THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE 8 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
Six Months	1.50	One Month	25

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1885.

Shall Riel Hang?

Whether the law shall take its course or not in the case of Riel depends, primarily, on Sir John Macdonald. But whether he will do it or not depends upon the support or opposition he shall encounter from the people of Canada.

To allow the law to take its course Sir John Macdonald will need all the moral support that the country can give him. Most of all must he have a solid Ontario at his back if he is to punish the chief rebel.

He has a solid Quebec working against him to prevent Riel's punishment.

Quebec is always solid when a French Canadian or a French Canadian project is under consideration.

But what is the situation in Ontario in regard to this matter? The reform leaders and organs are trimming and twisting all they can. They will not say that Riel ought to hang; they will not say that he ought not; they straddle the fence. But once Sir John Macdonald shows his hand they will speak out.

If Sir John hangs him then they will angle most industriously for the French vote by appealing to the prejudices of the French of Lower Canada. They will be told that Sir John Macdonald provoked the rebellion, that he was responsible, and that he hanged one of their race who was only fighting for his and their rights. And as a matter of fact there will be a large defection from the ranks of Sir John if the execution takes place.

But if Sir John does not hang him then they will angle most industriously for the Ontario vote. The list of "Ontario's sons" killed in the rebellion will be published in black type, the rascally treatment of the men will be dwelt on, the bloody shirt will be waved and most of all the Ontario people will be told that Sir John Macdonald has sold himself, body and bones, to the French, and that he dare not call his soul his own.

Is not this just what will happen? And it being so is it strange if we see Sir John Macdonald hedging and trying to square himself. How can he in such a crisis be expected to vindicate the law? He has not that moral support that he is entitled to in the premises. It is true the bulk of the people of Ontario might uphold him, but his opponents, leaders and organs are waiting for him to put his foot in it, and then they will raise a howl.

We say distinctly, and we warn the people of Ontario that if the law is not carried out it will be because Sir John Macdonald has not the solid support of this province in the matter.

Ontario is being destroyed by the rabid state of party politics within her. An Ontario conservative would sell his province to get ahead of an Ontario grit, and *vice versa*.

If Sir John Macdonald hangs Riel, as we are led to believe he will, it will be in spite of the Ontario reform leaders and organs. This is strong language, but it is true. And the people better look to it.

Riel's Sentence Sustained.

The full court of Queen's bench, Manitoba, has sustained the sentence pronounced on Louis Riel by the territorial court at Regina.

Mr. Riordon's Duty.

Mr. Riordon is the acknowledged proprietor of the Mail and News. Mr. Bunting, the editor of the former, was recently criminally indicted for conspiracy to overturn the Mowat government and for attempting to bribe legislators. Mr. Riordon then came forward and employed the best lawyers and counsel that money could buy, and Mr. Bunting got off. They say the costs were very large. The Mail also devoted columns and columns to help Mr. Bunting out of the scrape.

Now, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Riordon's other editor, is criminally indicted in Montreal for libel. Into the case the prejudices of race have crept. Mr. Sheppard has been dragged under an old law to Montreal to stand trial there. He is among strangers, even among enemies. The newspapers are calling for his imprisonment. He is in a much more precarious condition than was Mr. Bunting.

We do trust then that Mr. Riordon will stand by Mr. Sheppard. See that he has good counsel and that he is supplied with the means to vindicate the charges he has made. If he offered to apologise that apology was refused; it now rests with Mr. Riordon to spend his money freely in bringing the witnesses down to Montreal from the North Shore and vindicating the charges of the News. Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Hall, his lawyer, were over the ground and they profess to have succeeded in getting all the corroboration necessary. Let Mr. Riordon then do his best and spend of his wealth liberally in getting the young man off. A word in the Mail would do a lot of good. It will never do to let him pine away in a French bastile.

It is true that Mr. Riordon has been unfortunate in the matter of his editors and papers, and that the estate has sunk a large amount of money in journalistic speculation, but as Mr. Riordon has gone into the thing with his eyes open, and for his own amusement, the public is not directly concerned; they would, however, be apt to think that Mr. Riordon had either become sorry of his venture in papers or that he had become sour on Mr. Sheppard if he did not do as much for the latter as he did for Mr. Bunting when he was in the dock.

A Peasant Proprietory.

The question of peasant proprietorship is coming rapidly to the front in the whole United Kingdom; and we are much mistaken if it be not in the very front before long. An animated and interesting controversy on the subject is being carried on in the London newspapers and elsewhere. Contrary to what is assumed by certain of the controversialists, those advocating a peasant proprietorship for Ireland know well enough that that island is not a "natural paradise." But it is certainly just as far from being a natural desert. Its climate, rendered mild and moist by the influence of the Atlantic, by the condensing agency of the surrounding mountain ranges, and by the vast tracts of undrained bog land, may be less congenial than neighboring countries, for the ripening of rich harvests of wheat and finer grain. Yet its very deficits in this way make Ireland admirably adapted for the growth of oats, of green foliage, of vegetables, fruits, roots, grasses, and the sweetest of natural pastures.

As regards its suitability for peasant ownership, the soil of Ireland is, on the whole, certainly richer, for example, than is that of Denmark, of Holland, or of Flanders. But the average Flemish peasant lives in plenty; in Denmark, misery in the farmyard is recognized as the consequence only of laziness in the farmer; and the Dutch Boer has generally as much gold invested in head ornaments for his wife as would buy out of house and holding many a dozen Galway peasants. The question is: Would Ireland, under a system of peasant proprietorship instead of the existing one, have her national stomach eternally pinched for want; and would the pangs of hunger, at ever-recurring epochs, continue to sweep along the bowels of the country from Londonderry to Bantry Bay?

Messrs. Parnell and Chamberlain.

In spite of their kicking and squirming Mr. Parnell has evidently got the two great parties in England just where he wants them. Mrr. Chamberlain repudiates Mr. Parnell and declares the radicals will have none of home rule. Yet he has drafted a scheme of domestic government for Ireland that has been approved by the nationallats. Mr. Parnell is concentrating all his efforts on the unity of the party and, from the outlines of his plans, which we publish this morning, there would appear every probability that he will succeed. In that case, if indications of the situation in England can be trusted, it is pretty certain that he will hold the balance of power in the new parliament that will be elected next November. What then is to prevent him accepting Chamberlain's present proposal, and when its terms have been carried out demanding more on pain of kicking the liberals out in the same manner as he did to all intents and purposes last spring? Just now it seems to us very much as though Mr. Parnell holds the winning hand. But only the unity of Ireland itself can enable him to play it successfully, and then it will require not only a temporary fusion of parties to defeat him, but the great body of electors in England will need to be concentrated a great deal more on the one side than they are at present to even keep him in check.

Whether the caucus system will ever be thoroughly adopted in Canada the future alone can tell. It is interesting, however, to trace the origin of the method as it now exists in Europe. A French writer claims that to Napoleon III. belongs the honor of having invented the caucus or selecting committee, as that mechanism is now understood in France and England. Whe her the contrivance was imported from the United States, or developed from the club system prevailing at the time of the first revolution, it is beyond question that it was in full force and feather during the plebiscite of the 8th of May, 1870. For that occasion a committee in Paris gave the word of order to committees established in the chief towns of the departments. These again, directly or indirectly, controlled committees in the arrondissements; the arrondissement committees passed the cry to the committees meeting in the chief towns of the cantons; and the cantonal committees pulled the strings whereby the lesser committees in the communes or parishes were made to move in unison. Gambetta, it is said, found all the plans for that arrangement at the ministry of the interior, after Sept. 4. He immediately set about to put them in force on his own account; and his disciples, following his example, are doing their utmost to perfect the scheme.

There is a great deal too much protesting between the respective monarchs of Spain and Germany to seem wholesome. Alfonso is sure Wilhelm will take no steps to his injury. Wilhelm has no desire to "prejudice his old friend Alfonso." But what do the people say to all this? There have been upheavals in Spain before, and there can be again. It is certainly not to Wilhelm's interests to have Alfonso dethroned. Whether there is concealed hatred or sincere friendship between the pair matters little. It is in opposition to the growth of republicanism that both their interests meet.

To the Rescue.

—"When all other remedies fail" for bowel complaint, colic, cramps, dysentery, etc., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crocker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that "its sales are large and increasing." 246

Volunteer Land Grants and Scrip.

Editor World: By your kind permission I will reply categorically to the queries propounded by "Volunteer" through the columns of The World this morning:

(1). Volunteers can locate their grants within colonization tracts; that is to say on any even numbered section not already claimed.

(2). A man who already holds a homestead claim most certainly cannot avail himself of a volunteer's grant simultaneously with the performance of his obligations in respect to the former. One of these obligations is personal residence upon the claim; and it would not be possible for a settler to be in two places at once "unless he was a bir-r-d," as Sir Patrick Boyle suggested.

(3). Volunteers cannot take up land as ordinary settlers besides that due them for service, and do settlement duties on both, for the sufficient reason already stated above.

(4). The question as to the nature of scrip is already explained in my pamphlet.

(5). The question of whether it would not have been better for the government to have given a bonus to the volunteers in the shape of hard cash is a matter of public policy which it is unnecessary for the writer to discuss. The preamble of the act conferring the bounty explains one of its objects by reciting that "it is expedient that the grant should be made in such form as will be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada." This purpose would in no way be promoted by a money grant, in lieu of the bounty in its present form. The main thing for a grantee to look at is the fact that, by accepting the land grant (personally or by substitute), along with its settlement conditions, he may claim a benefit four or five times greater than the face value of the scrip he can fall back upon eleven months hence. CHAS. WM. ALLEN.

Toronto, Sept. 9.

THE PLANS OF THE PARNELLITES.

The Irish Leader Partially Unfolds His Scheme at a Public Meeting.

On the 25th ult. at a private meeting in Dublin of the Irish parliamentary party, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, M.P., it was resolved that parliamentary candidates should be selected at county conventions acting in consultation with Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. It was further recommended that each candidate should sign a pledge to the effect that he would vote and act with the party, and resign if called on to do so by the majority of his colleagues. Speaking at a public meeting subsequently Mr. Parnell partially unfolded his plans. He first referred to the good work the National Land league had done in supporting evicted tenants, stating that most of the subscriptions came from Australia and expressing regret that more did not come from the tenant farmers themselves. He then said that the Irish party had that day held a very important meeting, which was very well attended. In fact, it was the most largely attended of any which had been held by them. They had arrived at important resolutions chiefly with regard to the selection of parliamentary candidates. He did not intend to read those resolutions or refer to them in detail, but he would tell them that, generally, they were to the effect that men of approved work and reliable character, men well fitted to the work in hand, who could be depended upon to work in unity with the party and the country, should be selected. The resolutions further advised the constituencies should select the candidates in consultation with his (Mr. Parnell's) colleagues and himself—(applause)—at conventions summoned for the purpose. A pledge had been further formulated in detail, and the conventions and constituencies would be asked not to consider the claims of any candidate who refused to take this pledge. It was not desirable that conventions should be held in the more important constituencies until after the revision, when they would be able to judge more closely the strength of the national vote in the districts. He would take steps to place himself in communication with the different constituencies throughout the country, in order to fix dates, which should be in sequence to each other, for the holding of delegate assemblies, but the first of these would not be held for two or three weeks at least from now. He trusted every arrangement would be made for the first of these conventions, and that the mode of procedure adopted would be a guide to other assemblies of a similar nature which would have to be held throughout the country. He desired to take this opportunity of expressing his conviction, which had become, if possible, more firm than ever, of the near approach of the triumph of the national cause. There could be no shadow of a doubt that if their recent victory was used with judgment and moderation, the two English parties would be vieing with each other in the settlement of the Irish question, whichever government was in power, whether whig or tory; and so they were in a position that, whichever of the English parties gained, they, at any rate, were sure to succeed. They would get from the tories measures just as valuable and as important for the interests of Ireland as from the whigs or liberals; and, therefore, as he had said before, they must gain, whichever of the English parties lost. When they had got their parliament restored it would be possible for them to discuss and thresh out every question upon which there were different opinions. Men of different views would then have a stage upon which they would be able to enlarge them; but for the present it was necessary that they should close up their ranks and have no differences. He was quite sure that the Irish people would work out their destiny rightly and bravely.

The Fruit Market.

The rain to day affected both the receipts and sales. Good fruit found ready sale, but poor sold slow. Peaches were scarce, and prices were consequently high. Pears and apples were plentiful and prices steady. The market is stunned with champion grapes. The prices paid at Lumbers' auction were:

Apples—Red Astrachan, per barrel, $1.75 to $2; Duchess of Oldenberg, first class, $2 90 to $3; Gravenstein, first class, $2 to $2.10; sweet Bows, 90c; crab apples, $1.60 to $2.20, per basket 35c to 40c.

Peaches—Small Canadian per basket, $1 to $1.25.

Pears—Bartlett's, per basket, first class, 60c to 80c; per barrel, $5.75 to $6; second class, per barrel, $4 25 to $4 50; preserving, $2.80; per basket 45c to 50c; Flemish Beauty, per basket 50c to 60c.

Plums—Bradshaw, per basket $1 to $1.35; Golden Drop 85c. to 95c; small green 65 to 70; small blue, 50c to 60c; per crate 90c to $1; Lombards, per basket 75c to 80c.

Grapes—Champion (very sour) 2½c to 3c per pound.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Cotton steady—middling uplands 10c, New Orleans 10¼c. Flour—Receipts 12,900 bbls., shade stronger; sales 16,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 163,400 bush., exports 29,000 bush., cash advanced 1c to 1½c, and options 1½c to 1¾c, closing heavy with reaction of ½c to ¾c; sales 6,520,000 bush. future, 270,000 bush. spot; No. 2 Chicago 85c to 85½c, No. 2 red 91½c elevator. September closed 91⅞c. October 92½c. Corn—Receipts 105,500, spot ½c to ¾c better, options heavy, exports 31,000 bush; sales 544,000 bush. future, 136,000 bush. spot; No. 2 49½c to 49⅞c elevator, September closed 49½c. October 50½c. Oats—Receipts 195,000 bush; ¼c to ⅛c better; options quiet; sales 225 000 bush. future, 181,000 bush. spot; No. 2 29⅞c to 30c. elevator, mixed western 25½c to 32c; white do. 38½c to 43½c; No. 2 September closed 29½c. October 30c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat closed 1c higher than yesterday. Sales ranged: Sept. 78⅞c to 80c, closed 79½c; Oct. 79⅞ to 81c, closed 80½c; Nov. 81½c to 82⅞, closed 82½c; No. 2 spring 79⅞; No. 2 red 83½c. Corn stronger; cash 41⅞c; Sept. 44½c to 45½c, closed 44½c; Oct. 42⅞c to 43½c, closed 42½c. Oats firmer; cash 25½c; Sept. 25½c to 25⅝c; Oct. 25½c to 25¾c; May 29½c to 29¾c. Rye steady; No. 2, 56c. Barley steady; No. 2 68c. Mess pork steady; cash $8.75 to $8.80, October $8.75 to $8.82½, closed $8.77½ to $8.80; November $8.72½ to $8 80. Lard quiet and steady; cash $6.22½ to $6 23, October $6.22½ to $6.27½, November $6.15 to $6.17½. Boxed meats firm; dry salted shoulders $3 10 to $4, short rib sides $5 77½ to $5.80, short clear sides $6.15 to $6.20. Whisky quiet at $1 10. Receipts—Flour 14,000 brls., wheat 76,000 bush., corn 334,000 bush., oats 169,000 bush., rye 15,000 bush., barley 45,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7000 brls., wheat 55,000 bush., corn 132,000 bush., oats 199,000 bush., rye 3000 bush., barley 3060 bush.

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I beg to notify those who have been dealing with me for the past twenty-five years that I have sold out my business at 652 and 654 Yonge street to Mr. THOMAS DOWNEY, who has been favorably known at his old stand on Richmond Street, to a continuance of public patronage.
PETER A. SCOTT.
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THOMAS DOWNEY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Works at Fort, Toronto," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 19th day of September, next, inclusively, for certain additions and works to Military Buildings, New Fort, Toronto. Plans and specifications can be seen at the New Fort, Toronto, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September next. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Minister of Militia and Defence, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. EUG. PANET,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, August 26th, 1885. 6t

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Without any exception the best in the world.
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31 ADELAIDE STREET WEST,
Between Bay and Yonge sts., south side.

FOR A NICE LUNCH
Or a cup of fragrant tea or delicious coffee
TRY LAWSON'S
Ice Cream, Coffee and Lunch Parlors, 12 and 14 Yonge street, Arcade. Everything first class and always ready. Excursionists should note the address. 246

THE BELFAST TEA HOUSE
502 YONGE STREET.
Teas as blended in the "Old Country" a specialty. A 5-lb. caddie of excellent tea $2.00. A 5-lb. caddie of superior tea $2.50. A 5-lb. caddie of very fine tea $3.00. A 5-lb. caddie of finest blend tea $3.50. Inferior teas not quoted. Reliable teas 38, 43, 54, 63 and 75 cents per lb. Fresh ground coffees. Fine groceries and canned goods. 246
JAMES F. SCOTT
Late of Forster, Green & Co.'s, Belfast.

JURY & AMES,
Tailors, 53 Bay Street.
Have just opened their Imported Fall Stock of WORSTED TWEEDS and all kinds of Overcoating. First-class workmanship and goods at moderate prices. 246

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Private Inquiry and Patrol Office. A Reliable Staff always on hand. Best of References given.
WM. WAITES,
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BAILIFF'S OFFICE.
Rents, Debts, Accounts and Chattel Mortgages Collected. Landlords' Warrants, etc., executed. Reliable company, quick returns guaranteed.
T. WASSON, Agent

Grindstones! Grindstones!
For wet and dry grinding. A large assortment to select from at lowest prices.
LIONEL YORKE,
Steam Stone Works, Esplanade, foot of Jarvis Street. 246

W. H. STONE,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
187 Yonge Street,
Telephone 932. 246

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Silver Plate Co'y
Works & Show Rooms
410 to 430 King St. West.
We repair and replate Silverware, and make it as attractive as when first made. Tea Sets, Epergnes, Casters, Baskets, Butter Dishes, etc.
Designs furnished for any article, either in Electroplate or Sterling Silver, and estimates given.
We employ designers and workmen of long experience and our facilities for manufacturing are unsurpassed.
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Silver Plate Co.
FACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS
410 TO 430 KING ST. W. TORONTO.
We employ no Canvassing Agents

JOHN TEEVIN.

Having leased the shop lately occupied by Mr. James Thomas Teevin on Magill street, am prepared to carry on as usual
Horse-Shoeing, Carriage Work & General Blacksmithing. 46
JOHN TEEVIN
NO. 38 AND 40 MAGILL STREET

W. H. KNOWLTON,
27 CHURCH STREET,
Sells the best and
CHEAPEST FLOUR
Of all kinds. Rolled, Granulated and Akron-cut Oatmeal; Gold Dust Corn Meal; Hominy, grits and Breakfast Cereal of all kinds. Also
First-Class Oats,
Wholesale and retail, at very lowest prices
Telephone 579.

CHEAP BOOKS.
THE UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY
before removing to temporary premises during the erection of a new building on the present site (in conjunction with the Upper Canada Bible Society) to facilitate removal offer the whole of its large and well-assorted stock of
Religious and Standard Literature by retail at Greatly Reduced prices.
Sunday School libraries at specially low rates. Intending purchasers should not delay, as the removal takes place about the 15th inst.
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102 YONGE STREET. 246

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With Suggestions showing how the Grantees may readily establish their claims and realize to best advantage; by CAPT. C. W. ALLEN. Price 15 cents.
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Fresh Meats of all kinds, the best the Markets afford. Spiced Rounds of Beef, Rounds Rumps and Briskets of Corned Beef, the best in the City. Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon (my own curing). Poultry and Vegetables of the season. Lard, Sausages (my own make). Telephone Communication. My address is
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STONE, BRICK, CEMENT AND SEWER PIPE.
Being a manufacturer of bricks and a direct agent of the manufacturers of sewer pipes and cement, I am prepared to sell at bottom prices.
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Builders' and Contractors' SUPPLIES.
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J. L. BIRD
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NOTICE TO BUILDERS
The Toronto Gravel Road Company (limited) are prepared to contract for the delivery of any quantity of building sand to any part of the city east of Brock street for 75 cents per cubic yard. JOHN B. LEROY, Manager.

NOTICE!
The firm of Davis Bros. having been dissolved by the death of Elijah J. Davis, the business will be carried on as usual by Joseph W. Davis, under the old name of
DAVIS BROS.,
JEWELERS, 246
130 YONGE STREET 120

A MAD LOVE.

Katie Harrison loved Henry Se
That was nothing unusual; bu
Harrison happened to be a married
which somewhat complicated the a
Unfortunately it is becoming a
of common occurrence for married
to love men who are not their hu
but in Katie's case the sin brought
bitter punishment, as sin sometim
even in these degenerate days.
Poor Katie! I am not going t
any excuse for her, but it is only
say that there were extenuating
stances.
She was very young, and had b
by a heartless stepmother to a
man, who did not hesitate to tell
very plain language that he had
her at a good round price, and so
thought he had paid dearly for
gain.
Katie bore it well and cheerfu
she met Henry Seymour.
Many a time the hot, bitter tear
her soft, brown eyes and scal
peachy cheeks, but she never ans
word, although she could have sa
in her own defence. She said
only she learned to loathe the
dresses and flashing jewels wh
owner, in his generous moments,
bestow on her; and the passionate
to love truly, which slumbers i
woman's heart, often burned fierc
in her.
She even tried to lavish this f
her husband just because he
husband, and there were momen
she was half persuaded she had s
and Mr. Harrison, who was jealo
of her in his coarse, stupid way
his inventive brain with scheme
indulgence and gratification.
Unhappily these moods of
faction and gratified vanity were
succeeded by paroxysms of fierc
or sullen anger whenever any
curred to remind him of the dif
the ages, looks and tastes of hi
wife.
It was on one of these occas
Katie met Henry Seymour.
He was young, handsome, ta
short he seemed to her the rea
that impossible ideal creature ev
to the minds of girls of her year
perience.
Katie contracted an unfortu
of contrasting her husband with
ful rival, and the result was not
to Mr. Harrison.
A cold feeling of aversion crep
heart, and then she ceased maki
ous comparisons; indeed, she ce
ing at or thinking of the old ma
and she did little else but loo
think of the young man.
She was hopelessly in love w
Seymour. She did not know it
would have been virtuously in
anyone had told her so; but she
her heart throbbed with a pas
at the mere sound of his voice
learned to know his footstep,
it sounded far off.
With a perverseness that seem
like fate, Mr. Harrison had take
fancy to young Seymour.
He invited him constantly to
he encouraged an acquaintance
evidently more than agreeable
and although absurdly and
jealous of other men, actually
way for an open and unmista
ation between Katie and Seym
Her faint reproaches did not
and each time he returned to th
subject she was less shocke
finally acknowledged how muc
him, and was forever lost in d
Henry Seymour did not love h
"the affair," as he called it,
flirtation, amusing as long
seemed doubtful; but being
matter, only one of many sim
ments, and to be finished up a
like any other warmout amuse
Katie did not know this, no
how they gradually changed
she came to be the one wh
made love, while he merely
himself to be loved. She was
love herself to be conscious
else, and when her lover look
tion she supplied all shortco
her own overflowing heart.
Katie Harrison was not long
fool's paradise; the serpent
teach her the bitterness of
appeared, and she felt its fan
the core of her heart.
It had occurred to Mr. Har
of his indulgent moods, that h
too little society of girls of h
without consulting her on the
sent a pressing invitation to
come and spend some months
Katie was glad when she
and promised that a party sh
in honor of Miss Harrison; an
ly invitations were sent out
large gathering to welcome
young heiress, for Bessie
both pretty and rich.
The entertainment was a g
and Bessie was quite the
occasion, for Katie, taking
the duty of chaperon, gene
the background.
Probably she became conso
was really a prettier woman
although she did not give
serious consideration till late
ing,
"Do you observe what
your pretty ni