## TORY DECAY.

The Ottawa Government Show Signs of a Break-up.

The Day of Reckoning Brawing An Early Appeal to the Country

From the Ottawa Free Press.

A swarm of Bleu supporters of the Dominion Government have invaded Ottawa in the train of Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adelphe Caron, on the latter's return to the capital. There is some political chicanery in the bud, which the public interests require should be nipped and important persons who played part in the farce, which was conducted at the Government's instigation between the trial of Riel and the moment of the Government's first determination to hang him, are expected in the capital today. Desperate efforts are being made to win back the support of the seceding Bleus, but apparently in vain. The politicians now here from Quehec are not among the seceders. They are mainly political wire pullers and party bosses, whose past records warrant the opinion that there is no political trickery in the future of which they are not capable. The Government has some need for the services of these men, or they would not be here. The premier hopes to win back the seceders, and possibly these are the instruments by which he trusts to accomplish his ends. Mais nous verrons.

There is no doubt that the Dominion Government's position is daily becoming more precarious; and that instead of winning back seceders, every indication points to an increase of the numbers of the latter. Certain charges to be preferred against the Administration when parisment meets, and supported by an array of documentary and other evidence, may complete the work of overthrowing the Administration, already so far advanced but, at any rate, if the Government's in ducements are strong enough to retain the support of a small majority in Parliament, blind to facts, evidence and

There are many, however, who believe that the overthrow of the Administration at the coming session of parliament is not improbable, and that it is even possible that the Government may itself ride for a fall, hoping to be defeated on some peculiar issue, which it imagines would give it a better chance in Ontario, by appealing to religious and race prejudices. If Sir John Macdonald sees his way to carrying Ontario on a fluke or had side issue, he will sacrifice Chapleau, Herald. Langevin and and Caron, without any conscientions compunction. His public lies, and he may as well as not add those works is dead. (Those who have faith of his present three French colleagues to in Hagyard's Yellow Oil have its good

The Government is not only bankrupt of political strength, moral reputation. of statesmanlike character, but it is bankrupt financially. The deficit this year will be stupendous, and three deficits-one for last year, one for this, and to parliament if a truthful budget is presented. The cost of the rebellion has reached somewhere between ten and wherewith to meet the ordinary expenditure. Mr McLelan has been in Montreal, arranging with the banks a tempo rary loan of several million dollars.

The crippled condition of the Domin ion treasury fairly reflects the commercial condition of the country. The Dominion's resources are great, but there is too little investment of capifal in remuherative undertakings. Capital which Era. might today he available for developing the natural resources of the country is locked up in idle manufactories and silent industrial establishment, the creain useless lots in paper towns, or in kite nature's channels. colonization companies, are all causes aggravating locally a general depression. For this aggravation of the depression, the Dominion Government's policy is strictly chargeable.

earnings of labor and capital, the vexa-tious restrictions and rulings of the in tendering for the work of printing. Customs department upon imports, have all customs department upon imports, have ed its deficit by half a million, dollars all combined to create a feeling of uneasmess and discontent in commercial - Ottawa Free Press. and industrial circles, without parallel in the history of our country.

other lands just new, it is because our liver? If torpid or inactive it causes a taxation per head of the population is duil, tough, languid feeling. Dr. Chase's higher. Excessive taxes cannot be levied Liver Cure gives health and buoyancy. in a country, either directly or indirect. Sold by Jas. Wilson, sole agent. ly, without unduly cutting down the ly, without unduly cutting down the workingman's wages, or decreasing the capitalist's profits. A return to a low revenue tariff would promote industry.

Merchants can get their Bill Heads, &c., &c. printed at this office for very little more than they generally pay for the paper, and it helps to avertise their business. Call and see samples and get prices.

set the wheels of commerce going, and practically increase the wages of th workingmen by decreasing the p that which they have to buy !

travellers pho, it the summer of 1875. forstold as the mint of their observa-tions in the country the downfull of the Markennie government; and these very men are now almost opening in any ing that a great change opposes to coming over the opinions of the commen

"eat, drink and be merry" without heeding the "to-morrow" of bitter reckening by its gross and corrupt mal-adminis tration of the Northwest territories and its execution of Riel in obedience to the dictates of party expediency and that Nemesis will not be laid. The day of reckoning is at hand—the curses are returning upoe the heads of those who uttered them-and Sir John Macdonald bids fair to close his long career of political iniquity, shrouded in the obloquy of being found guilty by the electors of this country, of fomenting a bloody rebellion through mal-administration. and of handing the Northwest heritage over to be partitioned among a horde of greedy political harpies and cormorants. Opportunism has been overthrown and defeated in France-also in Englandand its fall must follow here in Canada,

Weather Probabilities.

as the logical sequence of events.

The probabilies are that we shall have The pronabiles are snat we snat have much damp, chilly, sloppy weather during the coming season—just the weather to contract sudden colds. Be prepared for them by having on hand Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, agreeable and speedy cure for colds and their conse-

A Canadian in Hard Luck

A few months ago, a young man named Andrew Donahoe, of Teeswater, so tinto a row with a Norwegian out in Dakota. Both parties drew their pistels and fired. sustained charges, the seceders, anyway, will be strengthened in their course and given a justification.

Both parties drew their parties and preduction but Donahoe not being used to the business, the Norwegian got his bullet in first, and laid the Canadian out with a ball lodged back of the eye. In addition to this misfortune, he was hurried before one of the summary courts that dispense boys, and condemned to the Dakota peni-tentiary for three years. His brother, John Donahoe, of Teeswater, recently went to his assistance, and succeeded in convincing the governor of his brother's innocence. The young man was accordingly liberated, and is now, we believe, home again at Teeswater. It is a nice quiet place for young men, and Andrew had better stay there.—[Walkerton

works to assure their faith. unfailing external and internal relief for necessary. aches, pains, lameness and soreness. 2

## One On Our Deputy.

Those who know "Billy Coats," the popular deputy reeve of this town, need not be teld that he is modest and reservone for next year-must be announced ed, only speaking in public when it is impossible to avoid doing so. One night, tions read and answered by the convencil as a number of the members were discussing various matters around the twelve millions of dollars, and the Gov- stove in the Court Room, Bill among the ernment is actually out of ready money number, a new member came to him, and wanted bis support in pushing a certain measure through, asking Coats to make a speech in its behalf. "I can't make a speech," replied the

second member for Clinton, with that frankness characteristic of him. "You can't." said a member on the other side of the stove, "well, you do a tremendous lot of talking anyhow for a man who can't make a speech.

Silence did not reign worth a cent for about fifteen minutes. - [Clinton New

There is no blundering in the dardin the action of Burdock Blood Bitters tion of which was promoted by the shotigun prescription, no cure all; but it N. P. beyond the absorbing powers of the country. The locking up of so much points of health: the stomach, the liver, capital in nunecessary manufactories, or its cures in a natural manner through the bowels, and the blood, and works

Only \$500,000

A careful estimate, based upon the costs already entailed in individual con-The knowledge of these facts, combined with the pernicious influence of under the new franchise act will be half punctual, prepared, prayerful; here was stituencies, shows that the total rost of bined with the pernicious influence of under the new franchise act will be half the tariff, the increased burden of taxain fluence of a million dollars. The expenditure in the first place is altogether unnecessary, and tion, every dollar of which lessons the in the second place, it has been unduly

A Living Question

Question-"Is this life worth hving

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Look which way the government may, it sees the threatening Nemesis called up by its own evil course—by its violation of the ordinary canons of statesmanship and political morality in public administration—by its prodigal course of the church is in the state of the convention. An address of welcome was one of the first to auggest a circuit convention. He warmly we'comed the friends to the church is in the respect worthy of imitation, they are so thorough instructed in early diffe that very few of them turn Protest-was one of the first to auggest a circuit convention. He warmly we'comed the friends to the church is in this respect worthy of imitation, they are so thorough instructed in early diffe that very few of them turn Protest-warmly we'comed the friends to the church is in this case. The example of Catholics is in this respect worthy of imitation, they are so thorough instructed in early different to the church is in this case. The example of Catholics is in this respect worthy of imitation, they are so thorough instructed in early different to the church is in this case. The example of Catholics is in this respect worthy of imitation, they are so thorough instructed in early different to the church is in this case. The example of Catholics is in this respect worthy of imitation, they are so thorough instructed in early different to the convention. The next ones. of the people. A hymn was then sung, after which the following reports from the various schools were submitted, show-ing the schools to be in a highly prosper-

> No. of Officers and Teachers, Average attendance,... No. of Scholars on roll, rage attendance..... ies S. S. Banner taken,

The secretary of the Ebenezer school not being present, no report was given. The Leaf Cluster has been introduced in the Nile school, to good purpose. The number of verses were reported for only two schools: Nile, 5068, average, 125 Sheppardton, 2577.

Then came a discussion of S. S. helps

and their place. Messrs. Wm. Bailie, Hetherington, Reed and Mrs. Turner expressed themselves as being of the opinion that they were very useful in their place, i. e., in the home, but were injurious if brought into the school. The following resolution was then moved by the Rev. G. H. Cobbledick and seconded by Mr. Wm. Bailie, that in the opinion of this convention, it is not desirable that S.S helps should be brought into the school, except in cases of extreme necessity; the resolution was carried. The question, "How to sustain our older scholars," was then introduced by Rev. G. H. Cobbledick. He mentioned three things as necessary before coming to the class, prayer for scholars, thorough study of lesson, recognizing the pupils in a cheerful way whenever eet them. Three things necessary n school, promptness and punctuality, a lively manner, getting the boys to ask questions, and two other things should be attended to, getting them into all hinds of work possible, and the friends and parents visiting the school. The latter will prevent the scholars from feeling that it is childish to go to Sunday

Mr. John Echlin is replying, said that dr. Hetherington believed in a real five teacher's instructions and his examples, hence entire consecration was absolutely He also thought personal magnetism should be cultivated as greatly conducing to hold large scholars. The session closed with singing and the benediction.

At 2 p.m. the convention met again,

opening with singing and prayer.

minutes of morning session were read. The question drawer was opened by the chairman, and the following ques tion: - Can a teacher so successfully teach his class that they can become successful teachers? Ans. — Yes, by teaching them clearly the plan of salvation. "What are the best kind of helps for the S.S?" Ans.—Those published in the Methodist Book-room and publishing house, Toronto, and for those desiring further help, the Sunday School Times, published in Philadelphia. "Is it right for a S.S. teacher to allow any of his family to go to dancing parties?" Ans. - No , he should prevent it if possi-"Is it right for a S.S. teacher or superintendent to smoke cigars?" Ans. Holy Ghost; besides, a teacher should not do that against which he seeks to pledge his scholars "Is it right for a teacher or superintendent to drink beer or strong drink?" Aus .- No : for some reasons as given in last answer. amusements are to be allowed to mempers of a S.S.?" Ans. -A I amusements that are not sinful; anything is sinful apon which we cannot call down the

Next came several addresses to the children, quite a large number of whom were present, considering the severe cold. Mr Reed, sup rintendent of Port Road school, opened a hive of B's: Be pledge in early youth was a good thing honest, be sober, be truthful, be Christ-He had signed it when four years old like, &c. Mrs Turner followed, showpentioned the difference between study- durch, Dungannon, was then introducing the Bible and common school books—the Bible is inspired of God. Mr. Munroe called attention to the fact that this convention was the result of years in S.S. work. Mr Kerningham took his vatch as a text for a talk with the children. There are two parts in the watch, he works and the case; the design of hold a convention next year in Dunganthe maker was that it should show the time. The two parts of man are body ind soul, the purpose of his maker was and soul, the purpose of his maker was and soul, the purpose of his maker was snat he should "know God and enjoy him forever." When the watch stops was then passed and the secretary in-

for out of it are the issues of life."

Mr Joseph Hetherington gave an address on "Doctrinal teaching in the Sablath School." After reviewing the chief Methodist doctrines he said they should be taught in the S.S. by use of the three catechisms. He regretted that they were not used as farmerly. He thought a certain number of questions. thought a certain number of questions abould be learned for each Sabbath.

Mr W Plunkett in replying, said that true doctrine abould be taught to oppose data teaching, for people accept false doctrines because they have not a know leave of or been primarily grounded in

The next question was "How home can help the S.S.," and was introduced by Mr John Dustow, who mentioned the following ways: By sending chi dren, not letting them stay beme for some trifling excuse; teach them obedience at home—this will help to keep order in school; encourage, children to sign the pledge against drink, tobacco, bid language and bad literature; help the children to study the lessons; help them to embrace religion, to do which them to embrace religion, to do which them to embrace religion, to do which the parents must have a religion that will be admired, i. e., a religion of Love. The parents should pray for the teachers. The subject, "The teacher's preparation," was to be introduced by Mr. John McLean, in whose absence Messrs. Munroe and Kerningham took it up mentioning the following points:—Read lesson on one Sunday for the next, and in the Bible before going to other helps; keep before us all week what we have to do on Sunday, and sather points for the do on Sunday, and gather points for the lesson; draw illustrations from scripture. There is a preparation necessary before beginning to teach at all, viz., a personal experience of salvation, so as to be able to understand the spiritual state of the pupils. Then for each Sunday the most thorough preparation possible should be

This closed the afternoon session, du ing which the church had been crowded. At 7 o'clock the evening assion opened with singing, and prayer by Mrs. Turner and Mr. T. Anderson. The minutes of the afternoon session were read and con-firmed. The question drawer was again were asked and answered, chie which was, "What shall we do with an unruly boy!" Ans.—Deal gently with him, take him frome with you, and make him feel that you are his friend. him feel that you are his friend. An address was given by Rev. G. H. Cob-bledick, on "Hew to conduct the re-The review each Sabbath was first no

ticed, The teachers should first review the prominent points of each lesson be fore beginning the next lesson, and not ing the connecting links, so join toge-ther in the pupil's mind the the different lessons so as to form a chain of thought This is all the more necessary in the lessons taken from the Old Testament, be cause they are like parts of a history. If, in reading an English history, we read out every tenth page we should not make much sense of it, and yet we Mr. John Echlin is replying, said that the years from 15 to 23 were the most critical period in a person's life. When a scholar stays away the teacher should monthly reviews, the primary obsect of Mr. Muuroe, of Aumonthly reviews, the primary obsect of siewing over, should be a scholar stays away the teacher should look after him. Mr. Munroe, of Auton thought that a thorough preparation was the best cure, and for this a teacher's preparation class was desirable. career is paved with the skeletons of his abandoned and betrayed political allies and betrayed p ficult to call up the chief points in a gen To give variety, let each two week's les son be given into the hand of some com petent person, who shall be allowed to take his own way of reviewing them so long as these points are brought out. If variety is the spice of life, then the review should be spicy as possible. review might, twice a year, take the place of a regular preaching service, when ail the parents and friends of the school would have an opportunity of being pre sent and thus showing their apprec of the work being done in the school. This will please the children to see their parents interested ; it will encourage the eachers, and make all realize more as they should realize, that the Sabbath school is an essential part of the church.

The Temperance question in relation S. S. was introduced by Mr. William Bailie in a lively and telling speech. He reminded the convention that this was one of the burning questions of the day, that the future electors of our land a well as her future legislators were in the S.S. today, and that the Canada of the future would be just what the S. S. of today made it. When we know that in Canada there are only three men to be found who have sacrifice their political leanings and their seats in parliament for their temperance principles, it should lead us to see that those who are now growing up will be true to the principles of temperance. Mr. Kernighan spoke in favor of scriptural temperance, and cited several passages as an indication of his meaning. He warned all against

Munroe said that temperance principles were supported by the best and ablest minds of past ages, hence they were nothing of which any pupi should be ashamed of. Signing and during the twenty-nine years since it had ever been one of his strongest incentives to temperance.

Rev. G. Cameron, of the Presbyterian terested in S.S work has not a proper wiew of the church. He spoke strongly past toil, and that this is a high day and gave some of his own experience in in favor of pledges in Sabboeh school them on a mission in the West

It was determined unanimously to

here is something wrong with the structed to forward a copy of the same

works, and to fix it tney must be cleaned, and for this it must be taken to the
watchmaker. When man fails to know
and love God, there is something wrong
with his soul, and to have it made right

Nile church, cannot close without ex-

watch is made clean it should be kept John McLean, Superintendent of Dunclean. Keep thy heat with diligence, gannon S. S.; We have missed him in every session of to-day. We also desire John McLean, Superintendent of Dun-gannon S. S.; We have missed him in every session of to-day. We also desire to put on record one deep sympathy with our Brother and Sister McLean in their deep and painful bereavement in the death of their beloved daughter Ida. It was mived, seconded, and resolved that the thanks of the Sabbath schools of this eigenis area in convention, assemb-

that the thanks of the Sabbath schools of this circuit, now in convention assemb-led, be and are hereby tendered to Rev's Bros. Turner and Cobbledick, for the help they have given us this year. The thanks of the convention were then pre-sented to Rev. G. Cameron, and Mesars. Kerningham and Muuroe, who had kindly taken part, although living out-side of the circuit also so the choir for its cheerfully rendered and efficient ser-vices in both afternoon and evening ses-sions, which added in no shall degree to sions, which added in no s.nall degree to the success of the convention. With the doxology and the benediction was then trought to a close the fifth annual con vention, which was one of the largest and most successful ever held on this

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

THE REBELLION.

Sir John's Former Colleague Testifics

Ottawa, Jan. 29 .- In his lecture last night on the constitutional status and cerritorial rights of the Indians of the Northwest, Hon. Wm. Macdougalt said Northwest, Hon. Wm. Macdougalf and attempts had been made to justify the extrusion of native tribes from their ancient homes and hunting grounds on the plea of race inferiority, and the cry of aurvival of the fittest had been invoked to justify violation of treaties, deprivation of food, and forced removal of ndians from their covenanted Crowngranted reserves into the wilderness north of Saskatchewan. He compared the treaty made by himself, as a member of the Liberal Government of Canada in 1862, with the Indians of Manitoulin Island, and the good result that had fol-ed, with the treaties made by Lieut-Gov. Morris in the Northwest, in which the Indians had been dealt with in a less liberal apirit.

The terms of this treaty had been ob-

served by succeeding Governments, except that the upset price of the farming hand on the island had been reduced bind on the island had been reduced from \$1 to 50c an acre for reasons that could only be guessed at. Under the operation of that treaty the Indians of Manitoulin had improved in every way, had abandoned their nomedic habits, and lived comfortably." Why had the country neglected to treat other tribes with similar liberality or equal justice? "Since that time," said Mr. Macdou gall, "we have admitted the existence of the Indian title to many millions of acres of rich agricultural land, and have made treaties for its surrender to Her made treaties for its surrender to Her Majesty, or to such of Her Majesty's subjects as choose to occupy homesteads, without compensation, and to her great land grabbing companies and timber limit legislators, who fix their own After directing attention to the pro-

ties, he said it was absurd to say that their titles was adequate or equitable. Thirty-two acres of land per head re-Thirty-two acres of land per head re-served, that is withhold from the Indian, and cattle, is the generous, the just, the adequate compensation which the native proprietors of that vast country are to of Equity against improvident contracts, on the grounds of weakness, ignorance, or incapacity, with how much more force will the doctrine of equity apply in the case of the untutored child of the forest who, understanding neither our anguage nor our laws, surrenders all hose for a consideration that no court in Christendom will say is adequate. The Indian title of occupancy had always, wherever it existed in fact, been recognized under English rule in America as valid against every other tit'e or claim, except the paramount title of th

" For the sake of my country's hon and future peace," continued Mr. Mac-dougall, "for the future glory of Her Majesty, in whose name these official robberies are perpetrated, I hope public opinion will compel the adoption of a new Indian policy in the Northwest be fore another resort to the ultimo ratio of appressed people has stained the prai added another \$10,000,000 to the burdens of Canadian taxrayers.

We are under solemn contract with Her Majesty—with the British nation overlooking personal temperance in their struggle for prohibition. dians. It is so nominated in the bond, and in taking our pound of flesh, we must contrive to avoid the spilling He proceeded to show that the Imperial Government had trusted to the good faith of Canada in this matter, and the conditions under which we obtained charge of the Indians should be carefull adopted before we adopted a policy of starving them, infecting them with incurable diseases, or inciting tumultous

> hich the Northwest Territories weren ably oures, arrang 002 bas hard 20 sove transferred to Canada, Mr. Maccougall said the questions to be considered were:
>
> 1. Have we kept faith with the Imperial
> Government? 2. Have the claims of Indian tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement been considered and settled in conformity with equitable principles? to answer either of these questions in the affirmative. If the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs (Sir John Maclonald) were to ask him what was to be

provisions," We cannot re animate the slain, but Renew ex. qaSold:at 50 cts. by J. Wilson we must go to the maker. When the pressing its regret at the absence of Bro. we can and ought to make adequate conon manage of a second of a

pensation. In conclusion he said that it pensation. In conclusion he said that was for those in charge of public affait to consider in what form that compensation should be given. He suggested the control of Indian affairs should taken out of the hands of politicians an efforts made to give the Indians practice and useful instruction, so that they might

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ring worm Eruptions, and all skin use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

It is very amusing, in view of the last of the long series of defeats to which Sir John Macdonald has been forced to submit, to recall his boastful language of a few years ago. On May 30, 1882, at Toronto, he said :

"But, gentlemen, I tell you as a law-yer, as a constitutional lawyer—and it is with some pride that I say I have never laid down yet, since 1867, a constitution— al question which on reference to the highest courts of the realm has not been sustained, and that I have not in one case expressed a constitutional opinion, but that the highest courts in this cons-try and in England have sustained my

And again at Yorkville, on June 2nd, 1882, he boasted even more loudly of his constitutional lore :

"Since confederation his decision had often been given as Minister of Justice on constitutional questions, and in no single case had his judgment been reversed. He believed that the Crooks Act was not worth the paper it was written on. \* \* \* Whenever the licensed victuallers brought the matter before the courts it would be decided that the Act was an usurpation, and had no force whatever, and he was surprised the question had not been pressed long the question had not been pressed long before this If he (Sir John) carried th country, as he would do. he would tell Mr. Mewat, that little tyrant \* \* that he would get a bill passed at Ottawa returning to the municipalities the powtaken from them by the license act.

This foolish boasting, this empty gasequade, seems very ridiculous in the light of the fact that the "constitutional lawyer" has since been worsted in the following cases by Mowat : The Insurance case,

The Escheat case, The case of the Queen v. Hodge, The Rivers and Streams Bill case, The Boundary case, The License case before the Supreme

And the License case before the Privy are on record against this man's prodigious conceit. In every case in which his his "law" has been appealed against, the highest court of the realm has declared

avainst him. Macdonald had not enough grasp of constitutional law to perceive, after the able argument of the license case before the supreme court of Canada, that his case was hopeless. After the judgment of the court declaring the act unconstitutional except as to the issue of wholesale the compensation granted to the Indians and vessel licenses, and the opinion of by these treaties for the surrender of one of the judges, Mr. Justice Henry, declaring that the act was wholly unce stitutional without any exceptions what-\$5 per head annually by way of dole, and ever, had been given, Sir John refused a once-for-all gift of a few hoes, shovels to acknowledge his error. He determined to acknowledge his error. He determined to carry the case to the privy council. He must now wish that he had remained eccive for ceding, for surrendering and satisfied with the judgment of the supreme yielding up their heritage. In a Court of Equity such a transaction would not be upheld for a moment. It would be declared void on the ground of constructive fraud. If sailors, infants, heirs and reversioners are protected by Courts control of the wholesale and vessel licenses, which the judgment of the supreme court gave to the Dominion. It has been estimated that the cost to the country of the fight over the boundary dispute was not less than \$100,000. Who will estimate the cost to the country of Sir John's attempt to rob the provinces of the control of the licenses ?

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In the Kyle forgery case, at Toronto, the telegraph officials produced various to egrams that aided in the conviction of the accused, the originals being sent from Winnipeg. Whereupon the Toronto-News remarks: "It will be within the memory of man that at the time of the great conspiracy case the Great Northwestern were unable to give up copies of certain telegrams which were wanted, because the secrety of the telegraph must be kept inviolate, you know. be different in some cases, though, don't

A Bad Brenhdown. 20d Jaget

It is a common thing now a days to hear one complain of feeling all hroken up with a faint, weary, restless languor, curable diseases, or inciting tumultous the policy of the property of the prop

ras been as 11 song odd and are man The Ridgethi Similard, which at one time heralded the N: P. as the anething heedful, finds so many men idle and speking work that it cares aloud to chantably disposed people for aid and establishes a lab if bureau. It is not coll the suffering that what well the

Says Dryden guos and spoos yes says She knows her man, and when you rand donald) were to ask him what was to be done he would answer: "Peruse your Can draw you to her with a single hair form your obligations according to its such power, and beautiful hair to have previsions." ensured by the use of Cincaless (Hars

to read a design de to. Pin de to achert and

AURHOR OF "JACOR CHAPT

MAGGIE LOG Janet Douglas cov have sunk into the e ity of her terror harself. She wailed frightened child. give me," she said. I only wanted to look "You were ateali tance. God's durse

heartless, wicked wor my boy of a sing shall have no chan obance bo You shall You shall lesve the ho and your brat. Yo longer; I cast you off things," cried Mrs. "I'll never do it again "What were you laird, atill moving and preternatural atrenet lent him for the nor

citement. What we

up, woman. Spea Mra Douglas rose which she had sank in sobs, and Mr. Lockha to expect her to auswe hor backward and wards the bureau, box, the scattered r told their own tale. stolen ? ' he said sava "They were my me to be mine," said Mr. burst of hysterical col were promised to me

She got no further. the string of pearls a her face. "Keep the keep the luck they br get nothing else." Mrs. Douglas clutel ly yet tenderly. Sh attempt to thank her omened gift.

"I'm sure I am vel you," she gasped. words sounded like comedy engrafted up tragic piece when u with the laird's gaunt high feathered face, 1 the purple veins stand hard upon his foreb his brow. But Mrs. not one that could see The baser, the more life blocked up her vi it -for your sake. -Do you wish to thundered the laird.

gue; I'll not listen Go. go. I say. With one hand on the other warning h like the weird imper or greed. And vet to be called by one o that raised in him th and ardent desire to It was rather the wis

already done. The little onlooker passed unobserved, a Maggie was neither f dalized by the she sa curious. And she k Mrs. Douglas would presence at that might even be glad account. It was w ward with Mr Lock! ed dressing gown ov "The maister 'U 1

goon," she said calm 'He'll get his deatl pit something on." "Yes, indeed," me "but how can I sp and him so angry li go near him." "I'm no feared fo coolly. "Wait avwe

me, mem. Here, h

you se put this ower Mr. Lookhart's amongst the coins thrusting them all above the papers. to him he stopped himself to be below gown by his daught on, but the expre perplexity was in

by a strangely yacs against the wall th then he nodded op ridade guide un

CO-GETTH GETO