Some day,
When others braid your thick brown hair,
And drape your form in slik and lace,
Whet others call you "dear" and "fair,"
And hold your hands and kiss your faceyou'll not forget that far above
All other is a mother's love.

In your new home beyond the sea, When at your lips are baby hands, And children playing at your knee-Oh, then, as, at your side they grow, How I have loved you you will know.

Some day, When you must feel love's heavy loss, When you must feet libre's fleary los, You will remember other years, When I. too, bent beneath the cross, And mix my memory with your tears In such dark bours be not afraid: Within their shadow I have prayed.

Some day,
Your daughter's voice, or smile, or eyes,
My face will suddenly recall:
Then you will pause in sweet surprise,
And yours ul unto mine will call
in that dear unforcotten pray er,
Which we at evening used to share.

Some day,
A flower, a song, a word, may be
A link between us strong and sweet;
Ah, then, dear child, remember me!
And let your heart to "mother" beat,
My love is with you everywhere.
You cannot get beyond my prayer.

Some day,
At loncest, it can not be long,
-1 shall with glad impatience wait,
Amid the glory and the song,
- For you before the Golden Gate,
After earth's parting and earth's pala,
Neverto part! Never again!

OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

THE STORY

evidently a great deal to gain. It was in the most violent manner; the Duke de now perfectly clear that they had an Chastelherault going so far as to threaten excellent chance of obtaining all the ecclesiastical revenues of Scotland, and we cannot therefore wonder either at to oppose these proceedings. It is mere mockery to call such an assembly a the accessions to their ranks, or at mockery to call such an assembly a the character and conduct of those who Parliament where there was neither joined them. Maitland of Lethington. the secretary to the Queen Regent, saw dom. The Church robbers had the offers. I know also, they be not of the well on which side his interest lay. He nation by the throat and determined, if same mind she is of, neither in religion secretly adhered to the reformed doc-trine, and proved himself a valuable adherent by traitorously remaining in the service of the Queen, and betraying all her secrets to her enemies. Open rebellion now took place. The farce of hearing Knox and Willoch on the subject of the religious duty of deposing the Queen Regent was performed by the Lords of the Congregation, and then they openly threw off her authority. On this subject Tytler says that to attempt to justify their proceedings under the allegation that they were born Councillors of the realm, was a specious but unsound pretence. Their birth entitled sound pretence. Their birth entitled some of them to sit in Parliament, but could never bestow upon them the power to constitute themselves a self-elected council, without the intervention of the royal authority, or any meeting of the three estates. After this came a Maney ran short, and the soldiers discontinuous and the soldiers of Protestantism in Scotland. The confession of Faith was ionometer the Book of Discipline for the Government of Protestantism in Scotland. The confession of Faith was ionometer the Book of Discipline for the Government of Protestantism in Scotland. The confession of Faith was ionometer the Book of Discipline for the Book of Disciplin crisis. Money ran short, and the soldiers of the Congregation broken into mutiny, demanded their pay, and offered their services to any Catholic or Protestant master who would pay them. Elizabeth, at the earnest entreaties of Cecil, then out of which a Supreme Governing Council of twelve was to be chosen. The form sent £4,000, but one of the reformers (the Earl of Bothwell) waylaid the messenger and seized the money. Disasters attended the cause of the Congregation, and it is very significant that when their forces were compelled to retreat from Edinburgb, which was considered their chief stronghold, "they retreated smid Master of Maxwell; the Lairds of Lindy, the shouts and insults of a great propor-tion of the citizens." At this juncture Knox exerted himself to the utmost and maker to the utmost and was also to be made that the Queen of proved himself a most useful tool. At a England should join in marriage with the C. M. B. A., the Father Matthew's proceedings with prayer, it was recognized that they were really unable to keep the field, and must trust their cannot wonder that he was received with cause to the assistance of Elizabeth, to extreme coldness. As Tytler aptly states lished and encouraged amongst both To show the tortuous and dishonest expedients which Knox did not scruple to adopt, we find him at this time suggest- of their fathers the fury of religious pering that one thousand English troops was free for English subjects to serve any leader who paid their wages. If this were questioned he recommended that Elizabeth should first send the auxili-Elizabeth should first send the auxiliaries into Scotland and then declare tary sanction to the most violent of their them rebels, after they embraced the service of the Congregation. The mean and despicable manner in which the and despicable manner in which the Reformers sought the help of England is only equalled by the contemptible dissimulation of Elizabeth, who pre-tended to be a friend of the very Gov tended to be a friend of the very ernment she was plotting to destroy. Even Tytler is forced to speak of the somewhat mortifying "view of the early Reformers, when we find that after all the solemn warnings denounced against the news declared that "as the King sat at Mass he was struck by an imposthume in that deaf ear which would never hear trusting too exclusively to an arm of flesh, Knox consented to purchase the co-operation of mere human power by the word of God, when his glory perished, omitting all allusion to that great cause of religious reformation which they had so repeatedly represented as the paramount object for which they had taken up arms and now were ready to sacrifice their lives." When an English fleet entered the Frith of Forth it was most dishonestly declared that they had merely gone to sea to look for pirates. and Queen Elizabeth solemnly declared that she respected the treaties and thought of nothing less than war. Shortly afterwards a French army was sent to invade Scotland, and de Winter opened a cannonade from the fleet. An attack was made on Edinburgh, and the French soldiers gained a victory. Another sucand the Lords of the Congregation then thought it desirable to negotiate. The Regent was now worn out with anxiety and trouble and became so ill that her life was despaired of. She sent for the leaders of the Reformation in Edinburgh, and in the most earnest manner desired them to get rid both of the French and English soldiers, and unite their best efforts for the welfare of Scotland. spoke with the utmost charity and kindness, so as to affect many of these turbu-lent men to tears, begged pardon for all her offences, and said farewell affection-

A treaty was now entered into between England and the trench leaders in Edin-burgh, by means of which the Lords of the Congregation were protected by an act of oblivion. Redress was to be given to Bishops and other Churchmen who had received injury, and no man was to molest them in the collection of their revenues. This latter stipulation was of course only made to be broken, as the object of the real leaders of the Reforma tion was merely plunder under the cloak of religion. The French army four of religion. The French army four thousand strong then left Scotland. A packed Parliament under the chairman ship of Maitland of Lethington was soon afterwards held (1560) when the favorers of liberty of religion denounced the doc-trines of the Catholic Church in the most calumnious manner, and styled the Bishops and clergy of the Church "thieves, murderers, rebels, and traitors." The Reformers now had the upper hand, and resolved upon the robbery and oppression of the Catholics. Knox in-veighed like a man possessed with an evil spirit inculcating hatred, revenge, BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S.

CHAPTER IV.

The Lords of the Congregation had widenly a great deal to the congregation had believed to Protestants. A Confession of Faith was drawn up, revised, and adopted. The Catholics were builtied his brother the Archbishop of St. Andrews with death if he dared

freedom nor even the pretence of freedom. The Church robbers had the necessary, to retain by violence what nor in other things. The Queen, your they had acquired by violence. Knox was merely treated with contemptuous do lack experience; but I have age indifference when he demanded a share of the spoil for himself, and the other Ministers. They had been willing and useful tools, but the nobles could now do without them, and while they still profited by their calumnies and exertions determined to keep the plunder to them-selves. The Protestant religion was ostensibly established to give men liberty of conscience, but under the new con fession or standard it was distinctly pro rided that all who said Mass, or Mass, should for the first transgressio be punished with confiscation of goods banishment from the kingdom; and guilty of a third offence be put to death The Confession of Faith was followed by mer comprised the Duke de Chastelher-ault, the Earl of Arran, the Earls of Huntley, Argyle, Glencairu, Morton, Athol, Monteith, Marshall and Rothes. eeting of leaders where he opened the the Earl of Arran. An Ambassador was on was sent. the Congregation "had overturned the established religion and let loose against all who ventured to adhere to the belief secution; and they had entered into a ould be sent to their assistance, as it league with another kingdom; and as if conscious of the illegal nature of their proceedings had attempted to protect themselves against the punishment of the measures. The young French King, Francis the Second, husband of Mary Queen of

The Lord James atterwards Earl of Moray was a natural son of James the Fifth and therefore a blood relation of them. There is no denying the fact that Fifth and therefore a blood relation of them. There is no denying the fact that the Queen of Scotland. He was remarkable all regularly organized societies exercise able for personal bravery and great intellectual ability, coupled with complete unscrupulousness and want of principle. As one of the leading Lords of the Congregation he had with the others acquired considerable wealth by the change of religion. He and his colleagues were the real rulers of Scotland. and their chief object was to prevent any alteration in the Government, which would result in their having to give back would result in their naving to give back and disgorge the estates and wealth they had acquired by Church robbery. As a means to this end they were closely leagued with Elizabeth, and employed Knox and other Ministers to go on thun dering out calumnious denunciations against Catholics and the Catholic Church. They considered, however, that if unaccompanied by any French force it would be quite sate for them if Mary came to rule in Scotland. She was accordingly invited to cross over and assume the personal Government of the Kingdom. Previously Mary had anner offences, and said farewell affectionately to each individual. She was not allowed the liberty of dying in peace, but that she had declined offers of marriage onto the system of all poisonous humors and restoring a healthy condition to those important organs. Do not be discouraged but try it.

grossly attacked by a Minister from the Prince of Spain, and the Kings was grossly attacked by a Minister named Wallach, who called upon her to renounce the abomination of the Mass as a relic of Idolatry. This Princess of the House of Guise did not answer this insult by any repreach, but heard him uncomplainingly and without reply. She died as she had lived, in the Catholic Faith, to the preservation of which she had devoted her best energies. "Done to death by traitors" would have been a suitable inscription on the tomb of this Princess, who had uniformly endeavored Princess, who had uniformly endeavored to do her duty by sustaining the cause of lawful authority and the Church of the English Queen." After taking the English Queen." After taking leave of Mary he met the English Am

bassador and insidiously informed him of everything that had taken place. Mary declared her intention to return to Scotland, and applied for a passport to Elizabeth, which was at once refused with rudeness. Secret orders were also given to intercept the Queen of Scot-land, and the baseness and treachery of Moray, and the Protestant party in Scot-land were displayed by their hearty accord with Elizabeth at this time. Mary behaved with prudence, dignity and spirit. Addressing Throckmorton, she said, "Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, it doth more grieve me that I did so forget myself as to require of the Queen, your mistress, that favour which I had no need to I needed no more to have made

her privy of my journey, than she doth me of hers. I may pass well enough home into my own realm, I think, without her passport or license; for although the late King, your master, used all the impeachment he could, both to stay me, and each me, when I came hither you and catch me, when I came hither, yet you know I came hither safely; and I may have as good means to help me home again, as I had to come hither, if

I would employ my friends.
It seemeth that your mistress maketh more account of the amity of my disobedient subjects, than she doth of me their sovereign, who am her equal in degree, though inferior in wisdom and experience, her nighest kinswoman and her next neighbour. . . . I ask of her nothing but friendship; I do not trouble her State, nor practise with her subjects. And yet I know there be in her realm, some that be inclined enough to hear offers. I know also, they be not of the enough and experience to behave my self towards my friends and kinsfolks friendly and uprightly; and I trust my discretion shall not so fail me, that my passion shall move me to use other language of her than is due to a Queen, and

my next kinswoman."

Mary left Paris on the 21st of July, 1560, and embarked at Calais, for Scot-land, on the 14th of August. All that day she scarcely turned her eyes from the beloved country in which she had spent her youth. There was a calm durng the night, and on the next morning he coast of France was still visible Straining her eyes, she gazed upon this coast until the shores on which she had passed the happiest years of her life faded from vision. "Farewell France," faded from vision. "Farewell France," said she, "Beloved France, I shall never see thee more.' A favourable sprung up and a fog accompanied it. The first quickly wafted Mary to her destination, while the thick sea mists so effect-ually obscured the ship of the young Queen from the English fleet, as to save her from capture. Her time had not yet

TO BE CONTINUED

Societies for Catholics.

In last week's issue is a sensible article on secret societies which all should read and heed, but though Catholics have many society, and some others that are doing country and town populations, by which young people are in-tructed and edified and kept from idly gossiping, or frequenting the tavern or corner grocery. It is natural for young people to love society, and unless they have a good moral one of their own the chances are that some may join societies that have objectionable features, since ours is an age of associations and unions, and he who does not belong to one almost feels as if he were left an orphan, or out in the cold. We have trades and commercial unions from Scots, died at Orleans on the December 1560. Throckmorton the English Ambassador who was present at the Court of France describes the behaviour of Mary, in the most favourable manner, and writes specially of "her wisdom and queenly modesty." The wisdom and queenly modesty." The wisdom and queenly modesty. The wisdom and queenly modesty of "her wisdom and queenly modesty." The wisdom and queenly modesty. The Record would use its influence to prevent our people from joining alien RECORD would use its influence to prevent our people from joining alien or dangerous societies it could very profitably do so by encouraging

profitably do so by encouraging the spread of the benevolent societies in towns and cities, and temperance societies in country districts, by which the long winter nights could be spent in edifying moral and literary training, which would better astrong educating power on the members, and our people should have the same advantages, which can be done only by encouraging the establishment of societies which will put them on an equal footing with others, and, with the high standing and wide circulation of the Record proand wide circulation of the RECORD, no other power could have so much force in bringing about the good results, if it will urge the matter in an earnest manner or its readers, especially those in rural dis-tricts, who have not the advantages of those in towns and cities where literary clubs and societies are easily available.

READER.

A Special Invitation. We especially invite a trial by all those afterers from Kidney and Liver complaints who have failed to obtain om other remedies and from doctors. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER.

CONTINUED

Firstly, in extinction of the interest cerued and due upon the said loan and pon the said sum of \$7,380,912. Secondly, on account of the capital of

the said sum of \$7,380,912.

And thirdly, on account of the capital of the said loan, and the Government may make such arrangements as it shall deem expedient for securing the pay-ment to it after the redemption of the land grant bonds of the proceeds of all sales of lands granted or to be granted to the company under the contract and the proceeds shall be applied to the purposes and in the order aforesaid.

And that the remaining five million

dollars or fand grant bonds, and money received from the said trustees in redemption thereof, shall be held on the conditions and for the purposes mentioned in the said contract.

6th. That the government shall cause a deed of agreement to be executed by the company, and on behalf of the gov-ernment, providing for such remedies, terms and conditions for securing the application of the said loan to the purposes for which the same is hereby authorized, and the repayment of the said loan, and of the said sum of \$7,380,912 (the whole with interest, including inerest upon any interest in default) ; for ase of the said lien and charge upon said repayment for continuing th sale and realization of the value of the said lands after the redemption of the land grant bonds; the payments to the government of the proceeds of the said sale, and the discharge of such lands from the charge hereby accrued, upon payment of the price of the sale thereof, as the government shall deem expedient —such price not to be less than one dollar and twenty cents per acre; pro-vided always that among such remedies, terms and conditions, it shall be agreed and provided that upon default for twelve months in the payment of any half yearly instalment of interest upon the said loan or upon the said sum of \$7,-380,912, or either of them, or in the pay-ment of the principal of either of the said sums, when the same shall become due in accordance with the provision there-in, the right of the company under their contract hereintofore mentioned to demand or receive any further cash or land subsidy shall cease and determine, and the said railway and extensions thereof, branches, equipment, rolling stock, plant, including steamers and all lands and property of the company, and all land grant bonds then in the posses-sion of the Government, and continu-ance for the said period of twelve months of such default ipse facto and without any notice or proceeding whatever, shall vest in Her Majesty for Canada, and shall forthwith be taken possession of by the Minister of Railways and Canals on behalf of the Government; and each and every employee of the company shall from and after the expiry of the said period of twelve months become and be an employee of the government during pleasure, and shall hold and possess any matter or thing pertaining to the said company then in his custody as for the government, and the rates of interest and the terms of payment hereby fixed shall not be dis-turbed or altered by the terms of such agreement. Seventhly, that the said company be

the nature and purport hereinbefore provided for, and to charge its entire property and assets in the manner and form as hereinbefore described, and in such agreement to agree upon such further conditions as the government may prescribe; provided that the acceptance of the provisions of the Act to be passed in this behalf and authority further conditions as to the board of directors of the company to execute the agreement containing the charges upon the said railway and pro-perty, and the other conditions required or authorized by said Act shall be granted by the shar pany, either by a resolution passed at a special or general meeting of such share-holders called for the purpose by a vote of at least two-thirds in value of such of the shareholders as shall be present or represented at such meeting, or by instrument or instruments executed by at least two-thirds in value of the whole of the shareholders of the company in person or represented by their attorneys or proxes respectfully duly authorized in that behalf.

8th. That until the payment in full of the indebtedness of the company to the government with interest on all moneys earned and to be earned by the company as postal subsidies and for transport service, shall be retained by the government, and shall be applied, firstly, on account of the interest becom ing due from time to time upon the loan hereby authorized, and then to the pay-

ment of the interest.

9th. The stock of the company, amounting to \$35,000,000, now in the hands of the government shall be held by the Minister of Finance and may be sold by the company with the consent of the government on condition that the proceeds of such sale, less the amount proceeds of such sale, less the amount required to be paid by the government to secure the half yearly dividend thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum up to the 17th day of August, 1893 inclusive, shall be applied in the discretion of the government either to the improvement or extension of the the improvement or extension of the railway or its equipment or to the repay-ment of the indebtedness of the company to the government, and that if at time the stock of the company should reach a price which, in the opinion of the Government, would render it ex-pedient to sell the said stock or any part thereof, then and thereupon, on notice being given to the company by the government requiring that the said stock or any part thereof, be sold and specifying the minimum price at which the same shall be sold, the company shall cause the same to be offered for sale and sold in a state of the same shall be sold. sold in conformity with such notice, and in default of their doing so within a reasonable delay, which delay shall be in the discretion of the government the government shall have the right to sell the same, or any part thereof, at or move such minimum price, and shall apply the proceeds thereof as it is hereby provided such proceeds shall be applied in

the event of the sale of such stock by the

company.
10th. That so long as the said several sums of money loaned as aforesaid, or any part thereof, or of the interest thereon, are remaining unpaid, no mortgage, lien, or charge of any description shall be created upon the railway property, or assets of the company or any part thereof nor shall any stock be issued by the company pending such repayment above or beyond the amount of \$100,000,000 to which the same is now

Ry. will offer all the opposition it can command to the ratification of the proposed terms with the C. P. R. If this rumor should prove correct the govern-ment will find difficulty enough in carry ing out the project of assisting the syndi-cate. Still, I have no doubt whatever, that making allowance for a few defect tions from the government ranks on this question, the terms will be ratified by question, the terms will be rathled by large majorities in both houses. But will this set the Pacific Railway question at rest? Not indeed if the Winnipeg Free Press is to be credited. That journal expresses itself with unmistakeable clearness as to the feelings of the people of Manitoba in regard of the monopoly clauses of the original bargain.
The Free Press says:—
"The Free Press has always held and

still holds that the C. P. R. contract was not too favorable to the Syndicate. Everything that has occurred since the organization of the Company has tended to confirm us in this opinion. Capitalists are the best judges of the merits of such an undertaking; and, had the prospects of the Company been what they were, by some, supposed to be, there would have been fewer financial difficulties to be encountered. The Company's stock has constantly sold at low figures; and, not-The Company's stock has rithstanding the recent guarantee given by the Government, there has been the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds for carrying on the work. There is every reason for believing that at the present time the Company is driven by actual necessity to make this applica tion to Parliament for further help. The terms of the contract, however, though none too favorable to the Com-

pany, were more liberal than the Dominon could afford to make. In other ords, in undertaking to build a road from ocean to ocean, Canada assumed a burden too great for her strength. She did this unnecessarily. There is not the slightest necessity for a through Canadian road at the present time, nor will there be in the near future. the purpose of accomplishing an idea, the country has been almost hopelessly overweighted. To make matters worse it i now evident that the assumed are not sufficient but must be indefinitely increased. This would be bad enough even were it possible to carry out the agreements which have been made. Under the circumstances, it is alarming. A large portion of the price Seventhly, that the said company be which the Government agreed to pay the authorized to execute an agreement of Syndicate can never be paid. We refer to the monopoly, which undoubtedly formed a very important part of the consideration. This part of the contract simply cannot be carried out, for the reason that Manitoba will not permit it. Let the Government not deceive themselves in this matter: themselves in this matter; and let the Parliament of Canada not be led astray by the Government. Manitoba will not tolerate monopoly for twenty years, nor the quarter of twenty years. We do not threaten; of twenty years. We do not threaten, we merely state what every one cognizant of the state of feeling in this vince must know to be a fact. We it for guidance of the Government in any

> when the contract must be revised. The Dominion will commit a most danger-ous error if it enters into any new arrangement which shall depend in whole or in part on the further "checking" of Manitoba. The rushing of the line through the rocky wilderness north of Lake Superior is unnecessary. Its completion through the Rocky Mountains and the "sea of mountains" on the fur-ther side of them, is still more unnecessary. It will not benefit the Northwest. It is doubtful if it will materially benefit Eastern Canada. The people of this Province will not submit to having their rights trampled on and their prospects blighted for the carrying out of a vision-

If more money is to be expended by the Dominion, let it be spent in purchasing the monopoly wrongfully con-ferred by the Government on the C. P. R. any new arrangement is made in which the interests of this Province are not first consulted the Government will before long have reason bitterly to

repent it."

This is quite clear and outspoken, but ever according to the Premier of Manitoba himself, represents the feelings of the majority of the people in Manitoba and the North West. What they want is markets and a cheap and easy outlet to these markets. That outlet they cer-tainly will have, no matter what legislation is devised in the interest of any one railway corporation. To exasperate the settlers in the North West were to render the annexation of that country to the neighboring republic a matter of absolute certainty.

Before this letter sees the light of day the budget speech will likely have been delivered and the discussion on the fiscal policy of the Dominion well under way. Those who look with interest to any symptoms of a flook with interest to any symptoms of a growing feeling in the United States in favor of reciprocal trade relations with Canada will be disappointed at the paucity if not absolute non-appearance of such symptoms. The American lately discussing the question pronounced itself very strongly against the renewal of such relations with us, except on conditions impossible, under our political

condition, of fulfilment. The American expresses a wide-spread view among our neighbors on this subject. That journal states : "The reasons against a reciprocity treaty

with Canada are even stronger than against one with Mexico. The consequences of such a treaty to our commerce would be much more serious; the benefits to us, if any, would be much more local, and would fall to one section of the country at the expense of the rest. So far as the former treaty went, and as Canada is s100,000,000 to which the same is now limited.

11th. That legislative provisions be made for giving effect to the said resolutions, and that the mover thereof have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

I give these resolutions in full as the discussion on them is likely to be one of the steadiest and corn constitutes within the walls of a Canadian Parliament. There are all sort of rumors, of ment. There are all sort of rumors, of course, afloat in regard of this question. One is to the effect that the Grand Trunk one is to the effect that the Grand Trunk of the recent growth of her manufactures, is mainly an agricultural country and has a large surplus of food to dispose of. Nothing would suit her better than to get free access to the great market for food which has been created at her very door by the protective policy of the United States. She would have the advantage over the Western farmer, not only in proximity to the consumer, but in lower wages and lighter taxes. She could feed New Eng-land more cheaply than the West does, and yet make a good profit on the transac-For this reason, a feeling in favo of recipr city has arisen in New England among the manufacturers, and it is from that section that the pressure always There are two great classes, however,

whose interest lies in directly the other direction. They are the manufacturers generally and the Western farmers. The latter cannot make a greater mistake than to permit the New England market to l taken from them by this arrangement for the joint benefit of New England cotton spinners and British-American corn-grow-ers. Nothing in their record leads us to believe them capable of such stupidity as this. We always are glad to see the questhis. tion put before them in just this shape, as it serves to remind them that the tariff is constructed as much for their advantage as for that of the manufacturers, whatever the Free Traders may say to the contrary And while our manufacturers generally have no direct interest in the question their indirect interest is very great and lie against the proposed treaty. They must see that such a treaty would exclude the agricultural classes of America from the direct benefits they now receive from the tariff, and thus would strengthen hands of its enemies very greatly. treaty will do next to nothing for them, as it will admit to Canada free of duty only the rudest articles of American manufacture, and it will inflict a severe on their natural allies in the Northwest. They will make a great mistake, if the do not make their representatives in Con-gress understand that whatever margin of doubt there may have been about recipro-city with Mexico there is none at all about one thing to offer which might make it worth our while to enter upon negotiations for closer commercial relations. If she is ready for a common protective tariff, for the abolition of the custom-hous frontier between the two countries, and for the distribution in proportion to popon the distribution in proportion to population of the receipts of customs duties on the sea-board, then she probably will find all classes of Americans ready to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of that arrangement, without any foregone conclusion against it. But [every other proposal will be met by the solid resistance of both the agricultural and the manufacturing elements of America."

Much interest was taken in political circles in Ottawa in the Kent (Ont.) and York (N. B.) elections, which resulted in such triumphant victories for the Conser vative party. Ministers and their friends naturally feel elated over the result in both constituencies. Writs have been issued to fill the vacancies in the Quebec legislature it for guidance of the Government in any new negotiations it may enter into with the C. P. R.

The time has now evidently arrived that the contract must be revised. The s said, have to encounter no less a formidable opponent than the Hon. Mr. Mer-cier, leader of the Opposition. There is still one of the portfolios in the Quebec ministry unassigned. The financial posi-tion of that province is really critical. There can be no doubt that the ministry must in some way come to its relief. Quebec is, it must be admitted, as much entitled to a portion of the surplus as Manitoba and the North-West. As long as there is a surplus in the Dominion treasury no portion of the country should be made bear the burden of direct taxation. Ontario Mr. Meredith very wisely refrained from wasting his strength in dividing on the address. Several of the new members of the Provincial Legislature have already made a very favorable impression on the House. The best speech of the session is said by his friends to have been that of Mr. Pardee. The Commissions of Grand Pardee. sioner of Crown Lands is certainly a very somer of Crown Lands is certainly a very able speaker, but hardly speaks often enough for a man of his ability. Mr. Mer-edith is also a very clear, forcible and con-vincing speaker. There is not in Canada a public man who, in the same length of time, has made such improvement in speaking as the leader of the Opposition. The legislature will not have got to work The legislature will not have got to work in earnest for several days yet.

Among the rumors flying around here is one that Mr. Charles Tupper will definitely retire from public life at the close of the session. He will likely fight the battles of the C. P. R. this session and then withdraw to leave the leadership of the Conservative party in Nova Scotia very probably to his son, the member for Picton. Another rumor carries with it Picton. Another rumor carries we the intelligence that Mr. Currier, master of Ottawa, is to resign, and that Mr. C. H. MacIntosh is to be appointed in his stead. A worse appointment could not be made, nor one more likely to give general dissatisfaction. One th evident is that important political changes

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in Canada are not far off.

Oh! pray,
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