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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1882.

In another column will be found particulars of the two debenture by-laws that go before the citizens to-day. money is a comparatively small amount, and as it is urgently needed, there should be no apathy in voting it.

CHURCH CONGRESSES.

People are so busy with election meetings that they almost overlook the presence of two important church bodies now in session in this city; namely, the Anglican synod of the diocese of Toronto; and the Methodist conference of the district of Toronto. Important subjects are up for discussion in both bodies. Our citizens, we know, are doing their best to entertain the visitors

POSTAL CAR PACILITIES.

Now that newspapers are carried free many packages that were sent by express are now put in the mail bags. In consequence thereof, and of the election literature sent through the post, the post office employes have their hands full. One way of relieving the pressure is to improve the postal car service. Larger and better postal cars, with more clerks, should be put on that elapses between the posting and receipt of communications.

UNFAIR TREATMENT. The cry of "Yankee" is being raised by the opponents of several gentlemen who are running for parliament on either side of politics. This is discourteous : more joining republic are among the best Canacrimination is made against our sons who just the same way. They have become Canadians and their stake is here. If we can't rise to the dignity of being inclusive there is a poor prospect ahead for us as a

A HOUSE DIVIDED.

A number of reformers are constantly saving that the opposition is not hostile to the national policy. They themselves may not be; but besides their opinion and the declaration of Mr. Blake, the reform party is held by the speeches of Alexander M. kenzie, Sir Richard Cartwright, J hn Charlton, David Mills, and by the editorial utterances of journals reputed out-and-out supporters of the opposition, such as the Toronto Globe, the Brantford Expositor, the Hamilton Times, the Loudon Advertiser, the Montreal Witness, and the Ottawa Free Press. We think we do neither the gentlemen nor the journals named any injustice when we say that they are, each and all of them actively hostile to the national policy not only as to its details but as to its underlying principle--the encouragement of home manufactures and the developement of Canadian industries. We have the recent speeches of the gentlemen, we have the latest numbers of the papers, before us, and they are all dead against such a policy. We do not for a moment question their right to such an opinion; we respect both them and their opinions; we fail, however, to see where the sufficient ground is for the assertion that the opposition is not opposed to the N. P. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE IRISH CRISIS

The action taken by the Irish bishops in their joint address to the people of Ireland is, says the New York Sun, the strongest plea yet put forward for the substitution of remedial for coercive measures in the present crisis. If the texts of this notable manifesto be carefully examined, it will be put the responsibility for the recent out- merest partizan, blind to all reason, will longs, viz., on the harsh and sweeping ed taxation—there is the return of increased

had recourse. the widely different attitude assumed to-ward the champions of land reform by par. classes of labor and encouraging the invest-ment of capital in manufacturing enterpristhat very lately, in one of the western pertion of the community in no wise benestates, a Catholic bishop denounced the little by the N. P. Take for instance organization known as the ladies' land league, although this certainly could not gether form a much larger portion of the ed against secret-societies, or as chargeable in any degree with the murders and outrages perpetrated during the last six poration laborers and government employees who have been able to secure an adweeks. To the land league itself Cardinal weeks. To the land league itself Cardinal McCabe, before his recent visit to Rome, benefited by the N. P. I have spoken to a ther drop of liquor, no matter what the

the movement started by Mr. Davitt, and we have heretotore assigned some reasons for believing that a majority of the hierarchy and the balk of the priesthood con- archy and the balk of the priesthood concurred in his patriotic views. Doubt on the subject is no longer possible, in view of the fact that the present manifesto is signary by the archbishop of Dublin himself, as well as by the archbishop of Cashel, and that twenty-two other bishops have subscribed the address. Such a general denonstration, in which prelates who have hitherto expressed conflicting sentiments participate, must have been made in compliance with a distinctly uttered wish of the Vatican, and indicates that the influence of Cardinal Manning and certain English Catholics at Rome has been decidedly out-

can co-religionists. The address declares in unmistakable terms that the "national movement" has the approval of the priests and bishops, and even of the pope and all just and generous nen, without distinction of race or creed What movement is here contemplated we perceive from an affirmance of the context hat "the Irish have an undisputable right to ive on their own soil." But this right cannot be exercised if the soil is required to support twe classes of owners, viz., landlords and occupants. So much is now admitted by men of all parties, even English conservatives being ready to introduce a bill for and the substitution of a peasant proprietary. The bishops acknowledge that an ceded to the tenant anners; but they in sist firmly that to tenants, and also to laborers, much more is due. And they declare it is the daty of both the clergy and the people to press such claims for further redress in every peaceable and lawful way. Among such legitimate methods of agitation

it can no longer be denied that those

originally practised by the land league

are comprehended, now that the Glad-

stone government has virtually sanction-

ed them by a release of the suspects. Is it net quite plain whether the bishops would include boy cotting among the instruments of agitation which they perempsome of the roads—the Grand Trunk east, torily condemn as subversive of social for instance. Well appointed postal cars order. If the system of ostracism known go a long way toward reducing the time as "boycotting" were carried no further than it now usually is by the English trades unions, we must admit that a good deal may be said on its behalf. Where you injure er intimidate nobody, but merely refuse to held social commerce of any kind with those persons who, although members of your community, refuse to join in furthering the common good, you apply a pressure which in that he is in favor of Sir John A.'s govern prosperous, and while I acknowledge that joining republic are among the best Canasome form or degree is a familiar expedient I could understand it. The latter the simple reason that they are the most like ourselves. No distribute ourselves. No distribute ourselves. No distribute ourselves and ourselves of society. The difficulty is that he is in favor of Sir John A.'s government I could understand it. The latter told me that he was opposed to Sir John on various grounds and I was and to the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in trade, I was a proposed to see him go and preside over the universal revival in the universal revival the universal revival in the universal revival in the universal panied by threats, and these again to culhave gone across the lines and have become members of American legislative bodies or judges on their bench. Let us then treat judges on their bench judges on the judges of the was on the ground of the difficulty of discriminating between the legitimate pressure of non-intercourse and the illegal pressure of non-intercourse of nonsure of intimidation that the government

refused the other day to accept Mr. Parutterly reprehensible means of agitation the

the three recent years of scarcity, and for is made sufficiently manifest by the last paragraph of the address. They describe the evictions which are being made for default in the settlement of back harping on the financial policy rents as literally "sentences of death," and as the fatal and permanent provocatives of the late crimes, which, the bishops declare, would never have accounted by the late crimes, which the bishops declare, would never have accounted by the late crimes and the sum of the late crimes, which the bishops declare, would never have accounted by the late crimes and the late crimes are the late crimes are the late crimes and the late crimes are the late crimes and the late crimes are the late would never have occurred had not the and the great Northwest? Is our Ottawa people been driven to despair. It is, they say, the duty of the government to put an end to such provocations as soon as possible. In other words, the Irish hierarchy adjure Mr. Gladstone to follow the counsels of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, who would have him so far yield to Mr. Parnell, as to postpone repression for the present, if not forego it altogether, and neanwhile to push through parliament the arrears bill and purchase bill, which would

remose the causes of resentment and the pretexts for crime.

MR. PHIPPS AND THE N. P. To THE WORLD .- A good work Mr. Durand is doing-as I submit Mr. Phipps is doing a bad one-in raising moral issues found to embody a distinct approval of the above mere mercenary ones at the present peaceful and legitimate agitation advocated by the land league leaders, and to turned a deficit into a surplus, only the breaks of agrarian violence where it be- deny that the surplus is the fruit of increas. evictions to which landlords have recently customs duties to prove it. And if this increased taxation has had the effect of Some such authoritative expression of shutting out imported goods and fostering opinion was urgently required, on account of home productions, and so benefiting some ticular Catholic prelates in Ireland and in es, it cannot be denied on the other hand the United States. It will be remembered of living to everybody, including a large that the N. P. has vastly increased the cost portion, with few exceptions, such as cor-

imported goods. I remark this to the agent; but he tells me that ten per cent as added to the duty last session, so that I would now have just the same price to pay for English goods as he asks for Cana-dian. Then the matter stands thus—to benefit this manufacturer and his employe es I have to pay ten per cent more for goods; and, as in my case I get no more from the public for them; I am really taxed weighed by that of their Irish and Ameriextra to that amount just the same as i extra to that amount just the same as if this agent had come, as a government tax-gatherer, and demanded so much money to support this manufacturer and his men. And if I did charge the public this extra ten per cent then the public would be taxed the amount. Now I have cited demonstrable facts Mr. Editor and in face thereof all Mr. Phipps clever physic gical analogies are to me only so much silly twaddle—the raving fancies of imagination and opposed to the actual facts of daily life and experience. Then again, to oredit the N. P. entirely with the meas since 1878, has ure of prosperity which, since 1878, has placed the adversity of a former period, is o overlook, or deny the natural results of good harvests, and the welfare of commer-cial confidence, which always returns after the abolition of landlordism by purchase a period of depression as truely as the pen-and the substitution of a peasant proprieto to the left. The fact is, as regards capi tary. The bishops acknowledge that an instalment of justice has been recently conafter a series of losses and determine to reserve their capital, they soon find that although larger crops have ceased, gains have also ceased, and their money is slow-ly frittering away, and gaining nothing; and then they get tired of idleness and venture their capital again. And thus will it ever be while man is as he is. Now to

overlook all these natural oscilliations of

capital, and bad and good harvests, and

solely to the N. P., as does Mr. Phipps,

t seems to me only the rapsodies of a dis

eased imagination. On the other hand is quite possible to allow that the N. P.

has improved matters for a portion of the public, but that is not the main issue at the

FACT.

attribute all the measure of better to

SOME QUESTIONS FOR MR. PHIPPS. To THE WORLD: Upon several occasions, especially to-day (Tuesday), I have seen in your valuable little paper, which is read and valued alike by reform and tory, I have seen a tissue of remarks-having neither head nor tail to them, nor indeed any apparent object, unless it be to injure Mr. Blake, in letters on the financial policy by Mr. Phipps. What does the writer mean? What is he aiming at? If he could come out and say like Mr. Ick Evans try, from one end to the other, is highly surprised to see him go and preside over an amphitheatre to proclaim the merits of the can understand, he has now made up his mind to think differently. He has a right to refused the other day to accept Mr. Parnell's amendment of the clause bearing
on this subject. That boycotting,
if carried one step beyond the
bounds of non intercourse, would be denounced by the hishors was to be expected. nounced by the bishops, was to be expected, inflicted on us—the opposition of Sir John and they are careful to enumerate among the ing bill. So my opposition has been intensified. Why does not Mr. Phipps come refusal to pay just debts, the preventing of payment by others, and the injuring of neighbors in person or property.

That the bishops, however, did not reckon that the bishops, however, did not reckon that Mr. Blake and his friends intend to the stream of the thinks proper to single out the financial policy alleging what is not true that Mr. Blake and his friends intend to the stream of the among "just debts" the arrears into which some 200,000 of the poorer tenants fell during True he intends, and very properly too, Globe does not speak the sentiments the non-payment of which large numbers of the candidates now before the people or have been ejected during the present year, I can appeal to them—to such men as
Mr. Hodgins, Mr. McMurrich, Mr. Edgar,
Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mackenzie and others
—for the truth of this. Well, why this

> government to be a tool in their hands? Let Mr. Phipps answer these questions. CHARLES DURAND. Toronto, June 13, 1882.

> > IN THE GONDOLA.

Ah the happy afternoon
When upon the lone lagoon
In the gondola we rode—
Thou and I!
How the merry sunshine glowed
In the spray that fled and flowed,
Rippled, tinkled, fell to die
On the water! Oh the swoon
Of the earth and air and sky!
Oh the cry
Of the swaying gondolier
As he sought his toil to cheer!
Oh! the color in thy cheek!
Love! we did not try to speak—
We could only sigh.

Ah the midnight sweet with moor When across the pale lagoon
In the gondola we fled—
Thou and I!
How the melancholy dread

Thou and I!

How the melancholy dread
Of our parting bowed thy head!
How the moments seem to fly!

"Love!" I cried, "tis yet too soon!
And I dare not say good by!

Let us try
All our sorrows to forget!"
But my coward eyes were wet.
Oh! the pallor on thy brow;
Love! that night recalling now,
Are thine own eyes dry?

Jerry Hartigan's Temperance Lecture. Jerry Hartigan of Chatham square and the Bowery, who was stabbed on the morning of May 21 by James Coleman of Twenty-sixth street and First avenue, was in the Tombs police court Monday when young Coleman was arraigned. For several days after the stabbing, Hartigan lay between

community than manufacturers and methanics; and I make bold to say that this portion, with few exceptions, such as corrections, with few exceptions, such as corrections. as she fears that I will send you to prison.
I have asked Justice Gardner, for her sake. not to force me to press this charge. Young

in 1878 I appeared before you as the ad- persons will go up there this year. The vocate of a protective policy, and you were peopling of those vast territories will add good enough to elect me. I had, as enormously to the wealth and strength of life a member of the reform party. But the helplessness of the Mackenzie administration during the trying days between 1874 and 1878, and their refusal, on heoretical grounds, to give to Canadian iterests that measure of protection which. as every practical business man saw, ha become absolutely necessary, led me, preferring country to party, to abandon old political associations and support the statesmen who stood pledged to a protective

The tariff prepared by Sir John Macdonld and his colleagues has been in force only three years, a brief period, indeed, in the history of a country. But I do not hesitate to declare, speaking from a tolerably wide experience, that it is doing its work efficaciously than the most ardent protectionist ould have anticipated. Industries which under the assaults of American capital were ompelled for five years to draw heavily on their resources, are now paying a living profit; and the prosperity of the manuacturer is necessarily shared by the skilled artisan and workman. The latter, instead of having to be content with three or four day's work per week, are now working full have sprung up, and old ones which had become extinct under the one-sided free trade system have revived. Indeed, more factories have been established since 1878 than for twenty years previous. The coun-

that the reversal of that policy, or even doubt as to its permanence, would be disastrous in the extreme to every branch of enterprise, that I again appear in Centre Toronto and seek your suffrages. I need hardly tell you that for a man in my position and at my time of life there is no charm in pursuit of politics. But I feel it to be my duty in the interest of Canadian industry, and I trust I may say without egotism in the interest of our commo country, to put aside all private considera ions and resist the attempt now bein made at this election, if not to overthrow, at all events to discredit the national policy. For that, in my opinion, is the rea issue in this contest. As a large employer of labor, and one having a stake in com mercial enterprises of almost every kind.] But do not hesitate to say that the return of there are greater questions even than this the free trade party to power at this junc ture would be nothing short of a national calamity, Capital, always timid, would take alarm; many new industries which are being nourished by the tariff would undoubtedly be ruined; old industries would suffer as before, and the general business of the country would be thrown into confusion, and, not improbably, into

panic. These considerations, so grave for every employer, and for every man dependent JOHN SMALL upon his daily labor, have induced me, instead of seeking the repose to which, after a long life of toil, I might fairly claim to be entitled, to ask you to return me to parliament once more. You know that I have no personal ambition or selfish end to gratify. But I am deeply anxious, in common I am sure with all business men, no matter what their party affiliaions may have been, to preserve and perpetuate the policy to which Canada already owes so much. The loss by the demoralization that would follow on the heels of the return of the free trade party cannot be estimated; nor can any estimate be formed of the loss the country would sustain through the flight of capital, which is awaiting the verdict in this election before investing in new and important enterprises to the launching of which the maintenance of the present tariff is essentially necessary. Upon these broad grounds I ask you for John Macdonald may be strengthened in the work that yet remains for him, and that McCabe, before his recent visit to Rome, made no effort to disguise his resolute opposition, and forbade the clergy of his diocese to lend it countenance in any way. Archbishop Croke on the other hand was quite as outspoken in defending the principles and methods of of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer, and I get no more wages of life are dearer.

oubts as to the course Mr. Mackenzie nd his leader would pursue should they, inhappily, be returned to power.

I may add that I warmly approve of the

great vigor and energy displayed by the government in apening up and developing the Northwest. Their policy in that respect, although at one time derided by their | Gentral | Committee | Rooms opponents, has already met with unexamp led success. Immigrants are pouring into Manitoba and the fertile region beyond it at the rate of fifteen hundred per week, and GENTLEMEN, -At the general election it is probable that not less than 60,000 echanic and manufacturer, been all my the Dominion, and it is to the interest of the merchants, manufacturers and mechan ics of Old Canada that the trade policy which gives them control of the expanding markets of the Northwest should be maintained and rendered permanent, as it only can be, by a decisive expression of public opinion at the polls.

> I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant

ROBERT HAY ELECT OPLATING.



TO PUBLISHERS

WORLD PRINTING COMPANY TORONTO.



VOTE FOR

DEATV

ELECTORS OF WEST TORONTO,

RALLY

To the support of

tional Policy, Prosperity and Surpluses, and Just Rights of Ontario.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,

LIBERAL CONSERVATISM

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ELECTORS OF EAST TORONTO.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

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ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

A Public Meeting of the sup-

porters of

HON. EDWARD BLAKE Will be held on

THURSDAY NICHT, at the Corner of Water and OLD DOLLY VARDEN Mill streets, in the interest of THOMPSON

ELECTION NOTICES.

LIBERAL

CORNER OF KING & GEORGE STS. THOMPSON and ON

TARIO'S RIGHTS

LIBERAL AMPHITHEATRE. Corner of Queen and Yonge Sts., on

Thursday, 15th inst., at 8 p.m., When the Trade Policy of the country will be disverience of its operation. Working men are especially invited.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Rally! Electors Rally NO COAL TAX. **EQUAL LAWS FOR RICH AND POOR.**

On Friday evening, June 16th, at Scholes' Hall, corner of Dundas and Queen streets.
On Saturday evening, June 17th, at Bailey's Hall, Huron street.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. Support the Founders and True Friends of the National Policy

CENTRE TORONTO

Under the auspices of the Work sing Men's National Union of Canada.

Good Government, the Na- WORKINGMEN'S NATIONAL AM PHITHEATRE, JAMES STREET.

The Great Orator, will Address the Electors of Toronto to-night, June 15, 1882.

CHAIR TAKEN AT 8 O'CLOCK. J. I. EVANS, Chairman, G. B. BOYLE, Secretar

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. WINNIPEG ADVERTISEMENTS. MANITOBA! MANITOBA! MANITOBA

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as opened a fine Shaving Parlor for the west end 456 QUEEN STREET,

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Tenders are requested for the several works re-Church St., G:y'ns St., Bathurst St., and Wellesley schools.

Plans and specifications for Church street school as be seen at the office of Mr. D. ROBERTS, NO. Union Block, Toronto street; for Givins reet School at the office of Mr. W. STRICKLAND, No 12 Canada Perm ment Building, Toronto street; for Bathurst Street School at the office of Messrs PAULL & SON, Trust and Loan Company Buildings Toronto Treet; and for Wellesley school at the office of Mr. E. J. LENNOX, corner of King and

The Tenders (on forms supplied by the architects re to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Public School Board on or before 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, THE 20TH INST.

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Tickets and all information at W. R. Gallaway, 6 King street west, and 25 York street, and Barlow cumberland, 35 Yonge street, and 24 York street. HANLAN'S POINT

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The queen of the lakes will return to Toronto of une 16, and will make her first trip on SATURDAY, JUNE 17. OAKVILLE—Fare 25c., children 15c. Leaving at 2 p.m., returning leave at 6 p.m.

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teller who last

stock broker that would marry a la four millions of fr agency he shortly with golden locks, her when the Uni Bourse cleaned him the widow would He had the poor co that her hair was taunted her with bei tune teller. Hesit and the river, he his uncle in Mars cousin with million Martinique, and in the family he marrying her. He and found the lady mised golden hair a of the fortune teller