and I'll say it to him when he asks me.
Charlie—Down goes the chrono too, then.
Kitty—But you'll have to marry somebody, Charlie.
Charlie—I suppose I shall, if I get married. And so will you.
Kitty—But who, Charlie, who? (She wrings her hands.) You know how papa is, and how your papa is, too.
Charlie—A plague on both our fathers. I say, Kitty, what's the matter with us getting married?
Kitty (gasping)—Us, Charlie?
Charlie—Us, Kitty. Mr. Charles Smith and Miss Catherine Brown. You are the dearest little thing on

earth, and I don't see why I have been such a chump as not to tumble to it long ago. What do you say?
Kitty—I say you are too, and I'm another chump, and that makes us just alike, don't it?
Charlie—Holding out his arms to her)—Come right here, you chump's own darling.
Kitty (obeying instantly)—Oh, Charlie.
(After a few minutes of this they recover consciousness.)
Charlie—When shall it eventuate, Chumple?
Kitty—Papa said I was to go to Aunt Mary's for six months day after tomorrow.
Charlie—Then it must be eventuated immediately, or as soon thereafter as possible. Put on your hat and wraps.
Kitty—What for, Charlie?
Charlie—For better or worse, Katherine, dear. We'll go right off to the preachers, and when our venerable and venerated dads come in to lunch we'll entertain them as our guests. In the meantime, I'll write a note to my governor and you write one like it to yours, and we'll leave them here, where they will get them if they come in before we return.
(Charlie writes his note and Kitty follows copy.)

Kitty (going out with him)—Oh, Charlie, what will our fathers say?
Charlie—What do we care? We'll hear that after the ceremony.
(They leave their notes on a table and depart.)

SCENE III.
(Enter Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown.)
Mr. Smith—Well, I've seen Spiketon, and it's all right.
Mr. Brown—And I've seen the banker and he's pleased to death. I wonder where those youngsters are? Kitty must leave for Aunt Mary's immediately.

Mr. Smith—Hello, what's this? A note from Charlie?
Mr. Brown—And here's one from Kitty to me.
They read the notes aloud together.
Mr. Smith (reading)—"Dear governor: 'Kitty and I have stepped around to the preacher's to get married. Will be back in a few minutes. Charlie.'
Mr. Brown (reading)—"Dear papa: Charlie and I have stepped around to the preacher's to get married. Will be back in a few minutes, Kitty."
(They look at each other aghast and drop the notes.)

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Recent "Church Notes."

To the Editor of the Sun:
Sir—Your contributor, in his note pleading for a friend, (whom he thinks, indeed, further in error than he believes), but protesting against "the merciless policy of fear," if that be the cause of the malignant gossip he has heard directed against that friend—goes on in fullness of sympathy to try to put himself in another position of sadness and then takes occasion to contrast the two communions here concerned.

He contrasts them in the matter of charity and tolerance. But his sympathy does not go with him when he passes from the personality to the system; and so he seems to misunderstand—he said with all the respect due to his protest against the meanness of cruelty, as well as to his knowledge of controversy—and further even unconsciously to misrepresent.

He says: (1) that the Anglican church "reverences" Bossuet, Lacordaire, Hefele, and other Roman Catholics, besides reverencing Protestants of other churches; and (2) that the Roman Catholic church admits the salvation of Jeremy Taylor, Isaac Newton, and Henry Martyn and others, only on a plea of "inviolable ignorance." Now, is this worthy of your contributor? Is it "ad captandam"? As to (1) Do not his words imply to the popular mind, (a) that Bossuet, etc., were essentially unlike Roman Catholics here and now; (b) that the Anglican church is in some essential way at one with Bossuet, etc., as opposed to the way in which the Roman Catholic church is at one with Jeremy Taylor and other Christians rejecting her authority; that one communion can reverence those in good faith outside its pale while the other cannot?

But does "reverencing" mean anything, as far as true and false is concerned; or does it mean too much? Can two contradictory propositions be true? And if they can, is there any such thing, for a plain man, as objective truth at all?
However, take one passage from Bossuet, for instance: "Certainly if the authors of the pretended reformation had loved unity, they would not have abolished the episcopal government, which was established by Jesus Christ himself, and was in full force in the apostolic age, nor would they have despised the authority of St. Peter's chair, which has such a sure foundation in the gospel, and so manifest a sequel in tradition, but rather they would have carefully preserved the authority of the episcopate, which maintains unity in particular churches, and the primacy of St. Peter's chair, which is the common centre of Catholic unity." Then, let any enquirer read his "Variations of Protestantism," his "Exposition of the Catholic Faith," his "Sermon on the Unity of the Church," and then reflect that "the church" as understood by Bossuet has accepted the declarations of the faith made in modern times; and that, as he implies in the quotation above, "the pretended reformation" was certainly an extraordinary crime, if "reverence" for Bossuet, etc., means anything except what may be given indeed by every person, and system to every one in good faith, Christian, Jew, Mohammedan or Pagan.

This brings one to (2). As to this: (a) Does not the Roman Catholic church define her own words as to "inviolable ignorance," as meaning that state in which a man tries to know, according to his opportunities, but does not know; and in which he will willingly embrace the true religion did he know it to be the true one? Does not St. Paul say the same thing about "the Gentiles"? And (b) Surely it is not only a Roman Catholic who meets this difficulty with regard to good, and learned, and wise men in error; but every one meets it, who takes a stand any where, who believes indeed

in personal responsibility at all: the Anglican about the Unitarian; the Jew about the Pagan; the Theist about the Agnostic.
And, indeed, does not one name given by your contributor suggest this reflection, and force one to be more logical, and more fair and honest with one's more serious reflections—the name of Sir Isaac Newton? Was he a Unitarian? Suppose for the sake of argument that he was, and suppose we speak as believers in the Catholic creeds to which your contributor appeals. Then we have to face the gospel with, "He that believeth not," and the creed with, "Whoever will be saved." The Roman Catholic church at least explicitly and authoritatively points us also to "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."
Yours truly,
X.

BOSTON HOTELS CROWDED.

Settlement of the Tariff already Bearing Fruit.
Business Men at the Hub from all Parts of the Country.

Boston, Aug. 30.—Boston hotels have been crowded for the last few days with business men from all parts of the country, and today brought the largest number this week and this unusual influx is taken as a positive indication of reviving business, as a result of the passage of the tariff bill. In the week it began to be noticed that many visiting tradesmen were in town. Clerks in leading hotels noted how their rooms were filling up and last night brought a climax, at least in the United States hotel, where a score of applicants had to be refused accommodation. In nearly every hotel in the city, the corridors present an unusually lively appearance, more so than for several months past, and there is a business-like look noticed in place of the sort of languid indifference which has been characteristic of most of the guests during the summer, before this week. The men are hustling about, running in and out, while here and there little knots collect to exchange a word or two on the condition of the market and the business outlook.

The verdict is general that the coming fall will see a sharp revival of an almost stagnant trade. The clerks at the various hotels say that there have not been so many visiting business men in the city for two, and in some cases three years, as are at present. As has been said, the United States hotel turned away guests last night. The Adams house is full today, while the other hotels in the vicinity are in about the same condition.

At Young's there were two hundred and sixty guests last night, and the clerk says there has not been such a rush of business since 1892, at this season. The Parker and Tremont houses are also well filled, proprietor J. R. Whipple of the former declaring that the seasons begin to look like those of 1891 and 1892.
A glance at the registers shows that the visitors have come from all over the country, and from brief conversations caught here and there among the busy men, it is certain that a great impetus has been given to trade by the settlement of the tariff question, and that the prospects for a lively rush of fall and winter business are excellent.

HERBERT WILL REMAIN And Will Not Forfeit Right to th Command of the Grenadier Guards.

(Special to The Sun.)
Montreal, Aug. 30.—A Star cable from London says: "I have authority to say that the war office will not call upon Major-General Herbert to vacate the command of the Canadian militia, nor will he forfeit his right to the command of the battalion of the Grenadier Guards by remaining in Ottawa. The report published in the World and called to the Star, while justified by the facts of the case at the period, does not hold good now in view of the determination on the part of the authorities herewith given."

HAS THREE WIVES. A Serious Charge Laid in Moncton Against a Former Sackville Man.

(Special to The Sun.)
Moncton, N. B., Aug. 30.—William Gibson, formerly a resident of Moncton, but now of the Boston detective force, arrived here last evening and laid a serious charge in the police court against a man named Crossman, formerly of Sackville. Crossman had been in Boston some time and there it is alleged married a Swedish girl, while he is alleged to have at least two other wives, if not three. Crossman's Boston wife accompanied the detective to Moncton and it is expected there will be some serious developments.

FLOWERS INSTEAD OF WINE.

Camden, Maine, Aug. 30.—The launching of the fur masted schooner, J. Holmes Birdsey, owned at Ton's River, N.J. was successfully conducted from Bean's shipyard here this morning. The custom of breaking a bottle of wine was omitted and instead four young women threw flowers from the bow and stern as the schooner struck the water.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Antwerp, Aug. 30.—The International Peace Congress has adopted a resolution instructing the international bureau to approach various European governments with a view of putting a stop to the war between China and Japan.

HUMAN NATURE.

Dealer—Here is a bicycle for \$150.
Customer—Fine wheel! Beautiful! A triumph of art, I must say. Wish I could afford to pay that much, but I can't.
Dealer—Well, I'll let you have it for \$50.
Customer—Only \$50? Why didn't you say that at once?
Dealer—Because, if I had, you would have said it was a miserably made machine, not worth taking home."

THE RED SQ

(John Paul Be
A little red sq
An old rail f
He took a d
And sat on
could.
The farmer w
One day in
wires.
And said to
must go
I'll have it
fire."
The little red
At being a
tences.
He wouldn't
He's down
fences.

FOR

There are
read of the
the last c
seized on
when huma
and when, c
edness, God
face from t
No one m
were shed,
the hearts,
dreadful tri
of the gre
history has
trials and
ones, readi
thank God
days.
Some few
"Terror—as
madness w
midst of a
many and
manners w
he looked a
covered fro
what he sa
The landl
half courto
some rema
pearance, c
tion, "Did
comfort?"
"Nay, no
hastily; "I
what could
sighed deep
"My frien
ing himsel
known the
I guessed a
His guest
"Would y
"For years
day it seer
heart to sp
you can. I
was a gay
our quiet r
relations, I
tant ones
years in a
"My frien
friendliness
well know
where he
watchmak
should bec
ner." I lik
uncle, I l
gave my
dren—I th
my aunt's
tent with
so she ke
maidens, c
bors. Tri
wearing t
German, a
a pretty q
quaint end
"It was
wonder I s
alas! it w
terrible a
had heard
in Paris a
little plac
ing, howe
thing in
been orde
was to be
Paris."
"Gladly
fearful m
We had r
blow fell
a stir goli
two o
the new
were busy
had made
less than
"At noon
went
eyes and
ments. I
arranged
and we
only my
usually s
and wait
out him.
stepped o
Chis alleg
to have at
other w
wifes, if n
Crossman's
Boston w
Moncton and
it is expect
there will
be some s
serious develop