FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL marriages and births 25 cents.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1884.

The more one considers the situation ment of the dominion, and that neither can reach her highest development without the

She is our natural complement because she is the most easterly British community in America, and our natural outpost towards Europe, and because her populathey are already known to be. They supply the elements of real and intimate union.

The maritime habits of her population and their relatively large commerce, point Canada would be equally valuable to her They are the characteristics of a trading people-one likely to obtain their full share of the ocean traffic of the dominion. She has already a marine equal to one vessel of fifty tons for every 100 personssay one to every thirty grown men, mostly occupied in fishing, but training a large

number of the best sailors. destiny. Indeed, the idea of making one of these the point of departure of the transatlantic passenger traffic of America is not new. The railway company generally known as the "Snort Line company"-its full title is as long as its route-propose to connect the Nova Scotian railways with Newfoundland by a ferry, and to build a across the island to an eastern port. The sea passage from such a point would not be longer than five days, and it is hoped that it would attract all "bad sailors." Clearly, too, this enterprise would afford still another outlet to our trans-continental rail way system, and offer new opportunities to

Newfoundland shipowners. This project is delayed for the present, Island government, connecting St. John's with the farming lands of the interior and the mining districts. The immediate result of this enterprise should be increased settlement and the development of the coal and copper industries. The excellent natural pastures of the interior combined with the mild and moist climate should make Newfoundland one of the best grazing countries of America, while her nearness to Europe would facilitate the export

The future possibilities involved in the possession of millions of acres of farming and grazing lands, and large fields of coal and copper, besides forests of white pine and other timber, are great. When we add the advantages of situation and climate, there is no reason but one why Newfoundland should not be in a sense the Britain of America.

That reason is her isolation-includin under this head all the disadvantages that spring from it. It will require the enlarged ambition and enterprise-the widspring from union with Canada, to bring her people abreast of the times. It will require the exercise of that energy that has nearly spanned the continent with a Canadian railway to develop her resources. It will need a share of that volum of emigration that is attracted only by large and well-known countries to people he lands with rapidity. While she remains politically and commercially isolated from such a rate as her local capital and enter prise and her limited population are capable of achieving. Her statesmen should realize this and hold themselves ready to consider proposals for such an union as would give her a new start in national progress. And the statesmen of Canada should

make such proposals. If we are to be an independent nation, that nation should include all that is now British North American. If the idea of imperial federation prevails we should begin by proving the possibility of federation with our next neighbor. Have our present rulers sufficient enterprise and ability to undertake and complete this truly national task? I they have they should lose no time in making the fact manifest.

The Scott Act According to Hovies.

N. W. Hoyles, a well known legal ger tleman of this city, is vice president of the church of England temperance society, and a well known advocate of "the cause, The association of which this gentleman is an office bearer is a tolerant and compre hensive organization, which finds standing room for both moderate drinkers and total abstainers, and which is well designed to do good among those whose appetites are dangerous to themselves. Mr. Hoyles belongs to the total abstinence section, and is a prehibitionist upon principle. As such he declares himself, in a published statement, to be in favor of the Scott lectures? Or, to put the suggestion on a act as a means to an end. But the question of the Scott lectures? tion of compensation gives him pause. Unlike many of his less considerate brethren, who contemplate the depreciation of | lecturers? other people's property with light hearts,

Mr. Hoyles finds the question of compen tion a most difficult one, and cannot find

it in his conscience to ignore it. Trained in a more severe school of logic han the ordinary temperance lecturer vinced of one thing, however, that there

cannot reconcile it with my sense tire that he (or they) should have ation given." Although a lawyer and a prohibitionist, Mr. Hoyles is not without espect for the golden rule. "Apply it to my own business, for instance," says he Some people say that lawyers are a nuisance, and if they could have their way our business would be abolished. I don't think that it would be fair for the public to take such a step against my wish and without indemnifying me."

The point is well taken. There are lawyers and lawyers, and there a good many lawyers who are human wolves, promoter of litigation, grinders of the faces of the poor and the unfortunate, whose suppression would be an undisguised blessing. The elaborations, the uncertainties, evils which have wrought much woe in this country. Many families suicide by the law and the lawyers. But, as Mr. Hoyles says, it would be very une

just to throw all lawyers upon the cold

charities of a selfish world because of the

wrongs that have been worked by members

of a profession that ought to be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. We cannot pretend to understand Mr the brewer and the distiller, and at the same time declares for a law which does not provide for compensation to the tavern keeper. Mayhap we shall be favored with some explanation of this apparent self-contradiction in course of time

We have received the first and second parts of the First Reader soon to be issued education. It is barely possible and it would be scarcely just to judge of the whole

The general plan adopted in Part I. by the compilers is this: The first five lessons are adapted to the eye; the sixth is a review: with number seven commence lesson adapted to the ear : lessons viii., ix., x. and following introduce new words and fresh consonants; by the time number xvi. is reached the pupil has mastered all letters but q , x, y, z xvii. to xxv. deal with final consonants number xxiv. introducing x, and xxvi. and xxvii, the doubles; lesson xxxiii, completes the alphabet. Only monosyllabic words

although the hypercritical may take exception to a few as not being thoroughly Canadian in character.

One feature strikes us as excellently done, viz., the idiomatic character of the style adopted. A few quotations will show what we mean:

Show what we mean:

You must not think that these boys are all bent on fun and play. They are good boys, and by dint of hard work at school, they have got to be head of their class.

But these boys and girls were in the mood for reform, and the proof is seen in what followed. They first went to all the people in the section, and told them what a dirty state the poor old school house was in. The dirty school-room was food for mirth all the section over.

Another noticeable feature throughou bears. This is very evident in the selection of poetical pieces, indeed it almost seems as if the best authors were sacrificed in order to introduce this trait We think easy pieces from Cowper or for Phœbe Cary, Mary Mapes Dodge, ening of the political horizon—that would "Posies for Children," Mrs. Goodwin, and such like, although certainly the insertion of Mary Duncan's beautiful hym, "Jesus, Tender Shepherd, hear Me," covers multitude of sins. The Future of the Telephone.

The Montreal Shareholder and Bobcav

geon Independent endorse The World's suggestion that the general governmen take over the telephone service as a part her natural ally she can only advance at of the postal department. As long as there are rival companies there will be unnecessary and costly competition; with a monopoly company there will be poor service at a high figure. In only one possible way can a complete telephone service be secured, and that is by making it ; branch of the postoffice. It would be profitable from the very start; and a fair share of the profits might be employed in building lines over every road in the country. The telephone to be of the greatest use must be under one management; with rival companies doing business in the same country, and still worse with rival companies doing business in the same town only confusion will follow.

The telephone is the greatest invention of the century; every day sees its usefulness extended, and in a few years it will os the one thing for which our civilization would almost sacrifice anything else. The postmaster-general who nationalizes the telephone service shall do the greatest service to the country since cheap postage

convocation hall has suggested to us the question: Why should University college, if she is willing to throw open her hall for at least, upon her own staff for such preferable basis, why should not a popular the professorial staff shall themselves be University college itself is a talisman

Fisher's organ recitals, the Greek play, the public debates, the lecture on Antigone, conversazione concerts, and the recently closed course have shown how the public appreciate such things, Such names as those of President Wilson, Profs. Young, Chapman, Hutton, etc., would be

a wonderfully attractive additional inducetic equations on us; Dr. Wilson could find subjects outside of abstruse ethnical affinities by which to delight his hearers; Mr. Hutton need not discuss the Greek particle "AN; and Professor Chapman could omit any remarks on the distribution in space and time of trilobites and ganoids; while Professor Ramsay Wright might perhaps be persuaded to leave the study of worms or piscine cranial osteological devolopment

We are aware that some such course of ectures as we propose has already been attempted (at the school of practical science), and that, if we recollect aright, it was not attended by any particular success. But the course we suggest would of a very different character, The lectures delivered in the school of practical science were more for the purpose of educating artizans in rudimentary facts; ours would be a direct antithesis to these, viz., the cultivating of the more leisurely class in abstract generalizations. Thus, to give some examples : Professor Wright, instead of describing the morphology of the protozoa, might express his views on such subjects as the relation of animal to veget e cellula, and so on. Mr. Hutton could interest a great many by an explanation of

The Bankers' Magazine argues that banking ought to be made a profession, and thinks the present a good time for inaugucent experience on both sides of the border certainly shows that some important changes in the system are imperatively ecessary. But it is easier to see that something is wrong than to suggest a remedy. But our contemporary seems to be on the right track, for it seems tolerably clear that, if it were made compulsory upon each and every man occupying an im duties of that position, and to no other business, banking would be a good deal are used and these comprising three phonic

safer than it is now. that Jay Gould is in deep water, and that his reputed great wealth rests mostly on a paper foundation, after all. What is tolerably certain is that he is heavily loaded up with certain railway securities, of a

kind that cannot now be converted into of Hamilton, not pay years in advance, cash. Throwing them on the market would bring prices tumbling down, and mortality adopted by the cold line comany large "unloading" operation is impracticable. The downward tendency of hundreds of cases have been lost, railway securities (all but those of the very best class) may try severely the standing of many other operators besides Jay Gould, ere the turn of the tide comes.

When the project of Jamaica anneyation was first broached it was met with a perfeet howl of opposition from Canadian freetraders, who could not see any profit to Canada in trade with the island. But now, strange to tell, the same people would nove heaven and earth, if they could, in order to get reciprocity with Cuba and Porto Rico. Now, the Spanish islands are larger producers of sugar, and are of more mercial importance, than Jamaica and Demarara together. But observe that the situation in both the Spanish and British West Indies is very much alike, except that slavery still prevails in the former but not in the latter. Those people who would not take the trade of the British West Indies as a gift, but would wreck the dominon, if they could, in their eagerness to get up a trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, are not very consistent, to say the least.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND ASSO CIATION.

OFFICES OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION No. 65 King street east.

TORONTO, Nov. 27, 1884. Aditor World: I assumed in my letter to you of Nov. 26 that in publishing an unprovoked attack upon the Mutual Reserve Life association von had been subsidized by rival companies. I regret that you do not squarely deny such is the case, as I should have much more satisfaction in knowing that I am dealing with a thoroughly independent journalist. It is plain that a combined attack is being made ipon us by all the old line bigh premium nsurance companies. I will not regret this if it has the same effect upon the public mind that was produced by similar tactics in the United States. There are several other associations who have been doing business in Canada for years upon the assessment plan-though without reserve fund-who have been so far unmolested; but the moment the Mutual Reserve appears there is excitement all along the line. I accept this as a compliment, since it is an acknowledgement that in the Mutual Reserve these rival companies have found an antagonist whom lectures adapted to the public tastes and capacities, why should she not rely, in part at least, upon her own staff for such lectures? Or, to put the suggestion on a lectures? lectures? Or, to put the suggestion on a preferable basis, why should not a popular course of lectures be instituted in which Are you aware that amongst its members

of dollars? Are you aware that its membership numbers nearly 30 000? Are you aware that in the last three years it has done more business than the Great Mutual Life of New York, the largest insurance company in the world, did in the first twenty years of its existence? Are you aware that it is under the supervision of the insurance department of New York, with which it has \$100,000 deposited in United States bonds? Are you aware that it has a reserve fund in the hands of the great Central Trust company of New York of over one quarter of a million of dollars, and that it is rapidly increasing? And are you aware that it pays out daily for death claims about \$2000, and that it has never disputed a claim or been a day behind its engagements since its organization? Are you aware that it has received the unqualified approval of some of the best insurance experts and actuaries in the United States? and this great association you call a "trap to catch the unwary."

I cannot write you a very long letter, he are the privilege of a

a "trap to exten the unwary."

I cannot write you a very long letter, because I would abuse the privilege of a correspondent out permit me to refer to the case you quote from California. This squib has been made to do much service and I see that Mr. Ramsay of the Canada Life—a company whose entire annual business does not equal the average monthly business of the Mutual Reserve—a few days agostooped to make use of it. When recently in New York I made enquiry of our president about it, and as I expected he indignantly repudiated it and said if such a plea was ever made the agent must either have been a fool or a rogue. His been a fool or a rogue. His own belief, however, was that it was a "put up job." Be that as it may, however, do not you think it would be more fair to tell the public what the court said rather than what the attorney said. If the court sustained such an idiotic plea our enemies would doubtless
have advertised the judgment from one
end of the country to the other, but, on
the contrary, the court entirely ignored such an absurd defence. Correctly, no doubt, taking the ground
that a corporation like the Mutual Reserve, with its large reserve,
could, though every member refused to
pay its assessments, pay \$2000 for every
\$1000 of its claims at any period of its
history.
With respect to the withdrawai of some said. If the court sustained such an idi-

the word humanitas. Professor Young on the teachings of Socrates, let us say, would be a valuable treat.

We believe and are sure that such an undertaking would conduce, not only to augment greatly the number of the friends of University college, but wor, d also in a high degree bring additional lustre to her already brilliant name.

history.

With respect to the withdrawai of some of our local directors, I venture to say that there is not one of those gentlemen who will not hesitate to express their entire confidence in the association. And in the interview with them, which you publish, not one word derogatory either to the standing of the association or integrity of its officers appears. The simple and only reasons for their withdrawal being the fact that they were not a legally constituted board. and that until the constitution of the assocation was amended, authorizing a board of directors for this province they could not legally act. While I deeply regretted the course they felt themselves obliged to take, I had to admit they were right and not unreasonable—and at once took steps to countermand all my advertisements—but which will before long reappear with an enlarged Board of References—and at the same time will be announced the fact that \$50,000 has been deposited at Ottawa. This will be done in January. Ottawa. This will be done in January, immediately after the regular annual meeting of our board of directors in New York, before which the deposit cannot legally be

I am satisfied, sir, that the day of what

are called the old line level premium com-panies, is past. There has been a flood of light thrown upon the subject of insurance own upon the subject of insurance sensible people want is safe insurance at the cheapest price. They neither want to build palatial offices for insurance magnates, nor pay enormous dividends and bonuses to insurance thareholders. They want to "pay as they go," a motto I am glad to see endorsed by the North American Life and more recently by the Edderal can Life, and more recently by the Federal panies, entrusting to their managers millions of dollars, and which in not by reason of their death losses but solely through peculation or speculation To quote from a report of a distinguished actuary to the president of the Mutual Reserve, "The greatest difficulty of a life institution without a guarantee capital on your plan or any other is in getting born The chances are many to one that it will have a still birth. But if it has a good plan and not only gets born—but, as yours has done, gets ten times as much business in two years as the Equitable did in its first two, with less of proportionate losses, either in number of members or in amount pays every loss in full as fast as it be pays every loss in full as fast as it becomes due, then it appears very probable to me that, in spite of any theoretical defect in its plan, it is not going to be written out of existence by lying pens, and much less to commit suicide by its members sacrificing their interests in a common fund." * * * The above is the opinion of the Hon. Elizar Wright, the venerable ex-insurance commissioner of the state of Massachusetts, and ought to have more weight with sensi-ble men than the squibs and falsehoods of

rival companies.

J. D. Wells, general manager. Toronto's So-Called Gas.

Editor World: People in Toronto appea to be perfectly satisfied to put up with all sorts of intolerable nuisances rather than protest. For example, bad gas. This winter, as far as my experience goes, the light graciously afforded us by the gas company is about equal to a farthing dip per jet, consequently I have had to resurrect all the old coal oil lamps about the house to assist me in finding the way to my mouth at dinner and my virtuous couch my mouth at dinner and my virtuous couch at night. Were the gas cheap as well as nasty, one would not have so much cause for grumbling, but \$1.60 net per 1000 feet ought to secure at least a satisfactory light. Company this with prices in England it seems a most exorbitant charge. In most of the large cities in Great Britain the charge varies 2s. 6t. to 2s. 9d. per 1000, sound to an average of about 63c. Now see equal to an average of about 63c. Now as the price here is twice and a half as great, should we not have a better service ! general public I feel sure would be glad to know why the rate is so high and at the

know why the rate is so high and at the same time uselessly bad. Old habits often are bad habits, and is it not just possible that we are all partissis rate in no way warranted by the cert of production, but having for many years paid dearly, are we not unnecessarily doing so still? Pray throw some light on this latter part of the subject, as also endeavor to induce the gas company to lighten the darkness in our homes. omes.

[There is probably water in your pipes;

[There is probably water in your pipes;

lodge a complaint at the company's office and you will be attended to. Nevertheless the gas might be better and cheaper.—Es.

More Verbum Sap.

Editor World: Being a constant reader of The World I was much pleased to see you stand re Mutual reserve. Perhaps som thing a little personal might suit friend Wells. With regard to forming local are some of the ablect business men in the city of New York, or for that matter in the United States? Are you aware that its weekly business now exceeds one million names in a similar manner. In \$t. John,

Great Novelty!

HOME-KNIT ORIENTAL (SMYRNA) RUGS,

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A Novel, Elegant and Useful Pastime for Ladies.

We have just received our first consignment of these goods, and will be pleased to show them and give all information. See the following opinions of Ladies' Papers:

(Extract from The Queen, September 20th, 1884.)

ORIENTAL RUG KNITTING.—This work, which we introduced to our readers about a year ago, has proved a great success, and deservedly so; it is easy to execute, the materials are not costly, and the results are warm, durable mats, rugs and carpets, artistic in coloring and excellent in design. Mr. PAUL SCHULZE, of Manchester, the inventor, has now brought out a valuable addition to the work, in the form of a book, with twenty-four colored designs, all appropriate for the work. The box, containing the materials, includes a wooden staff for winding the wool round previous to cutting it in lengths, a ball of Smyrna cotton, steel knitting pins, and pieces of wool cut in even lengths, beside the pattern to work from, which, by the way, is never intricate to carry out, although it looks so when finished. Anyone who can accomplish plain knitting, with these simple materials can work out a carpet or rug, and one advantage is that, however large ultimately, it can be knitted in strips or pieces and then sewn together, thus avoiding the heaviness and bulkiness, often inconvenient, in an important piece of work. The wool is thick, the cotton strong yet soft, and the Oriental effect of coloring is most happily maintained throughout all the designs. This rug knitting is now practised in France, Germany and Holland, for instructions in their different languages are published as well as in English. We are not surprised at its spread and popularity, for it is simple to carry out, and most useful when finished; and warm Oriental rugs are always welcome when a rug is wanted at all.

(The Young Ladies' Journal, January 8th.)

MR. PAUL SCHULZE, of Greenwood Street, Manchester, has prepared wool in Oriental colors, and designs on point paper, for working rugs and carpets that have all the appearance of costly Oriental carpets; they are knitted on the most simple principle, and can be made in pieces and afterwards sewn together, so that there is no excessive weight to hold in working. For hearthrugs, sofa and piano rugs, they will be extremely useful and handsome. Directions for working, also a clever little contrivance for measuring the wool, so as to cut it evenly, is prepared for the work, and Smyrna cotton for knitting the wool. The attention of ladies generally should be given to such work, as an article of real value may be manufactured by the employment of spare hours; and the Oriental carpet making has a further advantage—there is no strain upon the eyos.

Smyrna bores, with specimen of work, all requisites for trial strip and instructions (copyright); also Smyrna wool, Smyrna cottan, designs, design books, and all accessories.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

FOSTER & CO.,

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N.B., they formed board promising the members \$5 per sitting. Each member was to take \$10,000 and upwards of insurance, giving their notes for payment of pre-miums which were to be wiped out by the miums which were to be wiped out by the frequent sittings they were promised. I believe they had one meeting, for which they were credited \$5 each, but when their notes became due all which were not paid were sued and collected, although several of the parties threw up all claim to their insurance. I need not here state the miserable failure of the Clobe Mutnal

Editor World: Thanks for your article on the Mutual reserve. One or two of your Hamilton readers and the writer had seen the prospectus in your paper, and being struck with the respectable names on the directorate were concluding to join that

association, but our eyes have been opened. A Voice From Florida.

Editor World: In the Mail of Nov. 10 despatch from Jacksonville, this state charges the negroes with having fired the city of Palatka, raised a riot, and robbed inhabitants, etc. Whoever is guilty of sending such a statement has taken upon

sending such a statement has taken upon himself a grave responsibility.

Palatka was fired, as far as can be known, by some accidental discharge of explosives or fireworks used in celebrating the success of the democrate after the election.

There was not any riot, nor were the troops called out, nor was any wholesale robbery carried on. Leading southerners and southern papers have taken steps to set this right before the public, but some have not done so, and it is to be regretted that some are to be found here who are only too ready to saddle upon the negro, every too ready to saddle upon the negro, every such affair as the above, with the view of causing a prejudice against him in the north. The negro as a rule (at least in this state) is quiet and peaceably disposed, and the election here has passed off as quietly as could be expected under all cir-

cumstances.
I simply send this with the view of removing an unjust charge. John R. Jones, Sumterville, Sumter county, Florida, Nov. 22, 1884.

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Brokers, 53 King Street East.

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pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line. Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John, N. B., without change. Close connections made at Pointe Levis or Chaudiere Junction with the Grand Trunk Railway and at Pointe Levis with the Richelleu and Ontario Navigation Company Steamers from Montreal. Elegant first-class Pullman and Smoking cars on all through trains. First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

will find it advantageous to use this route a it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other.

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"FECRGINA'S

NEW AND FASCINATING CONTIN-WED STORY.

RY HENRY JAMES. ne old silence, the fruit of other hours and places, the stillness to which Geor-ona listened, while he felt her eager yes fairly eat into his face, so that his heeks burned with the touch of them. The moments stood before him in their said Mr. Roy, "perhaps I interrupt—I'll just dash off my note." Benyon knew that he was rather bewildered, that he was making a protest, that he was leaving the room; knew presently that Georgina again stood before him alone.

"You are exactly the man I thought you," she announced, as joyously as if she had won a bet. "You are the most horrible woman I can imagine. Good God! If I had to live with you!" That is what he said to

her in answer. Even at this she never flushed; she red to smile in triumph. adores me—but what's that to you. Of course you have all the future," she went on; "but I know you as if I had

Benyon reflected a moment. "If he adores you, you are all right. If our divorce is pronounced, you will be free, and then he can marry you properly, which he would like ever so much bet-

"It's too touching to hear you reason about it. Fancy me telling such a hideous story—about myself—me—me!"
And she touched her breasts with her white fingers. Benyon gave her a look that was

charged with all the sickness of his helpless rage. "You—you?" he repeat-ed, as he turned away from her and sed through the door which Mr. Roy She followed him into the ball, she was close behind him; he moved before her as she pressed. "There is one more reason," she said. "I wouldn't be for-

pidden. It was my hideous pride. That is what prevents me now." "I don't care what it is," Benyon an-

wered wearily, with his hand on the She laid hers on his shoulder; he stood there an instant feeling it, wishing that her loathsome touch gave him

the right to strike her to the earth—to strike her so that she should never rise "How clever you are, and intelligent always-as you used to be; to feel so

perfectly and know so well—without more scenes—that it's hopeless—my ever consenting! If I have—with you —the shame of having made you promise, let me at least have the profit."

His back had been turned to her, but

at this he glanced round.

"To hear you talk of shame——!"

"You don't know what I have gone through; but, of course, I don't ask any through; but, of course, I don't ask any pity from you. Only I should like to say something kind to you before we part. I admire you. Who will ever tell her, if you don't? How will she ever know, then? She will be as safe as I am. You know what that is," said

Georgina, smiling, He had opened the door while she spoke, apparently not heeding her, thinking only of getting away from her forever. In reality he heard every word she said, and felt to his marrow the she said, and felt to his marrow the lowered suggestive tone in which she made him that last recommendation. Outside, on the steps—she stood there in the doorway—he gave her his last look. "I only hope you will die. I shall pray for that!" And he descended into the treat and took his result of the street and th

into the street and took his way.

It was after this that his real temp-

tation came. Not the temptation to re-turn betrayal for betrayal; that passed away even in a few days, for he simply knew that he couldn't break his promise, that it imposed itself on him as stubbornly as the color of his eyes, or the stammer of his life; it had gone forth into the world to live for itself, and was far beyond his reach or his authority. But the temptation to go authority. But the temptation to go through the form of a marriage with Kate Theory, to let her suppose that he was as free as herself, and that their children, if they should have any, would, before the law, have a right to existing attractive idea held him fast for many weeks, and caused him to pass some haggard nights and days. It was perfectly possible she might learn his secret, and that, as no one could either suspect it or have an interest in bringsecret, and that, as no one could either suspect it or have an interest in bringing it to light, they both might live and die in security and honor. This vision fascinated him; it was, I say, a real temptation. He thought of other solutions—of telling her the he was married (without telling her to whom) and individual telling her to whom) and individual telling her to whom) and individual telling her to whom and account to a constant to the telling her to whom and account to a constant to the telling her to whom and account to the telling her to whom and account to the telling her to whom and account to the telling her to whom and the telling her to whom and the telling her to whom and the telling her to the telling her to the telling her to whom and the telling her to the telling her telling her to the telling her tel inducing her to overlook such an acci-dent, and content herself with a ceremony in which the world would see no flaw. But after all the contortions of his spirit it remained as clear to him as but renunciation. So, at last, he re-nounced. He took two steps which attested this act to himself. He adattested this act to himself. He addressed an urgent request to the Secretary of the Navy that he might, with as little delay as possible, he despatched on another long voyage: and he returned to Boston to tell Kate Theory that they must wait. He could explain so little that, say what he would, he was aware that he could not make his conduct seem natural, and he saw that the girl only trusted him—that she never underonly trusted him—that she never under She trusted without understand ing, and she agreed to wait. When the writer of these pages last heard of the pair they were waiting still.

The Great Whispering Gallery.

THE END.

In speaking of the most wonderfu canon known on earth, the Arizona Champion says that the "transmission of sounds along the Grand Canon of the Colorado has for years been a matter surprise to the prospectors and miner who frequent at intervals the isolate sections. Since the advent of the Atlan tic & Pacific Railroad to the Colorad River there is a basis to form some idea fiver there is a basis to form some ide of how far sounds are transmitted be tween the walls of the chasm. A trait of cars crossing the bridge at the Needle can be plainly heard on a quiet day a Cottonwood Island, a distance of eighty four miles. The fife and drum at For Mojave are plainly heard at Bull's Hea a distance of eighty-four miles. The r port of the sunrise gun at Fort Mojay can be heard at El Dorado Canon, a di tance of ninety-six miles."