her husband. There is only one person here her eyes, though she dashed them impatiently with whom she feels disposed to make friends, away. ind between that person and herself there is harrier; a natural barrier, though not an harrier; a natural pairier, though not an insuperable one. Maggie, my darling, dareay for a while it will make four trial harder to you; but if you tould resolve, as far as in you lies, to be friend to this poor girl. I believe that you little har good, and in the good way will might do her good, and in the end you will fish happier for it. It may not be the pre-ples way in which you anticipated suffering, cheerfully, you made no bargain as to which Pit when you promised to carry your cross

There was a short pause, during which the There was a straight out of the window, girl was garing straight out of the window, and striving to make up her mind.

and arriving of the answered presently, in a I do resolve," she answered presently, in a firm, low voice; "I will put no further a firm, low votes ; a wait put no further restraint upon my impulses, but let my heart open as wide as it naturally will towards her, and try to gain her confidence in re-

turn."
44 It is a noble resolution, Maggie,, said Miss Lloyd, "and it will bring its own reward. In sounding the depths of another suffering heart, you will forget to look so closely upon the wounds of your own."

CHAPTER XXIV.

MAGGIE PLEADS HER COUSIN & CAUSE. Maggie kept her word; and during the next few days, by reason of following freely the dictates of her frank nature, made such progress in her in imacy with her cousin's wife, that Lady Ethel, selfishly unobservant of the feelings or wishes of others, k p: her constantly by her side, and in a conising manner openly expressed to her partonising manner openly expressed to her thing at Cranshaws.

Indeed, Maggie, and the German maid, Louise (who, to Mrs. Bainbridge's great dislike, she would continually send for to attend upon her in the general sitting-room, where they carried on lengthy conversations in German, intelligible to none but themselves), were the only indi-viduals with whom Lady Ethel condescended to exchange more than the commonest civilitics of social life.

But Maggie, notwithstanding the interest she took in everything that concerned her consin, and her desire to please him, found enforced friendship with his wife to be no sinecure, and had it not been for her resoluil n, and the encouragement she received from her Aunt Letty, would often have telt tempted to retreat from her former at inding-

For, in the first place, Colonel Bainbridge, whose eyes were beginning to be opened to the fact that Lady Ethel might conduct herself with greater civility towards the members of his family, was so charmed to find that, n twichstanding her behaviour, one of them, at least, continued cordial with her, that he took to thanking Maggie for her tne girl to listen to.

[And, on the other hand, Lady Ethel so often made remorks derogatory to her husband or his relations in Maggie's hearing, w'I is she felt herself compelled to comment on, that more than once their intimacy had been on the point of being rup-tured; for, notwithstanding the fancy she had taken for her, my heroine's inclinations were subservient to her pride, and it often cost her young friend more pain than any one but herself could calculate, to summon up courage to utter the remonstrance which she felt she had no right to withhold. And yet, though Lady Ethel was often indignant, and more than once seriously offended at her boldness, after a few hours she invariably came back to Maggie's side again, with the petulant declaration that she was the only creature in Cranshaws fit to speak to.

When Sunday came round, the bride refused to go to church with the rest of the oumstance, because the church was three miles distant, and the road to it a very rough one; but whilst discussing the subject with her husbrnd in Maggie's presence, she spoke so rudely and bitterly to him, that Colonel Bainbridge, who had kept his patience won-derfully thitherto, suddenly flushed up to his temples with displeasure, and quitted the room without another word.

As the door closed behind him, Lady Ethel laughed.
"He's in a nice temper, isn't he, to go to

church? I hope his psaim-singing will do him good. I am sure he needs it."

Maggie did not know what to reply. She was standing at the window, in her bonnet and shawl, waiting for the carriage to come round; and she had been shocked to hear the tone in which Lady Ethel spoke to her hus band. Colonel Bainbridge had turned once and appealed to her; and the look of pain in his face had been so great, that the tears had rushed to her eyes at the sight of it, and prevented her from answering. And still, she was feeling the disgrace and shame to him so deeply, that she could hardly trust her voice to say what she thought of the scene which had just

"Well, Maggie! sre you sulking up in that corner? Why don't you speak? Which side will you declare for, Colonel Bainbridge's or mine?

"I never will declare for a wife against her husband, Lady Ethel, and especially so good a husband as my cousin is to you.'

"Dear, dear !" exclaimed the bride, sarcastically, though she changed color and looked uncomfortable at the rebuke, "you quite affect me. Under whom have you been studying the duties of married life so closely?"

But sarcasm was a weapon with which Maggie Henderson had no idea of fencing; it was so completely opposed to every phase of her character; and she answered Lady Etbel's retort by coming suddenly to the spot where she was sitting, and kneeling down beside

Dear Lady Ethel! you will think me very bold to say so, but you know that you have been wrong. Why do you not love him more? What has he done that you should make him so unhappy?'

The wet, innocent brown eyes, with their true expression, were gazing earnestly into hers, and Lady Ethel forgot, or was too much astonished, to be angry. But she turned her own eyes uneasily away.

"I don't mean to make him unhappy. I have a right to say what I think. Colonel Bainbridge and I perfectly understand each other."

"But why claim your right when you see it hurts his feelings; he is so good, so tender, and so gentle with all weaker things"-here the speaker's voice slightly faltered, but quickly recovered itself—"and he loves you so much that I am sure there could never be the shadow of a diagreement between you, if you treated him more kindly.'

"Kindly! what nonsense you are talking, What do you know about such Maggie!

"I can see that he is not happy, Lady Ethel-and neither are you.' It was a desperate thing to say to such a woman; but Maggie felt as though the case

were desperate, and her words had a totally different effect to what she anticipated. Lady Ethei's white teeth closed cruelly list of medicinal agents."

be but little confidence between her and upon her under lip, and the tears rose to

away. ... If it is the case, it is not my fault," she answered presently, in a husky voice. "Oh yes, it is! in a great measure, replied Maggie, emboldened by the mood of her com-panion: "for instance, Lady Ethel, the name by which you call him, it sounds so strange-

to unlike what most wive- do." "I care nothing about most wives," re joined Lady Ethel, growing colder as Maggie entrenched upon the privilege she had gained; "it is his proper name, I believe."

"No, not for you! You, who are the per son he cares for most in all the world. And the would be so pleased if you were to call him the time for work and business had come. It 'Thomas!'" with a coaxing little amile; might have been mistaken for the board meeting of a monetary institution so quietly did those present go about the matter in hand. But there you!" you !'

But this was going a step too far. "Indeed! I shall do no such thing; a nasty common name, only fit for stablemen and ploughboys. I hate the very sound of it! If his parents wanted to hear his name called all over the house, they ought to have given him a decent one ?"

"It was his grandfather's," said Maggie,

indignantly.
"Yes? I didn't know he had had a grandfather," was the bride's reply.
Maggie was silent for a moment, and then the full force of the sarcasm striking her, she colored violently, and rising to her feet, retreated some distance from her companion.
"O Lady Ethel! you are cruel," she said,

in a low voice, "you are worse than cruel—why did you ever marry him?" " Maggie, my dear, the carriage is round and your uncle is waiting," said Miss Lloyd, putting her bead in at the door; and, without another word, the girl joined her friends, leaving Lady Ethel to answer to herself, as best she might, the question she had put to

CHAPTER XXV.

SISTER MARGARET.

her.

The drive to church that morning was not an exhilarating one, for Maggie was unusually silent, and Colonel Bairbridge, who rode on horselisck by the side of the carriage, scarcely opened his lips.

Neither of them could shake off the depression occasioned by Lady Ethel's words, and yet each was loyally afraid to confess it to the other by so much as a look.

The church at Mindon was one of those unpretending structures which are to be found plentifully scattered over the land of Scotland, where, although the liturgy of the Church of England is ostensibly performed, it has be come so imbued by the example of Presbyterianism on one side, and Dissent on the other, as to be little superior to the services of those communions. Everything about it, in fact, had gone to sleep. The building itself, fast-locked from Sunday to Sunday, was so damp and cold when it was opened, that none but the strong and hearty ventured to worship in it; the village choir was ignorant, unruly, kindness, and imparting little confidences to and constantly disorganized; and, worse her concerning his bride and his devotion to than all, the incumbent was an old man, of the than all, the incumbent was an old man, of the her, which were naturally very painful for old school, who took no interest in trying to improve the reigning state of things, but thought that what had satisfied their forcthought that what had satisfied their forc- Patrick's meeting and refusing to join in calling fathers should satisfy them, and that the less | the meeting held last night. He proved himself the meeting held last night. alterations that were made or primitive customs ravived in the service of the church the better. And yet he was a man of lively temperament, who had a keen curiosity for learning all that went on in the world, and rubbed his hands with satisfaction whenever his newspaper informed him of some new discovery in science, some idea brought to perfection, or patent put within the reach of all; and chuckling to his wife, would say, "thet was the way to do it; that was the way to get on;" and the world was a very different world from what it had been when he was young ; yet when his eye lit on reports of Ritual Commissioners, or accounts of the actions brought in various quarters by those in-dustrious fleas, the members of the Church Associations, he altered his tune altogether. Improvements in steamships, electric telefamily. This was not so remarkable a cir- graphy, or underground railways, were all right—they were for the use and convenience of man, and to further the commerce and comfort of this precious world in which we live; but to toil and spend money, and endure persecution for the sake of making the love of worshipping God come more home to the senses, and take deeper root in the hearts of sinners, was quite another thing in the eyes of the incombent of Mindon, and directed his thoughts perhaps too rudely to the damp little church from which he derived his income, the rough choir who sung all out of tune, and the old sermons, now yellow with age, which, year after year, he monotonously

> ence in its behavior. Foolish fellows! foolish fellows!" he would exclaim, meaning of course, not the Church Association party; "why cannot they be content to leave matters as they have always been? We'l, my dear ! for my part, I cannot feel sufficiently thankful that I am out of all that kind of thing !"

poured into the ears of his sleepy congrega

tion without making the least palpable differ-

(To be continued.)

"HAIL! HORRORS, HAIL!" is an expression of Milton regarding the "infernal world." It is not too much to say that those who suffer from catarrh would thus express themselves about that disease. Torture and despair mark their daily existence. However, every case can be cured by doubtful. What then must they tell him of the Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors have for years made a standing offer in all the newspapers of \$500 for an incurable case. It speedily subdues all bad smells, is thoroughly cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing in its effects.

A North Carolina guines hen had a nest in a hedge row. A crow discovered it, and after trying in vain to break an egg with its beak, clutched one in its claws, and, flying up forty or fifty feet in the air, let it fall, and thus accomplished its purpose.

Holloway's Pills.—Though good health is preferable to high honor, how regardless people often are of the former—how covetous of the latter! Many sufier their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasure or pursuits. To the yonog especially it is important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sap the springs of life,

An elaborate table, just compiled for Lloyd's Register, shows that last year there were built in the nations of the world 692 vessels of over 100 tons each, and 382 of these ships were built in the United Kingdom and sixty-eight in the colonies.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Valuable Medicine.

Dr. W. H. PARMELEE, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply savisfied that it is a valuable addition to our

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Oftawa, June 19,-Irishmen at the Capital Ortawa, dune 19.—Irishmen at the Capital may well feel proud of the response made last night to the call for a meeting of the friends of Home Rule. Over \$500 were subscribed on the spot to the I ish parliamentary fund. The meeting was not so Crys in numbers as it was representative in character, so that it may be fauly presumed that the amount mentioned will be quadrupled in a few days. Senstor R.W. Scott occupied the chair. There were no attenute at be quadrupled in a few days. Senator R.W. Scott occupied the chair. There were no attempts at speech-making. It was felt by all present that the time for oratorical appeals had passed; that present go about the matter in hand. But there was an earmstress, a determination, a buoyant confidence in every face, which showed what all felt—that success was at last within their grasp, that all now needed was a long pull, a strong ull, a pull all together, and Home Rule or Ireland would be an accomplished fact in a few months. Committees were appointed to canvass the city and surrounding parishes and report at a future day. It was also

parishes and report at a future day. It was also decided to forward the subscriptions to the old country, £100 at a time, as it is subscribed. It was gratifying to see that, on the grand question of Home Rule, there was no difference of sentiment, Liberals and Conservatives vicing with each other in forwarding the good work. In spite of the unworthy conduct of the government, the Home Rule Conservatives who support it are constrained to fall into line, and, by sub-scribing to the Nationalist Election Fund, take ground in opposition to their leaders.

MR. P. RASKERVILLE

has a letter in the Citizen to-day in which he claims that the report of what he said at a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was "misrepreseated by some members of the society as no reporters were pre-ent." He and the members of the society can settle that point between them, but it is somewhat curious that he should have not required the journals which published what he calls misrepresentation to give a true version of what occurred. Mr. Baskerville also challenges your O.tawa correspondent to "throw off the mark, give his name and meet me (Mr. B.) face to face before a public meetme (Arr. B.) race respondent is sorry he cannot oblige Mr. Ba kerville on this occasion whatever he may do on some
other. It is no part of a journalist's business to enter the ring with every one who feels himself averieved at being treated according to his public acts, and criticized, as public men must submit to be criticized. Your lie men must submit to be criticized. Your correspondent has not hesitated in the past to substantiate by voice what he had uttered by by pen, nor will he fear to do so again

WHEN HE CONSIDERS IT PROPER. He promised, when Mr. Baskerville spoke of holding a public meeting to explain his (Mr. B's) conduct, that it would be faithfully reported in The Post. Nothing could be fairer than that. But Mr. Bakerville says if your correspondent does not meet him on the platform "all that can be done is to brand him a coward, hypocrite and traitor of the worst kind." Mr. Baskerville may use all the foul language he knows how to use. Pethaps he likes the "brand" so well that he would like to see others wearing it. He showed was a coward by running away from the St. a hypocrite by doing one thing at the St. Patrick's Society meeting and accusing the mem-bers of the Society of misrepresenting him in the press while asserting that he did another thing in his published letter. He also proved himself a traitor by uphelding the cause of the traitors who opposed Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution in Parliament. But let Mr. Baskerville possess his soul in parliament, he was the cause of the straitors who opposed Mr. tience. A time is fast approaching when he and the men with whom he has allied himself shall be arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

will be in order, he shall not have cause to complain of not being met, however much he may have to regret it. Another point in Mr. Bas-kerville's letter requires attention. He complains of having been misrepresented, yet, with the printed words before him, he maliciously misrepresents a rassage in one of my letters. He accuses me of saying that "those who wished to see the Continue honored thanks and the Continue honored thanks are the continue to the see Mr. Costigan honored should get the death of dogs." There is a lie, a lie so barefaced, so easily refuted, that it admits of neather excuse nor palliation. The passage occurs in the letter of June 14th, and is as follows:—"The Irish "traiters who voted with him (Mr. Costigan), 'ed to secure positions or put money in their 'pockets. This has been proved in the 'case of each one of the traitors, and can 'be reproved whenever necessary. Can men 'thus guilty complain of being harshly treated? 'Rather should they not thank heaven for this public off or each of the Rather Lighten than "their security for thank neaven for their being let off so easily? Better Irishmen than "they have died a dog's death for crimes less "hemous than theirs." There is the entire passage which Mr. Baskerville has vindictively

DISTORTED AND PERVERTED.

After this specimen of his methods what can be expected from him! Mr. Baskerville whines that he wants "common fair play," and asks his fellow-citizens, his fellow-countrymen, and particularly his co-religionists to judge be-tween him and his accusers. And while he thus pleads ad miseracordium he lies in the face of truth with the fatal facility of an old offender. Any lawyer will tell Mr. Baskerville that the value of human testimony testimony of a man who is a liar by his own choice and without foundation or excuso for his lying? Perhaps the lawyer would say that such a man must be an idiot, lacking capacity for plausible falsehood. But I am not a law-yer, so Mr. Baskerville must look to his legal adviser for an answer. To his legal adviser for an answer. To regulate by wholesome criticism the conduct of public men is the duty of the journalist. He is not compelled to descend from his chair to the platform to bandy words with every demagegue or political accident that the duties of his calling require him to expose and to castigate. Mr. Baskerville may

HIRE A HALL

and a brass band if he likes. He may also hire an audience, chairman clacquers, bullies, and a reporter to put his linguistic atrocities into prereporter to put his linguistic atrocities into presentable shape. He has only to apply to his friends, the Tory organizers, and a meeting can be gotten up to order with promptness and despatch. They have often done that fort of thing before, and can doubtless do so again. They also know how to drop the curtain and put out the lights should an opponent attempt. to get a hearing. By all means call the meeting. Ottawa is dull just now, and there are lots of people in the city who would like to see Mr. Baskerville "rise to the occasion in the cause of

peace, harmony and equanamity."

I owe an polocy for taking up so much space on so small a subject. But it was necessary to put our local member in his place. As for his abusive epithets, I think with Cowper-

"A moral, sensible, and well bred man Will nut affront me, and no other can." RIGMAROLE BY ROTE.

In sending his contribution of \$10 to the Home Rule meeting last night Mr. Mackintosh took the opportunity of inflicting on the audience a the opportunity of inflicting on the audience a letter containing a long chapter from modern Irish history. It was a studied document that could hardly be accepted as advocating Home Rule, as the Irish people understand it. unless interpreted with his contribution to the Nationalist election fund It is proverbially discourteous to look a gift horse in the mouth but it is no use decking out horse in the mouth but it is no used decking out natural heir or successor to Sir John A. Ontario considers herself a ten dollar nag in threadbare finery. The Macdonald in the leadership. It also seems meeting did not need to be reminded of the to indicate that the Premier is not and considers secession with something like com-

incidents of Irish history for the last 18 years, nor of the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell by Mr. Gladstone. However, if Mr. Mackintosh has Rule since he voted against it in Parliament I, for one, am not inctined to find fault. It is admitted that he possesses some of astonishing how fast such as he are becoming tonverted. After a while everyboly will be a Home Ruler. It has been hard work to convince them but it is gratifying to know they have been convinced at last. If they have been brought to this desirable frame of mind through been converted to Mr. Blake's view of Home Rule since he voted against it in Parliament I, for one, am not inclined to find fault. It is Home Ruler. It has been hard work to con-vince them but it is gratifying to know they have been convinced at last. If they have been brought to this desirable frame of mind through kindly regard for the Irish vote, I can only tell them that their conversion comes too late and that there is--

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowfiskes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will;
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force, nor doors, nor locks,
Can shield you; "its the ballot box."

OTTAWA, June 21.—The result of the election in Nova Sco is has had the most astonishing effect on the political life of the country. Like the earthquake that, in Central America the other day, suck a city while the inhabitants were going about the r usual avocations in accustomed fancied security, the crash in Nova Scotia shows how flimsy are the foundations on which Toryism has raised upon him by the late rebellion, and the chauge the huge, unwieldy, but now tottering fabric of confederation. The expedient of am bitions, unscrupulous politicians, was established by misrepresentation, force, f and, bribery and, like all unions consummated by unboly means, it has turned out miserably.

UTTER COLLAPSE

can only be averted by a complete reversal of the base Tory idea of confederation and the no less complete abandonment of Tory methods of government. It may be that Nova Scotia has boldly spoken the secret thought of other members of the union. But like the man who married a widow with the hope that she might die, they find, as he found, that he had but imitated the fool overestimated. We may be on the eve of a as he found, that he had but imitated the fool overestimated. We may be on the eve of a who hanged himself with the hope that some one would cut him down. The man who married the widow died; the man who hanged himself was cut down, but he was dead. When the confederation idea was advanced there was a confederation idea was advanced there was a natural movement going on for enlarged political life in all the provinces. What they really wanted was enlarged trade. Their dealings with foreign countries was not commensurated. We may be on the eve of a general election. At any rate, we are within a year of dissolution, and much depends on the eve of a general election. At any rate, we are within a year of dissolution, and much depends on the eve of a general election. At any rate, we are within a year of dissolution, and much depends on the eve of a general election. At any rate, we are within a year of dissolution, and much depends on the general election. At any rate, we are within a year of dissolution, and much depends on the year of dissolution. The following the year of dissolution when year of dissolution are when the year of dissolution are year. with their capacity nor with their resources. British connection, valuable in many ways, did not give them all they needed, but they had a developing commerce, a low tariff and cheap government. Confederation promised business expansion without increased burdens. Such conditions could have been achieved had there been men at the head of affairs less ambitious of

HONORS AND WRALTH.

But they were carried away with the magnifi-cent idea of uniting all British North America in one Dominion. This vast scheme opened up illimitable possibilities of wealth and greatness, Tory leaders have made the most of then. If their greatness has not risen beyond the lowest titles in the gift of the Queen, it has not been for lack of subserviency to English ministers. That they are wealthy is a consolation. darkened by the reflection that its acquisition will not bear investigation. To Canadians struggling to make a living and pay taxes, facts like these are not particularly grateful. But what have we really got? In a business age Government affairs must be regulated by age Government affairs must be regulated by business standards. Let us see. A disjointed string of isolated provinces, each of which was confessedly too poor and too weak to stand alone, have been welded together by a paper compact without elasticity. On the little provincial Ossas has been piled the Pilion of the Dominion. Expenses of the Government have been increased over twenty fold, while population has not even doubled! To support this vast hurden taxation in every possible way had to be imposed, till it has resulted in commercial isolation, a debauched electorate, a corrupt parliament, and

COVERNMENT BY BRIDERY.

shall be arraigned at the bar of public opinion. I utterly refuse to permit this question to be narrowed down to

A PERSONAL WRANGLE

between him and me. When the time comes that, in the natural progress of events, discussion on the platform between him and those who take exception to his conduct as a public man attempt of the rank and file to imitate the exception to have cause to compared to the property of their leaders. As in the rush of a smalle of their leaders. It would be magness to suppose such a state ample of their leaders. As in the rush of a panic-striken crowd in a burning theatre or a stampede for self-preservation brings inevitable disaster upon all, so has the fory mob of grab-bers brought annihilation upon themselves and the ministry. The question raised by the se-cession movement in Nova Scotia is not—How ceasing movement in Nova Scotia is not—How isee Mr. Coatigan honored should get the death of dogs." There is a lie, a lie so barefaced, so easily refuted, that it admits of neather excuse core palliation. The passage occurs in the letter of June 14th, and is as follows:—"Tho Irish traitors who coted with him (Mr. Costigan), because all of them were applicants to the Government for favors by which they intended the Powers of Europe and the United States we are tolerably secure, but, once with the converte problems. the dogs of war are let loose, nothing can save us. I know for a fact that

SUCCESSIVE WARNINGS

have come from Downing street that the Dominion must be prepared to assume its own defence in case of war. These warnings have been pigeon-holed with screnity befitting the millenium, as if the dream of the past were realized

There is not a gun in Canada that, for defence, is worth the powder required to fire it off. Without the active friendship of the United States, Confederation could not last a week in the event of a great war. This is a terrible, but indubitable, fact. Herein lies the vital significance to Canada of the Home Rule for Ireland movement. To secure the friendship in the following the following the following the following the first state of the following the first state of the following the following the following the following are the first state of the following the following the following are the first state of the first state of the following the following the following are the first state of of the United States we must first secure the friendship of the Irish. Canadian loyalty to Britain is noting but Tory obstinacy made purblind by long immunity from danger. Let any man, divesting himself of prejudice, look the situation square in the face, and he cannot avoid the conclusion that Canada must either become a military nation after the plan of Germany, or the hish people must be satisfied, and an alliance secured with the United States. The first alternative is impracticable, impossible, in spite of the Cartier Milicia Act. The record is the great question now occupying the whole sphere of British politics. Should the guardian augels who, as the patriotic songster assures us, sang the stram

" RULE BRITANNIA,"

guide the English masses aright and Gladstone wins the day, our best hopes for peace, and prosperity will be assured. Should it be other-wise, which God forbid, let those of us who are not prepared to emigrate prepare for conquest. Conquest like the dinner to which Hamlet sent Polonius -

"Not where he cats, but where he is caten." If it be not already so with us, and the "certain convocation of politic worms," already bid-

den to the feast,

THE DEERAT OF TORYISM in England must be followed by the destruction of Toryism in Carada. The shadow must disappear when the substance vanishes. Tory hatred of Irish freedom, Tory repug-nance to American friendship, have brought the British Empire to the brink of ruin. Therefore in the suppression of Toryism lies the salvation of the empire. As it is put down at home, so must it perish here. With the victory of Gladstone and Home Rule we will "join the jubilee" of freemen through-out the world. The abolition of Macdonaldism must follow. Then we will see

"The clouds that lower above our house, In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

OTTAWA, June 23 .- The cry which has gone up from the Tory party for the recall of Sir Charles Tupper shows that he is regarded as the

needed to save the party from destruc-tion. There are many, however, who do not regard the valuable doctor as competent to act towards men whose character and record give reasonable have of reform in the management of public affairs. Sir Charles Tupper is not one of these. His warmest admirer dare not claim for him even so good a certificate in and it is stated that he will shortly change places with Sir Adolphe Caron. Sir Charles in the role of the Minister of dilitia would be curious, but as it is possible that that branch of the public service is likely to have the expenditure of considerable money in the near future, he will doubtless find opportunities for the display of his peculiar talents in the new aphere. Caron complains that but who is perhaps the one man who could be least spared by Sir John.

considered to be in himself all that is

THE YOUNG LIBERALS CONVENTION. needed at home. Abroad we require commer-cial recognition. These two great principles cial recognition. These two great principles involve all that the people will look for in the declarations of the Liberal party. Doubtless we may expect to find at the convention enthusiasts, each ready to ride his own peculiar hobby anuck in the assembly, but they will have to be taken in hand. But there must be no limits placed upon differentially. It is related in the placed upon discussion. It is right, in discussing the future of the country, that all sides of opinion should be heard, but decisions for immediate action should be based on what is really within the region of practical politics. For instance, it would be absurd as well as impolitic to demand Canadian independence, while it would be wise and proper to insist on the right of Canada to make mercial, extradition, naturalization and copy-right treaties. These are measures of national independence which Canada cannot dispense with much longer. In fact

COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE! GOVERNMENT REFORM!

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS! should be the cry of the Liberals when they go to the country. Depending on these we have questions of less importance, but the settlement of which is of urgent necessity in order to secure the harmonius working of the federal system. The principal of these are :-

Manhood suffrage.
Abolition of canvassing at elections. Purification of Parliament, Reform or abolition of the Senate. Readjustment of the tariff. Civil Service Reform.

Better arrangement of constituencies, with a

view to representation of minorities.
All these are questions which demand immediate attention. They traverse the whole field of Canadian politics. As it would be useless to look to the party now in power for a solution of these questions in a manner agreeable to the wants and wishes of the people, we must turn to the Liberals, and we have a right to demand from them a clear enunciation of principles, and a practical statement of how they propose to bring about the needed re-

forms.
At the present moment the feeling in the untry is with the Liberals. It is admitted or all hands that the change is not only necessary, but inevitable. Injudicious or extravagant proposals at the coming convention may, however, check the rising tide of popular sentiment and render the coming victory less sweep ing than it should be, in order to give that full measure of strength required to carry the contemplated reforms to the full extent. The Young Liberals should remember that they must not only look for a popular verdict for the cause they represent, but also a crushing condemnation of the policy of their opponents.

A WARM DISCUSSION took place last night at a meeting of the Irish Protestant Bensyolent Society. It seems that the anti-Home Rulers of the society managed to smuggle through a resolution condemnatory of Gladstone's bill and in support of the ultra-Ulster idea. When the members who are Home Rulers, all of whom I may say are Liberals in politics, heard of this they protested against an action which was contrary to the principles "And the war dram throbs no longer, and the battle than the parliament of nations, federation of the world."

"And the war dram throbs no longer, and the battle excluded from its functions. The discussion waxed pretty hot, but did not result in much, save that a large section of the society repudiated the resolution. The composition of this society enters largely into the Protestant Electoral association, of which you may have heard, and which has for its

This they insist is more than the Catholics are entitled to, and therefore they have entered upon a league to bring about a change. Their fundamental principle is not to vote for a Catholic candidate for parliamentary or civic honors,

but to work for Protestant ascendancy. When one reflects on the argument used by these people when Catholics complain that they have not the representation that their numbers and wealth entitle them to, it is diffi-cult to repress a smile. They said, let Catholics educate themselves and show by their conduct, capacity and enterprise that they are fit to fill representative positions, and they will be elected to fill them. This is a free country where all men are equal, and each has the same opportunities to rise to distinction. Creed or nationality are no bar to advancement, and if Catholics have not their share of representative positions it is because they have not the mon fit to take them. It may not please and may probably astonish our friends of the Protestant Electoral Association to have this argument applied to themselves. rate they must confess that when Catholics have obtained three out of the four chief representative places at the capital of the Dominion, the fact speaks volumes for their conduct, capacity

and enterprise.
OTTAWA, June 24.—There is no use attempting to pump up enthusiasm for the union. I have sought out and conversed with many thoughtful men, and they all agree in the main idea that confederation is doomed to failure. It is a political paradox, an economical anachronism. From a business point of view its success depends upon free trade with the other half of the the continent, and, were that obtained, politi-sion cal union is only a question of time. Thus the very elements necessary for our preservation, are those which must work our destruction. But the preservation we shall obtain will be that of peace and material prosperity; the Costruction will be that of a false political system. So that the crisis towards which we are advancing is after all a natural movement for the removal of a retarding sore on the body politic. If we take each province in turn we will find that in no instance has confederation been a benefit to any one of them. Ontario considers herself

placency, under the belief that she would suffer neither in mind, heart or pocket were all the provinces to secrete. Certainly she would not raise a finger to coerce any one of them to re-main. This indifference to confederation amounts in some quarters to dislike, a feeling that has been increased to a dangerous extent by the extravagance, corruption and despotism of the Tory power at Ottawa. A change of government by which fair play would be a lowed the provinces and the fearful strain of federal taxation and centralization relaxed, would have a good effect and lessen existing dissatisfaction. Under Liberal suspices a fiscal reform could be brought about, for there can be no doubt that England would not regist a serious this respect as Sir John. However, it appears | demand from the Government of this country to that he is the best card the Tories have to play. | regulate its own foreign commerce by treaty, and regulate its own foreign commerce by treaty, and if necessary form a commercial union with the United States. The atability of the Empire and the prosperity of the Dominion would be secured by such a policy, a policy which it would be folly to expect the Tories of either England or Canada to adopt. The leaders of the Liberal party ought to speak out boddly on this point. There should be no hesitancy or half-heartedness. If they know what they are about and the true direction in which political successions. the true direction in which political success lies, the line is straight before them. Let them go would be a benefit. Besides it is the turn of a French Canadian to have a taste of life in London, and who is so fitted to shine in court circles as the honorable and gallant Canadian Minister of War? Another Cabinet change mentioned is the transfer of Mr. Bowell to the Ministry of Railways and Cacals. This would incorporate the long rected reciprocal forms of the property of the line of seem to point to the long mooted retirement of material advantage, or, to put it plainly, it must Mr. Pope, whose health is really very precarious, assure the people that it will put money in their pockets by facilitating trade and developing in-dustry. This is what was romised by the National Policy. The failure thereof should teach the Liberals to look further for the means for securing these objects. A National Policy should be such in fact as well as name. A country that is not a nation cannot have a National Policy. Were Canada a nation she would soon have a National Policy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS,

lately concluded, have raised some questions that will have to be solved some way if these biennial tests of fitness of young men and women for the public service are to continue. There are now some fifteen huadred persons who have passed and received certificates of litness for employment in the civil services. This number is vastly out of proportion to the number that it is possible to absorb. Even supposing all vacancies were supplied from passed candidates, not more than two hundred could be taken in per year, while more than three times that number pass annually. Every one of these thinks he is entitled to engagement, and the consequence is the creation of a large class of dissatisfied persons who have been driven from other pursuits by the tempting hope of Government employment, which means provision for life in easy, aristocratic situations. Toobviate this difficulty it is proposed to hold only one instead of two examinations in a year. This, it is thought, would reduce the number of candidates, while the fact that so few comparatively obtain the object of their studies will prevent many whose necessities are immediate from wasting time in a doubtful pursuit. The real trouble with the Civil Service is that it has never been placed on a sound, business footing. In spite of the Statute nepotism reigns supreme. Appointments for political reasons were the rule instead of being the exception. Each succeeding minister foists his relatives into the service and promotes them regardless of efficiency. At the same time there is a regular accretion of officials from England. Every Governor General leaves behind him a score or so of dependen a responsibility for whose future he manages to transfer from his own and his friends' cars to that of the Dominion. Besides these influences the deputy ministers and the heads of many branches are surrounded by little family compacts which resist all efforts of outsiders to obtain a foothold within circles which they insolently regard as their own preserves. Nothing short of a clean sweep, a la General Jackson, can reform the Civil Service of Canada. The superannuation list has also been made into a gigantic abuse. There are many men in the prime of life enjoying pensions while filling other lucrative offices. Merit, conscientious discharge of duty, has no chance in the race for promotion with favoritism. The natural consequence is perfunctory, slovenly work with intrigue, jealousy, heart-burning, clerks putting obstac'es in each other's way, and in the way of public business, all resulting in a general game of cross purposes, vexation and confusion.

ARCHDIOCESK OF OTTAWA.

Great enthusiasm was evoked by the announcement made by the Very Rev. Father Prevest at the College of Ottawa last evening, that the Episcopal See of Ottawa had been created into an Archdiocese by His Holiness the Pope, and that Bishop Duhamel had been created first Archbishop thereof. The Citizen, referring to this important event this morning, says, editorially:——— His Grace received the news of his elevation by cable dur-ing the afternoon of yesterday, and to those to whom it became known it was an unmixed source of delight and pleasure. We feel, therefore, that we are but echoing the general sentiment when we heartily congratulate His Grace on his elevation, and the citizens of the capital on this recognition of its importance. Nor need our congratulations be confined to the city and newly erected Ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa—as it will in future be known—but the entire Dominion is also to be congratulated; coming as it does so fast upon the elevation of the Archbishop of Quebec to the Sacred College of Cardinals and the erection of the See of Montreal into an Archdiocese, it is one more evidence of the important position which this Canada of ours is fast assuming amid the nations of the world. The territorial divisions of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa, or the points at which new dioceses will be erected. have not yet been made public, nor, of course, who the suffragan Bishops are likely to be; but rumor has it that Hull and Glengarry are among the likely places."

By the use of Buckingham's Dye, the whiskers may be easily made a permanent, natural brown, or black, as desired.

There is a Digger Indian camp in Big Meadows, Cal., and one day last week the tucks bought a lot of whisky and all got gloriously drunk. A quarrel arose between Boney and Johnny Young over Little Bob's attractive squaw, and in the free fight that followed Boney was stabbed through the heart by Johnny, who in turn was shot dead. The squaw was frightfully cut and three other Indians were mortally wounded.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for them.

A conspicuous sign in Ocean Grove reads : "Carriages Two Hir at all hours.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Harry Ricardo, of Meaford, Ont., testifies that he suffered from rheumatic gout and chronic trouble of the atomach and liver, which Burdock Blood Bitters effectually cured, after all other tried remedies had failed.

The 233 cities and towns in the United States that have horse street railways use 16,843 cars, 84,577 horses and have 3,340 miles of track.

QUININE AND CHILL.

Quinine is the popular remedy for chill fever but it does not oure. Esquire Pelton, of Grass Lake, Michigan, took in all 600 grains of quin'ne for chronic chills and malarial fever. After that and various other remedies had failed, five bottles of Burdock Blood cured him.