

on for the first time, I have been for many years identified with this country, and before becoming part of the Dominion, since which time, especially, I have watched with much interest and satisfaction the progress and development of the Province.

"For some years people have been anxiously looking for relief from monopoly by pouring themselves into the arms of the Government. I have made an arrangement which, if carried out, will result in a very large saving to our country upon the exports of their wheat and flour. The contract with certain modifications which has been agreed to will be submitted to you for ratification.

"At an early day you will be asked to consider amendments to the Municipal act with a view to simplifying the same and lessening the burden of taxation. An estimate for a small sum required in the interest of the public service will be submitted to you. You will be asked to consider amendments to the school act and amendments to the land titles act.

"To these and other matters I invite your careful consideration, feeling assured that in your deliberations you will be guided only by the desire to promote the best interests of the province.

"I now leave you to undertake the work of the session and pray Almighty God that His blessing may rest upon you in the discharge of your duties."

After routine Attorney-General Martin gave notice of the appointment of a committee to investigate the conduct of Provincial Auditor Nurey.

Mr. Greenway moved that on and after tomorrow the House hold night sessions, to be adjourned at 10 o'clock, and the debate on the speech commence.

This evening Mr. Sifton moved the address of reply to the speech. He congratulated the country on the appointment of Dr. Schultz to the governorship, referred to the result of the general election, eulogized the financial policy of the Government and endorsed the contract with the Northern Pacific, claiming that it carried out the policy enumerated by the government when going to the country. It carried out the policy of free trade in wheat.

Mr. Legemore seconded the motion. Mr. Norquay said he would not be so fastidious, but it was his duty to carefully examine the legislation which was referred to an important franchise, which had not been recorded. He demanded the government with the Northern Pacific as a precedent, and held that the conspiracy was aimed to defeat it, as charged, it was with good object. The result of the late election did not show confidence in the Local Government, but was a denunciation of the policy of the Dominion Government, and the means taken to gain this victory were mean and inglorious. He twitted the government with neglecting the Hudson's Bay Railway when his cause could be championed. Mr. Greenway moved the adjournment of the debate.

THE TOBIQUE, N.B., TRAGEDY.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONERS—MISS PHILLIPS'S SAD STORY.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 2.—A new examination in the Howes murder case took place at Tobique on Thursday, before two magistrates, Annie Phillips, one of the prisoners, swore that on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, she was sitting with F. Howes. He returned after one o'clock Sunday morning. She was in bed and got up. He said he had caught some fish, but he had fired a shot. He did not say what he had done in the morning. He was killed at 6 o'clock at breakfast. The body was found at 11 o'clock and two could be seen. That game, and that those people who had dropped on them last night they would drop on them that day. He expected that he meant to wet them. That at Trafalton came in while they were at breakfast. She heard him say that they were going to fire to scare the parties. She heard brother say before Trafalton came that if she did not come he would go alone. They were in the house about ten minutes when Trafalton came in. When they got out her brother took his gun. He said about 11 or 12 o'clock. She was the house and asked what happened. He said: "There is a murder. Mr. Howes has been shot." She said: "My God, tell me what?" He said: "No, it is not what you think." He said: "Are you sure?" He replied: "Yes." He said he fired the first shot only one at the stem of the canoe to go through the canoe. Frank fired two. He said Frank to stop, but Frank was excited and kept on firing. He told her he had shot him in the house on Day's place. He said he did not know Mr. Howes was killed in the firing was done. She did not remember where he said he learned it. Reginald Phillips, brother of last witness, mentioned his sister's evidence. He had in the rifle loaded with six cartridges by brother on Sunday morning, and identified Phillips's rifle. Miss Phillips's testimony greatly strengthened the case against the one who fired the fatal shot. At her story in a manner that deeply interested all hearers. Her case is a sad one. Saturday night when her brother went out to catch some fish in the pond, from which he was driven by Major Howes, Miss Phillips said that there was not a mouthful of food in the house. With downcast head and weeping voice she reproached herself for not watching her brother from joining in the party on Major Howes's party, though she had said it was only their intention to secure a fish in the river. When the sheriff went to Phillips's, the family were actually starving. Only a few years ago they were in comfortable circumstances in England. Miss Phillips is highly educated in her deportment.

Edward Jenkins, who lives on the river, examined at some length. He testified that two rifles in an old house, not far from the scene of the tragedy, and also the rifle of the ambassador of two shells which one of the Winchester rifles, and some cartridges were at the old house. He testified that lighting paths had been out from the shore to the river bank, some sixty yards, and that the approach upstream was commanding the approach down on the river bank.

On Monday, 27th, he again searched the river with the sheriff, Mr. Hoyt, and found and found tramped into the ground at the stump two empty cartridge shells, the size of Trafalton's rifle, and also a shell in the old Day's house, where they were found, half a dozen shells, 44 and 30.

They seemed to have been reloaded. When Kuyper, who was of the party, examined the last witness, he testified that Trafalton, brother of the prisoner, was at Day's house on Sunday night, and after being in a short time with a witness who had a perfectly steady hand, he asked Trafalton if he had anything to do with the shooting and he denied it. When

witness told the prisoner Day of the shooting he said it was a pity they had not shot the whole party.

The examination was then adjourned till 11th September to obtain formal testimony of the Indian, Lookwood, as to the killing, when the prisoners will be committed for trial.

A CITY IN RUINS.

MANY LIVES LOST AND GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY AN ARKANSAS WATERSPOUT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.—The Gazette's Hot Springs special of yesterday's date says: To-day is an epoch in the history of Hot Springs. The city is in ruins and wreck meets the vision everywhere and nothing like it has been known. Last night's storm was a water-spout and the valley was swept with a tidal wave. The loss to property is fearful, while the sacrifice of human life is under the circumstances appalling. Without warning people were awakened from their slumber to find themselves threatened by destruction. Strange to relate few people were conscious of the terrible disaster till they woke to look upon the desolate scene this morning and drag the drowned from drifts. The storm struck the town about 11 o'clock from a northwesterly direction. It was accompanied by a stiff wind, though not strong enough to produce damage. Rain fell in torrents from 11 to 1 o'clock without intermission, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. At the close of the storm a great and ominous sound, mingled with shouts of people and cries of distress went up from the valleys, and such citizens as were in the vicinity of the creek and ravines went to render assistance. The flood on Central avenue, the principal street, assumed an angry river, whose rushing waters swept everything movable on its bosom. For over half an hour the avenue was a torrent fifty yards wide. Barrels, boxes and parts of houses came down the side and were left on the sidewalks. Many buildings were totally wrecked. Up to this hour persons are known to be missing, five of whom have been found dead in wrecked buildings. The damage to property cannot as yet be estimated.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—A special from Hot Springs, Ark., gives additional details of the fatal storm that visited that place on Thursday night. The first building swept away was in the north end of the town. The occupants, Mrs. Mattie Fletcher and four children, colored, were drowned; the husband escaping. The bodies of a woman and her one day old babe were found in a drift in the rear of the Waverley hotel. An aged couple named Harrison occupied a small cottage near the Arlington stable. The force of the water caused the building to collapse and the wife was killed. There were several lost whose names have not yet been ascertained. The victims were principally poor people living in small cottages, which could not stand against the storm.

CHARGED WITH MISCONDUCT.

THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR OF MONTROSE GETS INTO A SCRAPE.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 3.—This morning's session of the Legislature was occupied in discussing the question of Provincial Auditor Nurey's dismissal. Petitions were presented by him asking to be heard at the bar of the house by counsel, but a resolution offering him that privilege was defeated by 3 to 25. Wood and O'Malley voting with the Government. An investigating committee reported finding him guilty of keeping books in an unbusinesslike manner, passing vouchers for his own salary not according to law, over-drawing his salary illegally, although he had precedent for it, and paying members their indemnity long before due, besides allowing appropriation accounts to be overdrawn. His dismissal was moved by Hon. Mr. Jones, but Mr. Norquay objected and claimed it was not British fair play to dismiss an official without hearing the evidence against him. Mr. Jones reviewed the evidence at great length and claimed that there was sufficient evidence in the auditor's vouchers to justify his dismissal. The question did not come up at the afternoon session as expected, the house being occupied with acts of merely local importance. An act to create a municipal police tax themselves to secure water was passed. To-night's session was taken up with a discussion of the Nurey matter. Mr. Norquay made a strong appeal for him, but the house voted 31 to 3 for his dismissal. O'Malley and Wood voting with the Government. Gov. Schultz will come down to-morrow at 3 and assent to the bills passed, after which the house will adjourn till January. Geo. Black, an employee of the audit office, will be probably appointed Nurey's successor.

DEFAULTER AUDRY'S PLUNDER.

PART OF IT MYSTERIOUSLY RETURNED TO LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.—The mystery concerning the whereabouts of Audry, the defaulting teller of La Banque Nationale, remains unsolved. Nothing has been learned of his whereabouts, but part of the stolen money has been returned in a mysterious manner. On Sunday evening at about 7:30 o'clock a parcel containing \$6,000 in bank bills was handed to the cashier of the bank with the sole explanation that it had been found. Since that time no further particulars have come to light. Every possible effort is being made on the part of the bank to discover Audry's whereabouts. It is supposed that when he found out that the authorities of the bank had discovered the irregularities in his accounts he laid hands upon what money was in his way for the purpose of getting himself out of the country, but that, either fearing the result or deciding on second thought to remain in town and endeavor to settle his other irregularities, he had caused the money thus taken by him to be returned to the bank. Meanwhile the investigation into Audry's doings was continued. The shortage discovered so far is \$1,300. The audit will not be completed for two or three more days.

A COMMERCIAL SENSATION.

A BELLEVILLE LIQUOR DEALER GETS INTO TROUBLE WITH HIS CREDITORS.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Sept. 2.—A sensation was created in commercial circles by the announcement that Mr. S. R. Balkwill, wholesale dealer in liquor and cigars, had been arrested at his home on a charge of attempting to defraud his creditors and lodged in jail. The prisoner was brought before the Police Magistrate and remanded until Friday next. The magistrate accepted bail for the re-appearance of the prisoner, himself in \$1,000, Charles Gunn in \$400 and James Gordon and W. D. Fuller in \$200 each. The information, which was sworn out by Nathan Lewis, of Montreal, representing J. M. Fortier, charges that Mr. Balkwill had disposed of 20,000 cigars and ten chests of tea, with intent to defraud his creditors. The amount involved is from \$3,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Lewis, who laid the information, and Mr. Goldstein, representing B. Goldstein, who worked up the case, claim that Balkwill has been buying on credit and selling 60 per cent. below wholesale prices. They state that yesterday they were urging

Balkwill to assign, but he refused, saying he could pay 125 cents on the dollar and his paper was not due until the 4th. It is stated that the refusal to assign was the cause of proceedings being taken against him, however, Mr. Balkwill denied the assertion that he had refused to assign. The principal creditors are said to be as follows:—S. Davis & Sons, \$2,000; J. Rattray & Co., \$1,000; J. Fortier, \$1,500; American Cigar Company, B. Goldstein, agent, \$800; Pennington, Rowe & Co., \$800; Whelan & Miller, \$600. Tease, Wood & Co., \$600; McKenna & Co., L. O. Grothe, Smith & Fischer and fifteen others have claims, the whole aggregating in the neighborhood of \$10,000. A feature of the case is that when Mr. Balkwill's premises were opened this morning it was found that all the doors inside were open, the bar which fastened one of them bearing evidence of having been sawed, and the door of the shop was unlocked and all the books and papers gone. Mr. Balkwill stated that he had sufficient cash in the shop to pay off all claims against him. Mr. Balkwill has been a resident of the city for ten or fifteen years and has always had a good reputation. His friends are confident that he will successfully refute the accusations brought against him.

THROWING AWAY MONEY.

EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS OF GEORGE LAW AND HIS FRIENDS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—George Law, who is one of the best known men about town in New York, and who is said to have an income of \$200,000 a year, has had a very extraordinary experience meeting with his sporting friends here.

On Saturday night Mr. Law was with the committee in the bar room of the Grand Union Hotel, and the cards were flying from bottles of champagne. The members of the committee were agreeable to everything he said, and he observed a painful lack of jewelry among them. He sent for Jacob Dreiser, the proprietor of the jewelry store in the Grand Union Hotel, and explained the condition of affairs among the committee-men. Mr. Dreiser thereupon removed a section of his jewelry store into the bar, and Mr. Law told the committee-men to make their selections. Daniel Murphy, of Boston, chose a beautiful solitaire diamond ring valued at \$500; Jerry Dunn took a ring set with rubies and diamonds valued at \$650; Joseph Coburn selected a solitaire diamond ring valued at \$750; John Saunders chose a ring set with rubies, sapphires and diamonds, valued at \$450; John Halleck's choice was a ring set with turquoise and diamonds, valued at \$45; William Tracy selected a diamond ring valued at \$500; Capt. McCue was lucky enough to secure two diamond rings and \$500 in money. Then Mr. Law, not seeing anything upon the trays which he thought would strike the fancies of Col. Patrick Duffy and Mr. Pat Sheedy, took from his pocket a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$3,000. He offered one of the earrings to Col. Duffy and the other to Col. Sheedy. To Mr. Law's astonishment the colonels declined to accept them. Mr. Law footed up the bill and paid it. Then several members of the committee borrowed money from Mr. Law and called for champagne, which Mr. Law paid for.

All day yesterday and to-day the committee have been feasting like lords. They have found frequent occasion to display their glittering fingers, and have been often asked, "What time is it by your diamond ring?" During the day Mr. Law's valet arrived from New York and took him to a place of seclusion far from the committee. The members are now groaning because they have lost him. They hoped to secure horses, lands and more jewelry from him before his departure. —Boston Advertiser.

THE WHOLE GANG CAUGHT.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 3.—The men who committed the burglaries in this city between August 5 and 8 are now under arrest, also the "fence" and two of his accomplices. About three-fourths of all the goods taken have been recovered. The goods recovered are valued at about \$2,500. The names of the prisoners are Wm. McDowell, J. R. Mason, Jas. Lawson, Maggie Mason and Wm. Yellow. The "fence," Frank Lawson, and Maggie Beasley are now under arrest at Toronto charged with the same offence.

A WIFE MURDERER.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 3.—John Webb murdered his wife at Brandon on Saturday night. He is a worthless character and had been drinking. She was a hard working woman, and while ironing at a table he came in half intoxicated, and being in a quarrelsome disposition, picked up his gun and shot her in the head. She died almost immediately. He gave himself up, going to the police station, where he admitted his crime. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder this afternoon.

A FATAL RAIL TURNING.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Particulars of an accident on the Missouri Pacific railway near Booneville, Mo., on Saturday evening, have been received. The list of killed and wounded is as follows:—Killed—Charles Hall, Frank McKinnon, Frank McGonigle. Injured—John Sweeney, arm and shoulder and collar-bone broken; Sam White, badly bruised about head and shoulders. It was a mixed train composed of seven freight cars and two coaches, the latter filled with passengers returning from the Tipton fair. The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. A rail turned and the wreck followed.

DE BAUN REMANDED.

THE NEW YORK DEFAULTER ARRAIGNED AT SHEERBROOK.

SHEERBROOK, Que., September 3.—Charles I. De Baun, the defaulting cashier of the Park National Bank of New York, was brought before Mr. G. E. Roux, the district magistrate, this morning on the application for his extradition on the charge of forgery. Mr. William White, Q.C., appeared in support of the application, and Mr. J. L. Tarrill, Q.C., defended the prisoner. Mr. White played some papers in support of the application which, besides those of a formal nature required under the treaty, included the information and depositions in support of the charge. It appears from these documents that the prisoner became cashier of the bank in 1881. One of their customers was the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, who had large transactions with them, and sent and received commercial paper for collection. Two accounts were kept between them, one the oblique or regular account, and the other the collection account. By an arrangement there was always a large credit to the Baltimore bank on the oblique or regular account, so that they were allowed to, and did invariably, overdraw on the collections, and the knowledge of this fact enabled the prisoner to use to his advantage the funds of the Baltimore bank. Statements of accounts were sent in regularly every month, from the Baltimore bank and according to the evidence he would draw fictitious drafts on parties at Baltimore, obtain the money for them from one or other of the tellers, and

then, to avoid detection, alter the figures of the monthly statement received from the Baltimore bank to agree with the balances in the books of his own bank. This went on until the defalcation amounted to \$95,000, when, on the alteration of the figures to that amount in one of these monthly statements which, it is claimed, brings him under the provisions of the treaty. The only witness examined to-day was Mr. John Donovan, a clerk of the Park National Bank, who identified the prisoner. Upon the application of Mr. Tarrill the proceedings were then adjourned until Friday next, when the New York collector of the prisoner is expected to be present.

HON. JUDGE BARRY.

His Appointment to the Bench of the Circuit Court Ratified—His Biography.

Mr. Denis Barry has been officially notified of his elevation to the bench of the Circuit Court, and he has been kept very busy all day receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends.

Hon. Denis Barry, B.O.L., judge of this city, takes rank among the most distinguished Irishmen of Canada. Born in the city of Cork, in the year 1838, he early in life emigrated from Ireland to America with his father, James Barry, who still lives at Rockwood, Ont. The Barry family is one of the oldest in the South of Ireland and has furnished many brave and able men to the army and navy, the bench and the bar.

Judge Barry is a descendant of Captain Jack Barry, the father of the American navy. The



HON. JUDGE BARRY.

mother of the subject of this sketch was a daughter of a Captain Kelleher, an officer of the East India Company's service. Judge Barry began his education at the common school and continued his studies at Rockwood academy. Subsequently he went through a classical course at Regiopolis college, Kingston, Ont. A material acquaintance with theology was obtained at the Grand Seminary and at Laval University, and at McGill University, where he graduated as B.C.L., he acquired a firm groundwork of knowledge of law. Judge Barry, like most men who have any of what is vulgarly called the right stuff in them, had his share of volunteering, and showed that he had the proclivities of his nation for *les affaires militaires* by obtaining a certificate at the military school, Montreal, which entitled him to the rank of captain.

His Honor is joint first commissioner for the city of Montreal. He has been president of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal for the term of four years consecutively; he is a past president of the Young Men's Reform Club of Montreal. Judge Barry, at an early stage of his legal career, showed considerable aptitude at his profession, and was quick to rise to the grade of an attorney, and instead of liberating many young lawyers do, as to whether he should take advantage of it or not, at once seized the opportunity offered. Montreal has been the scene of most of his legal experiences, as he has resided here since he adopted the profession, which he has been a credit to, and to one of the top steps of which he has now successfully climbed. As Mr. Barry was particularly renowned as a *vis juris* practitioner, Mr. Barry was a most able advocate "for the defence," and his oratorical abilities have pulled many an unfortunate from out of the folds of the noose. Mr. Barry was interested in several notorious murder cases, among them being the Considine murder case—unique inasmuch as three juries sat on it, the O'Connor murder case, and the Montebello affair, which, it will be remembered, was surrounded by most painful circumstances. The recent Fahey prosecution saw the judge again on the side of the accused. We have particularized several of the many criminal cases in which Judge Barry figured below the bench. The most conclusive proof of this gentleman's merit as a lawyer is that of all the numerous clients he has defended on the grand charge, he has never had one suffer the extreme penalty. Mr. Barry's being raised to the Bench is a proof that *omnia labor vincit*, for the new judge has worked hard at his profession, and not only labored much, but has, as above stated, proved that he merits his advancement. The new judge is popular with both his English and French brethren, and married in 1869, to a French daughter of the late Mr. Michael Morgan, merchant of Sorel, who, together with the family and Mr. Barry, senior, who is still alive, must feel proud indeed of the success of a good husband, a kind father and of an affectionate son.

There is nothing more delightful in social life than a family whose members are loyal one to another; and few things are less pleasant to another than a family whose members have a knack of showing on every occasion, the qualities of the attenuated form said to exist in every man's closet. Would that it always stayed there, under the lock and key of silence and reserve!

Often times, it is true, we find those not of our own kin who fill a brother's or a sister's place in our hearts, yet these from these true friends it is well to reserve a few confidences. "Every man must bear his own burden" and it is not always necessary to advertise just how large that burden is.

I know of families where the members criticize each other's little faults, and peculiar home ways freely, even to accidental callers, who can only feel disgraced at such a lack of friendship shown to those who have the best right to claim it, and the question immediately proposes itself, "How much better shall I fare, when I, too, am absent?"

In bright relief to these are families where honor, truth, and loyalty are not mere words, where brother is defended against all comers, not only because they believe him to be in the right, but because he is their brother, and the rights of family secrets are never divulged, where fault of temper and manner are lovingly forgiven, and hidden from the too obvious gaze of strangers, where Julia is not publicly laughed at because she wears her dress an inch shorter than fashion requires, nor Tom saved over because he talks along when visitors are absent, where each is ready to set aside selfish interest to aid and encourage the rest. Comment on such a family! True to themselves, they will be true to their friends; they can't help it.

The ties of friendship are easily loosed—a word, a look will do it; but the ties of kinship exist always; and when kin are friends, who shall come between them?

There is no home, and no credit is a disjointed family. Confidences given at home ought to be sacred, and are so in all well regulated families. Home ought to be "in place" where a poor mortal ought to throw off reserve, unburden his mind, relieve his feelings, and be sure that his

actions will not be criticized, nor his words repeated to his future confusion and dismay.

Boys and girls, don't tell strangers how particular your father is, or how fussy your mother is. The day may come, when your confidence will come, when your confidence will laugh at you openly. Don't tell your brothers and sisters' faults to all who choose to listen, for "charity begins at home," and "covereth a multitude of sins."

Parents, don't mention Johnnie's and Nellie's faults to any one but themselves. It is best to be silent, and don't forget to present a smiling face to all the world, whose pity is but a poor substitute for unity within.

THE COMBINE POLICY.

BY F. D. D.

Combine! Combine! it seems the rage. I should not wonder if the stage Took up the cue and gave a page To sweeten public policy.

Combine 'tis in government, Sugar's ahead in parliament: If you want proof in public print, See "Kazoo" for the policy.

Combine in coal, in beer, and wood, In sugar whether bad or good: Oh fly! Sir John, indeed you should Not ruin your public policy.

Give good example, don't combine, Your politics are rather fine, Come "Old To-morrow," toe the line, And purify your policy.

Set good example to the State, And though you give it rather late, 'Twill save a fine old reprobate And his great N.P. policy.

Come set your foot down on the lot, 'Tis big enough to smash their pot; And let them have it, as they scold, To save your darling policy!

"The combinees are against the law," Come, come, Sir John, the thing will draw; So pass it quick, or all your jaw Won't save your rotten policy.

Your deputy in Montreal, Can stamp and ramp and loudly bawl, But Troy feeling shows through all, Against a Home Rule policy.

He travels east and travels west, And talks and sings his very best, Supporting what he deems so best, That's "Old To-morrow's" policy.

Election times will come again, And though there's a good deal on his brain, The sack he'll get out in the rain, By "Old To-morrow's" policy.

Combine you men of Montreal, And make that sugar take a fall, And if you try your hands at all, Go for "To-morrow's" policy.

A last request and I am done, Go fire that hundred-tonner gun, And cheer us every mother's son, We'll bust that combine policy.

MANIWAKI, CO. OF OTTAWA.

MR. ELLIOT.—Away up the Gatineau River, one hundred miles north of Ottawa on the line of the proposed Valley railway, is the lovely village of Maniwaki, in which and suburbs are to be found the headquarters of the extensive lumbering concerns of the Gatineau as well as the head mission house of the R. C. Indian missions, as well as a convent school conducted by the Grey Sisters, whose mother house is in the Capital. One of the chief attractions of the late Indian festival was the contest and dramatic performance given by the young ladies and children of the convent under the direction of the good Sisters. The fine hall of the convent was more than crowded, so much so that a number could not gain entrance. The performance and music was varied and entertaining and might well command crowded houses in the city. The following is the programme, which was carried out to the letter:

Song: "Lullaby" by Little McGee, Olivia Joanne, Katie Fitzgerald, Regina Moran.

DRAMA—LE PERMIER ET LE SECOND VOL (In three acts). Characters: Andrew Rossignol, Chief of Thieves. Roger Hamel, Thief. Fred Martineau, Thief. Raymond Joanne, Good Boy's Father. Antoine Lavelle, Friend.

Instrumental duet—Hercules and Little McGee. Song, with calliothones, Little McGee, Little Ones. Comical song—Les Indiens perdus. M. Louise Come.

Instrumental duet—Waves of the Ocean. Declaration—Antoine Lavelle, Astoria Lavelle. Song: "Nobody's Child." Katie Donovan.

Piano solo—Albina Beaudin. Dialogue—Curstione Moral. James P. Donovan, Roger Hamel, K. Jore.

Song (duet)—Antoine Lavelle, Astoria Lavelle. Military song—Antoine Lavelle, Astoria Lavelle. Song (trio)—James P. Donovan, Richard Moore, Antoine Lavelle.

DRAMA—BRIGHT MT. MUSSETTE. Characters: Blanche (Calliothones), M. Louise Come. Musette (Lavalloire), Regina Moran. Claudine (Jardiniere), Little McGee. Marie, Little McGee. Josephine Bertrand. Jaquette, Clara Hamel.

Declaration—Wearing of the Green. DRAMA—TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. Characters: Rowley, John P. Logue. Fido, James P. Donovan. Fido, Antoine Lavelle.

Song: "Anglais en voyage." Lizzie Dore. DRAMA—THE COUNTRY AUNT (In two acts). Characters: Aunt Peabody, Layline Lavelle. Elmore, Lizzie Dore. Little, Lizzie Dore. Myrim, Lizzie Dore. Piano solo—Santa Lucia. W. Kuhn. Petelia Synek.

Song (solo)—M. Louise Come. PRIMA DONNA. Declaration—THE VIRTUES AND GRACES. Characters: Religion, Olivia Joanne. Faith, Little McGee. Charity, Little McGee. Prudence, Little McGee. Moderation, Little McGee. Slapstick, Little McGee. Neatness, Little McGee. Bridget Whalen. Modesty, Mary A. Fitzgerald. Patience, Katie Hargrove.

Piano solo—Maniwaki March. Song: Albina Beaudin, Astoria Beaudin. Song: "Pat's Own Tale Dore." Z. Joanne.

Instrumental—Le Chasse-Neige. C. Kolling. Song: "The Little Synek." Bonser. Closing chorus—Good Night.

The local talent was assisted by the Misses Lily McGee and Aggie Backerville, of the Kildan street convent, Ottawa, and the musical part was strengthened by the artistic execution of difficult music by the Misses Synek. The Rev. Father Piau, O.M.I., Superior of the Oblates here, occupied the seat of honor, ably supported by the other members of the clergy. The rev. Sisters are to be congratulated on the success of the concert.

ENGLISH LANDLORDS IN AMERICA.

[From the New York Sun.]

English landlords in Ireland and occasionally attracts the attention of Congress, but official documents sent to that body suggest that English landlordism in the United States is worth keeping in view. Two English syndicates hold in Texas alone an aggregate of 7,500,000 acres. A third syndicate has 1,800,000 acres of American land. Sir E. Reid, K. C. B., has 2,000,000 acres in Florida, and a Scotch syndicate 500,000 acres in that State. The London firm of Phillips, Marshall & Company has 1,300,000 in the con-

try; another London firm 1,750,000 acres. A German syndicate owns 1,100,000 acres. An English company possesses 700,000 acres in Mississippi; another has 750,000 acres to its credit. A dozen other foreign companies or individuals have acres figuring in the hundred thousands. Sometimes these great trusts appear to work to the injury or inconvenience of neighboring actual settlers; and, at all events, as the country becomes developed, these enormous holdings, the Government should see that no law is broken by the foreigners having charge of them.

CERTAIN MINOR ECONOMIES.

There are so many persons with fixed but limited incomes—so many wives with meagre household allowances, and such legions of daughters whose allotment of spending money is never equal to the demand—that it seems not amiss to point out some trifling economies, especially as these economies, petty as they may seem, help to fill the hand pocket-book, devoted to money saved by retarding luxuries, or by taking ten cents due the duty of twenty.

"A penny saved is a penny earned," is a homely adage, which the old and prudent have for generations past repeated, to the annoyance of the young and prodigal. But it is wonderfully true, and more yet, the penny saved is a sort of "bread and butter" of the German tale—other pennies added, and it is a thing to be multiplied in the sum desired for some charity or some long-hoped-for possession.

Let us begin with pins. A housewife remarked that she was surprised to find that she used a dozen papers of pins in a year; where did they go? she asked. Of course there is no such thing as staying in the use of pins; if a thing is to be pinned, it must be, then and there, and a kind of would seem little enough to offer for one, if not forthcoming when some imperative occasion demands. But there are economical ways of buying pins, even; a box of "bankers' pins," which are kept in any wholesale stationery store, and cost only two cents; or the most lavish user two cents. They are marked "patent solid-headed toilet pins," and are of the best quality of English manufacture. I think the housewife, by the purchase of these pins, can put seventy-five cents in the other pocket-book.

Something may be saved by making purchases of little articles—brushes, needles, boxes of hairpins, black dress-braid, hooks and eyes, and similar things—by the dozen and quantity. It costs more in the beginning, but is infinitely better than the hand-to-mouth fashion. Then a box with a good supply of these necessities, neatly arranged and put away for future use, is very gratifying to the thrifty housekeeper, who is often saved trouble and expense by having all these in stock when needed.

A young lady was complaining just the other day that she could never make her allowance cover her expenses—that she always began the new year in debt; her gloves and her shoes bankrupted her. The sensible girl, who has a limited allowance, supplies herself with a pair of moderately thick-soled walking boots for common wear, and does not put on her fine French kid shoes on every occasion; for as they soon become shabby, and are too expensive to be often replaced by new ones, she would soon have the appearance of never being well dressed. Then there is the eternal fitness of things; and fine kid boots or equally fine gloves are not worn with a common dress, or street dress, nor more than the diamonds one sees so plentifully worn with cheap wash dresses. Good serviceable shoes may be bought for two dollars per pair, and neatly fitting affable gloves for 50 cents; then my young lady, wearing these on ordinary occasions, will have the satisfaction of seeing her gloves and shoes fresh and serviceable when she goes to church, or when the nicety of her toilet demands them. It is just as unsuitable for a young woman to wear her finest thin-soled foot gear every time she steps down town, as it would be for a man to tramp over the Adirondacks in patent leather shoes.

Then, too, when coming home from shopping