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The Rev. Dr. Potts, an eminent Metho dist divine, well known in this city, has been interviewed by a Montreal reporter anent his observations and experiences dur-ing a tour through Great Britain and Ireland. The reverend gentleman evidently traveled with his eyes and ears open, and has much that is interesting to say of men and things in the countries which he visited, and most of what he says is uttered in a tone of liberality that does credit to his head and heart. He speaks of such men as the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and Cardinal Manning, of different religious opinions from himself, in a broad and appreciative pirit. It is all the more to be regretted, herefore, that when he comes to discuss

and in fact positively unjust. As a rule clergymen do not make happy colitical critics. Their standpoint, or their habit of thought seems unfavorable. Dr. Potts is not one of the exceptions to this rule. He proceeds upon the principle of "I do not like you Dr. Fell." With strange inconsistency he reoices in the improved condition of the Irish farmers under the operation of the reformed land law, but denounces Parnell and his lieutenante, to whom is due the very improvement in which he rejoices. The Parnellites have their faults and weaknesses, like all politicians, but there is no equal number of politicians upon earth who can boast of having accomplished as much with such slender resources, in the face of such tremendous hostility, or at greater cost of personal discomfort and sacrifice It is surely time that this fact was recognized by liberal men throughout the Eng Dr. Potts of course believes that "by right to issue liquor licenses no unpre-

While asserting their right to run their own business, nearly all of the city pub-lishers have made no distinction between unionists and non-unionists, but have given such employment as is at their disposal without humiliating the men. The Mail company is a striking exception. They have prepared a cast-iron agreement, binding their men to never join a typographical or other union, knights of labor, trade or labor council, or other organization of such description. These facts speak for then selves, and do not require to be emphasized. The tyranny of such exactions must revolt every man who prizes the liberty of the citizen, and detests white slavery. Boss Bunting has given the grits a splendid campaign doonment for the next election.

l'eople used to feed tomatoes to their pigs until somebody alleged that they contained medical properties. Then there was a rush for them, and they have become a costly fruit. A New York health sharp, Dr. Hammond, is booming the mutton market by alleging that the consumption of that meat makes women beautiful. He is probably interested in a sheep

eparately instead of in led brigades, it would be a good thing for themselves, and for others. Labor like wealth, is not pro-

of city feeling in Gotham and is enjoying an unusual but merited prosperity. It is one of our most appreciated exchanges. Long may it wave.

iential campaign as running upon mighty hard sledding. There is a general clamor for funds that are not forthcoming. The strikers and heelers are having a pretty gool time, and are decidedly of the opinion that the age of patriotism is o'er. A presilential campaign without plenty of

The glut of breadstuffs is making proprietors of the mammoth prairie wheat arms tired. A good thing, too, It is not in the public interest that capitalist should monopolize vast tracts of land capable of supporting communities of independent yeomen. Any combination of circumstances that makes land-jobbing unprofit-

The church fair in Missouri has developed hugging society, with a tariff fixed upon the principle of age, looks and previous condition. In this part of the world a smart fellow can get all the hugging he wants for nothing, although the huggee may, under damp climatic conditions, take the shape of a lamp post.

An American traveler states that in India the native farm laborer receives two politics and politicians he is less generous, dollars per month in depreciated silver. India must be "a cheap country to live in," as a free trader would say. The trouble is that it is such a very cheap country to

> tor, found that the Atlantic was not broad enough for his expedition, as a steamer ran him down. The captain's craft is now qualified to join the United States navy. Gone to meet the Tallapoosa.

> An Indiana paper says that they are called "almighty dollars" because they are almighty hard to reach. Yes; one can hardly touch their hindquarters.

Labouchere makes \$100,000 per annun out of Truth. This is more than the Globe and Mail make out of lies.

Liquor on the Fair Grounds

To the Editor of The World STR: That Ontario has the exclusive

those rights should be maintained. Now it cannot be shown that there was any abuse of the wine and beer license at the Industrial last year, that calls for the exon of these beverages grounds, and which or thirsty parel the grounds, and which forces dry or thirsty people who do not care about the slush sold as temperance drinks, to go at least 300 yards beyond the grounds and buy another ticket. There is altogether to much gush about the suppressionist tectotallers, and it is time that temperance men who believe in tempering philanthrephy with justice of common sense act like men, and do something to check the wave of intemperate tectotallism which threatens to do almost much harm by undermining the public liberties as the curse of whisky has

almost much harm by undermining the public liberties as the curse of whisky has done in producing intemperance in drink, and its outcome in crime and poverty. In securing any great good there should be a minimum of interference with private liberty. The violation of this principle tends to weaken that regard for justice and freedom which lies at the base of a people's freedom. Tyranny of kings is over; the growth of the tranny of mobs and of gush has begun and the good citizen is called to a new duty.

The 12 o'clock prices at Montreal shares were 1991, at 3 o'clock they stood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902 and at 4 o'clock 75 were sold at 1902 tood at 1902

and of gush has begun and the good citizen is called to a new duty.

The industrial fair grounds have been very orderly in the past, and ordinary care could preserve them so in the future, without unwarrantable interference with the rights of thousands of good citizens, such as that which has been instigated by as that which has been instigated by tyrannical, or thoughtless and mistaken worshippers of the cheap so-called virtue

perly distributed. Hence many troubles and grievous wrongs.

Phenomenal success is becoming the rule among newspapers that are successful at all. It is not the long bank account, neither is it the political patronage that makes a paper. It is pluck, energy, and native ability that do the business. The New York Morning Journal has struck the key the balance of trade in our favor (that is, of sending more wealth out of the countryof sending more wealth out of the country than comes in), which Protectionist—if he than comes in), which Protectionst—it he is not one of those people who are blind, because they do not wish to see—must remember it was promised would most assuredly follow the adoption of a protective tariff.

ALFRED F. JURY.

To the Editor of the World. SIR: It seems to me that all this fuss about short sermons is very childish. But what do we want sermons at all for unless they are of some service to us? And if 'sugar' is like a cup of coffee in the same they are of service why heed they be so very short? We don't growl at sitting an nour and a half to hear a lecture if we like the subject and it is handled well; and we should make a great outcry if we had less than two hours at a concert, or the theatre, but an hour and a half devoted to the worship of God and a consideration of His message to us is unbearable. I do not say there are no tiresome preachers, but for these against George Herbert give the hearer a receipt. "He that water mattered these against George Herbert give the hearer a receipt. "He that gets patience and the blessing which preachers conclude with hath not lost his pains." As a rule, however, we have good preachers, men who speak from knowledge, experience and study of the things that belong to our peace. Depend upon it if the sermon be to very distasteful it is oftener because the earer is out of tune with the subject, than because the preacher does not sound the spiritual trumpet fairly well.

When Thermometers Burst, Meat Cooked in the Sun and Rivers Dried up.

From the London Standard. People who are already complaining the heat while the summer is scarcely month old, says XIXeme Siecle, should remember the extraordinary weather of former years. In 627 the heat was so great in France and Germany that all springs dried up; water became so scarce that many people died of thirst. In 879 work in the fields had to be given up; agricultural laborers persisting in the work were struck down in a few minutes, so powerful was the sun. In 993 the sun's rays were so fierce that vegetation burned up as under the action of fire. In 1000 rivers ran dry under the protracted heat; the fish were left dry in heaps and putrified in a few hours. The stench that ensued produced the plague. Men and animals venturing in the sun in the summer of 1022 fell down dying, the throat parched to a tinder and the blood rushing to the

In 1132 not only did the rivers dry up, but the ground cracked on every side and became baked to the hardness of stone. The Rhine in Alsace nearly drie Italy was visited with terrific heat in 1139; vegetation and plants were burned up. During the battle of Bein, in 1200, there of prerogative quietly or even feel satisfaction with it. They want justice in the sounder the circumstances. If Gen. Gordon is in danger he is there of his own free will, and in the service of a people amply able to secure him. No glory are asked to go there merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water, and will be regarded as foreign menials by the regular troops. A quaint philosopher once said that men are constantly guilty of three amazing follies. They climb trees to shake down fruit that would fall if left alone; they run after women who would run after them if left unsorght; and they go to war to get killed when a little patience would enable them to die at home without exertion. We commend this philosophy to messieurs the voyageurs.

The Mail and its Men.

Of prerogative quietly or even feel satis, and sympathize with the demand supportant to deal sympathize with the demand supportant to de a little wrong. If the claim of the province to the converted in license matters is to be popular, the shricking in license matters is to be popular, the shricking in the service of a people were stifled. In 1753 the thermometer rose to 118 of the to do a great, right do a little wrong. If the claim of the province to the stream of the province to the claim of the province dark provinces during list it provinces during list it provinces during list it provinces during the imbibatory acts as an approach to dissipation, are not the demands of the majority of the demands of the majority of the majority of t

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Fall in Vanderbilt Stocks-The Manitob

The 12 o'clock prices at Montreal for bank of WM. WARWICK & SON

Stocks of lard have decreased during last month from 104,000 to 98,000 tierces and the deliveries in this article were mainly made to

At New York there was a decline in the Vanderbilt stocks which seems likely to continue

sun.

In twenty years the French railways have reduced their capital charge by \$18,175 per mile, while increasing their net profit from 4.67 to 6.4 per cent. on their outlay, and the linglish railways in the same time have in creased their capital charge by \$46,085 per mile, while only raising their net earning from 3.99 to 4.29 per cent. This difference attributed by Mr. F. R. Conder, C.E., to the fact that French companies make use of canal for the carrying of heavy unremunerative freight.

for the carrying of heavy unremunerative for the carrying of heavy unremunerative freight.

It is interesting to compare the railway statistics of the United States and Great Britain. In the former country at the end of 1838 there were 187,185 miles of railway in operation, the actual cost of construction and equipment being \$5,930,409,624, or \$55,342 per mile, and the total capital invested \$6,895,664,359. In Great Britain the milage is given at 18,681 miles, and the total capital at about \$4,524,000,000, or an average of nearly \$250,000 of capital to the mile. The total carnings of United States roads were \$770,255,762, or \$720 per mile, while those of the British roads were \$355,311,350, or \$19,000 per mile. The net receipts of the American railways were \$280,218,696, or about \$2200 per mile, and those of the British roads \$168,468,540, or over \$9000 per mile. It will thus be seen that while the British railways at first cost a great deal more per mile than the American, their net income is proportionately greater. The process of stock watering has been very much more employed in the states than it has in Great Britain, where the rights of the public in relation to the railways are indeed better protected generally.

MacHINERY FOR SUGAR-MAKING.—A conprotected generally.

MacHINERY FOR SUGAR-MARING.—A conference of workmen engaged in the engineering trade, especially with reference to the sugar manufacture, was held in Liverpool recently, at which a resolution was passed to the effect, that having regard to the fact that the machinery used in producing cane sugar is made by British workmen, whilst the machinery for the production of beet root sugar is made by foreign workmen, they strongly condemn the foreign export bounty system as highly dangerous to home labor, and as instrumental in transferring the employment from British to foreign workmen. They call upon the government to provide a remedy for this evil, which has been strongly condemned by mass meetings throughout the country.

Local Markets. THE FARMERS MARKET.—The receipts of grain show a slight increase to-day, and prices generally steady. About 200 bushels of wheat offered, and sold at 84 to 85 for fall, said 65c to 67c for goose. Oats easier, with sales of 1000 bushels to 37c to 40c for new, and at 40c to 43c for old. Barley and peas are nominal. Hay in moderate supply and prices steady; about 20 loads sold at \$10 to \$14.50 a ton. Straw steady, with sales of five loads. nominal. Hay in moderate surplements steady; about 20 loads sold at \$10 to \$14.50 a ton. Straw steady, with sales of five loads at \$7.50 to \$8.00 a ton. Hogs unehanged at \$8.25. Beef, forequarters \$4.50 to \$6.50; hindquarters \$7.50 sp. Mutton, earcase \$5 to \$8.50. Lamb, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

St. Lawrence Market.—This market continues quiet, prices are unchanged. Heef—Roast, He te 14c, sirioin steak 13c to 14c, round steak 10c to 11c. Mutton—Legs and chops 10c to 13c, inferior cuts 7c to 8c, lamb, per lb., 12c to 14c, forequarters, 8c to 10c, veal, per lb., 12c to 14c, forequarters, 8c to 10c, veal, best joints, 13c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 11c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls 21c to 24c, large rolls 17c to 19c, cooking 14c to 15c. Lard 12c to 13c. Cheese 12c to 14c. Bacon 12c to 16c. Eggs 18c to 20c. Turkeys \$2 to \$3. Chiekens, per pair, 45c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 50c to 60c. Cabbages, per doz., 20c to 35c. Onions, per doz., 15c to 20c. Pearsips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per doz., 15c to 20c. Reans, green, per bag 40c to 50c. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c. Radishes doz., 20c to 25c. Tomatoes, bush, 40c to 50c. Caulifiewer, doz, 30c to 50c.

57.92, Butter arm and unomaged. Onese better demand from shippers, at 64c to 94c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat lower; Sept. 794c to 80c, Oct. 804c to 804c, Nov. 204c to 834c, Dec. 844c to 834c. No. 2 Chicago spring 79c to 794c, No. 2 red 814c. Corneasier at 52 to 524c, September 514c to 524c, October 494c to 504c, November 45c to 46c, year 414c to 424c. Oats quiet at 254c, September 254c to 255c, October 264c to 264c, Year 414c to 424c. Barley firm at 65c. Pork dull at \$18.50 to \$19, September \$12.30. Lard tame at \$7.40 to \$7.45, September \$7.424 to \$7.434, October \$7.624 to \$7.624, November \$7.474, October \$7.524 to \$7.624, November \$7.475, Bulk meas—Shoulders \$6.75 short rib \$10.10, short clear \$10.70. Whisky steady. Freights—Corn 2c. Receipts—Flour 12,000 bush, oats 137,000 bush, Shipments—Flour 6000 bush, valed \$0.000 bush, valed \$0.000 bush, religious to \$80.000 bush, religious harden \$1.000 bush, and \$0.000 bush, religious harden \$1.000 bush, and \$0.000 bush, religious harden \$1.000 bush, barley 4000 bush, and \$0.000 bush, religious harden \$1.000 bush, barley 4000 bush, and \$0.000 bush, religious harden \$1.000 bush, barley 4000 bush.

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A pout upon the red lips of Gerald Sin clair's young wife—unmistakably a pout— for though a wife almost two years, her fond, indulgent husband had for the first time said nay to an openly expressed wish. The fancy ball of the season, a grand and fashionable assembly, was to take place during his absence - and he had

in extenuation of the two great tears that rose to the brown eyes and slowly rickled down the pretty face, splashing on to the dainty morning dress, which, clinging to the dainty form re-

said that he should prefer she would not

vealed so perfectly its graceful outlines.

Certainly, Niobe had no reason to feel ashamed of this one of her children. But Gerald Sinclair had only stooped and kissed away the glistening drops, in a half hurried manuer, perhaps to hide his awakening re-

"Never mind, little wife. I'll make it up to you another time."

Then he was gone; but she sat still, turning and re turning her wedding ring, with eyes bent upon it. It was a curious ring—a solid band, set with five large diamonds. It had been her charm, her talisman, not to be taken from her finger until soul and body had parted; but this morning it had lost its charm. If it failed to scatter the clouds, it failed to bring back the sun-

Even when the hour came round fo Gerald's home-coming, he missed his usual warm welcome; but he thought that he might trust his wife's heart and said noth-The next day he started on his jour

"You're not going, my dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Martin, bursting in upon her friend on the morning of the ball. "And why 'Gerald is away," replied Mrs. Sinclair,

with some little show of wifely dignity, as shough the fact were in itself sufficient ex-

planation.

"And why need that make any difference?" pursued Mrs. Martin, a bewitching little widow some few years her friend's senior. "I will share my escort with you—Count Belzoni!"

Sophie Sinclair looked up amazed. She knew that the man mentioned had but lately gained entree into society, and knew also that her husband disliked and distructed him. rusted him.

Once or twice she had seen his eye fixed

admiringly upon herself, and had felt somewhat as the bird might feel beneath somewhat as the bird might feel beneath the basilisk glare of the serpent.

"Well, why don't you abswer?" continued Mrs. Martin. "Will you go?"

"No, no," she replied, trying to speak with firm decision. "Besides, I do not think that Gerald admires the count."

"Prejudice, my dear; all prejudice. The count is one of the most charming and agreeable men I know. Indeed, I think I should be canonized for my willingness to

agreeable men I know. Indeed, I what should be canonized for my willingness to share his attentions, especially as I have heard him say all manner of pretty things sense, Ellen," retorted Mrs. Sin-But she felt the ground slipping beneath her feet as she spoke.

After all, Gerald had not said positively

no. Had he thought it necessary after he had openly expressed his disapprobation of her going?

He had not known that she would be so sorely tempted. Besides, she would wear No one would know her, and told Gerald he would forgive ner. A sudden thought came to her.
"I will go," she said at last, after tinued urging, and looking at the picture in all its brightest lights, "on the condi-tion, and that is that no one is to know

tion, and that is that no one is to know me—not even the count. Say that you have persuaded a friend to accompany you who wishes to remain unknown. I will come to your house, where he will find me, and thus gain no clue.

So it was decided; but in spite of her ex-

So it was decided; but in spite of her exquisite costume of a fairy as she concealed it and herself beneath a large domino, as the clock on her mantel chimed 10 it seemed to Sophie that every stroke said "Stay! stay!"

She was almost tempted to obey it, but she had promised Ellen, and after all, she had heard it was well for young wives to assert themselves. An hour later and, on the Count Belzonl's arm, she entered upon the brilliant scene. So far he had not even seemed curious to ascertain her identity. She

rienced at this a singular sense of re-The ball was at its height as the clock rang out the hour of midnight, but for the first time in her life light and gayety were distasteful. A hundred times she wished

distasteful. A hundred times she wished herself at home.

"I will tell Gerald. I have already been punished," she whispered to herself, as she stood for a moment alone in a quiet corner.

"You look more like a nun than a fairy — rather like one who had foresworn the vanities of the world, than a siren to tempt men to their destruction," said a voice close to her, "though to the latter I know no one more fitted."

"Sir!" she exclaimed indignantly, reas she spoke the counts ah I you thought I did not know you.

hould penetrate any disguise you wore, ides, you have forgotten to remove a adge of recognition."
She followed with her eyes his down ward glance, and saw that it rested on her hald, ungloved, as in better accord with the exigencies of her costume.

Involuntarily she drew it away, with the ring which had betrayed her.

Denial was useless.

"Since you know me, then," she said, "we will not surther play a part. To the

"we will not further play a part. To the others we are marks: to ourselves we are "Au! madame," he whispered, "let us

a vice. She wrenched it from him, sprang among a crowd of maskers, and so made her way to the door.

"Call a carriage for me," she directed.

Ten minutes later she was within her

Ten minutes later she was within her own home. Her first impulse was to tear off the hated costume which had caused her such trouble; ner next to throw herself on the bed and sob out her excitement and contrition. The morning sun, streaming into her room, awoke her.

With a shudder, she remembered the events of the past night. She looked down at her hand—the hand which had been polluted by another's touch—as though insome way she expected to find the contamnation branded on its soft white surface. It was all unmarred; but—She looked again—she rubbed her eyes and looked the color meanwhite fluttering out of her checks, and her pale lips quivering, as it her heart seemed to stand still in a sudden agony of fear; for from the third finger was missing the talismanic ring.

agony of fear; for from the third inger was missing the taliemanic ring.

When and where she had lost it, an

how could she now find the courage to con-fess all to Gerald? She rose and dressed, revolving this problem in her mind. At any hear her husband might return.

"Au! madame," he whispered, "let us rather say to the world we are ourselves to each other we are a mask. Can-men, think you, look coldly on such beauty as you possess? Can-"
Indignant and alarmed, she checked his further speech by starting forward to escape him. His hand closed on hers as in a vise. She wrenched it from him.