THE TORONTO WORLD

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27 1885

Small Coinage.

It would be a wise move of the minister of finance to recall our present copper coinage and substitute therefor an issue of nickel pieces like to the one, two and three cent coins of our neighbors. The coppers that circulate in Canada are bulky, of all shades, degrees, tations and nationalities, and avoided whenever possible. A less bulky, regular, and certain substitute, like our neighbor's nickels, would be a great public convenience.

The day of extravagance in money has gone, perhaps for ever, in the United States. The man who lit his cigar with a bill, and the man who would carry no nickels in his pocket, are no longer in existence. The American's chief characteristic now is care of his nickels. He pays three cents for his ferry, two or one cent for his morning or evening paper, he can get his boots blackened in some cities for a two cent bit, he indulges in a cent's worth of this and three cents worth of that, and into every department of purchase does the little useful nickel push itself.

It is a fact that small change goes further in the States than in Canada.

Let the Government remove the cause of this complaint by giving us a clean, regular nickel coinage.

What Progress in the Northwest Means Yesterday we drew attention to the remarkable fact, which appears to have been totally unexpected until official figures brought it out—that the flour manufacturing city of Minneapolis had actually got ahead of the commercial city of St. Paul in population. It used to be that the former counted for a village situated near to the latter, but things have changed somewhat during recent years.

In connection with the growth of these two Minnesota cities, however, some considerations of much greater weight and farther reach are suggested. A brief statement to introduce: The figures we quoted yesterday were part of the results of a state census taken in June last, quite a recent date. And we do not begin to get a glimpse of their meaning until we compare them with the figures for 1880 just five years before. This is how the two cities stood then, and how they stand now, as to population:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
1880	41,473	46 887
1885	111,397	129,200

These figures are from the national census of 1880, and the state census of 1885.

And now comes the tug of war. Throwing to the winds, *pro tem.* the old idea of eastern jealousy of western progress, the New York Herald invites the public to look at a new development—western jealousy of the Northwest. This is rather a startling turn-up, but beyond doubt it rests upon solid facts. Regarding the phenomenal progress of the Northwest, it quotes the Chicago Times as saying:

The territorial integrity of Dakota ought to be maintained. The political emigrants in that region ought to be given to understand distinctly that this is a fundamental condition of any change of its political charter that the nation will grant. Of course, in due time, the national authority will grant to Dakota a new local charter that will give to the inhabitants the privilege of representation in both chambers of the national legislature—the only political privilege of any importance that they do not now possess. But that the national authority will ever grant the prayer of the hungry and thirsty political emigrants for two such charters within the present boundaries of Dakota, the Times cannot believe. The area of Dakota is not too large for any legitimate or honest purpose of local administration. The conditions that led to the establishment of no less than six distinct colonial administrations upon the territory of New England that in our time is not any too large for one, are not found now anywhere within the national boundaries. There is no political or topographical or natural or rational reason for the partition project of the office hungry patriots, but there are a thousand valid reasons against it.

Which means, says the Herald, that a representative organ of the great pork and grain metropolis on the shore of Lake Michigan confesses to a jealousy of the passage of political power beyond Illinois, surpassing any jealousy ever displayed in the east against the westward "course of empire" since it crossed the Alleghanies.

For Canadians a brief explanation may be necessary. Notwithstanding Dakota's wonderful advance in population, production and wealth, during recent years, it still remains a *territory* only, without any representation in either house at Washington. The people of the territory have demanded that it be made a state, but the demand has been refused; something blocks the way. The democratic majority at Washington refuses to make Dakota a state, because it is certain that she would send two republicans to the national senate, and a "solid" republican delegation to the house. But the Dakota people, nothing daunted by this opposition, have of late been enlarging their demands, and are very vigorously asking for more than at first. Their claim now is that extent of territory, natural resources, and rapid increase of population, sure to be continued, do amply warrant the making of *two states*—Northern Dakota and Southern Dakota—which would mean *four* senators instead of two at Washington. And now we can see the meaning of Chicago's protest, and of the New York Herald's criticism thereupon.

The Herald says it is evident that the centre of the population of the United States, which in 1870 was close to Cincinnati, and in 1880 still lingered in that neighborhood, has taken a long leap northwestward. Nor can any traveller through the Northwest fail to be convinced that *the gain is stable.* The evidence strikes the eye at every glance on town or country. Little wild land remains, *the conquest of the wilderness by the plough is almost complete*, nowhere in the Union are there more smiling signs of agricultural thrift and prosperity; while the cities abound in sudden structures as marvellous as Aladdin's palace—warehouses, shops, hotels, railroad stations, waterworks, rivalling the best in the east in their solidity, comfort and luxury, and manufactures are multiplying which threaten soon to supplant eastern products. If the traveller is seeking opportunity for sarcasm in the midst of his wonder, he may find it, to be sure, in the concentration of the energies of these people upon merely material development. But if he will look at the school buildings, the public libraries, the college foundations, the large preparations for education which are visible on every side, he must confess that what the fathers deny to themselves in their maddening pursuit of business they mean to secure to their children.

It is further observed by the Herald that the state census returns of Iowa and Minnesota afford a strong confirmation of the claim that Dakota, their western neighbor, has been rapidly overcoming many of the objections which were alleged against carving a state out of a portion of her domain of a hundred and fifty thousand square miles, when application was made to congress in 1882. We are compelled, says the Herald, to accept as veracious the phenomenal figures which ascribe to the entire territory more than four hundred thousand inhabitants. If the people of Southern Dakota—now estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand in number—should apply with unanimity it will be much more difficult for congress to refuse the demand than it was when it was proposed to divide the immense area and admit the southern half into the union three years ago.

We close with "a clincher." This business concerns Canada as well as the United States. Observe that the phenomenon under consideration is that of the extraordinary development of *northwestern* states, compared with western states. In other words, the states whose specialty is hard spring wheat are beating all former records "to an alarming degree." But the Canadian northwest has the same natural character, and is naturally as strong in the same specialty. We cannot be wrong, therefore, in anticipating that Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Athabasca, will soon loom up in progress quite as remarkably as Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. The natural conditions are *there*; what but our own slowness and stupidity can hinder? But the progress of the Canadian Northwest cannot be hindered; it must go on. *Quod erat demonstrandum*: this is what we started out to prove. And we hold the proof to be good matter for serious consideration all round.

Co-Operation a Remedy for Extortion.

Editor World: Your remarks to-day on the exorbitant charges made by retailers for butter and cheese, and the letter of Old Countryman on "Extortion by Tradesmen," will come home to a good many obliged to live on restricted incomes, and who painfully realize that Canada is an excessively dear country to live in as compared with England. It is notorious that a hundred dollars will not go very far in Toronto for dry goods, but twenty pounds is a large expenditure on those articles in England when a family is dependent on $750 or $1000 a year, and manages to keep up a decent respectability on the smaller of those figures. Our house rents are higher; our taxes, our railway fares, our amusements, our native ale and our native wines. Why should our glass of ale cost three pence when a better quality can be had in England for a penny? Why should I pay $2 a gallon for native wine, when a good pure French wine can be delivered in England at 15s. per dozen? Why should I pay half a dollar or a dollar for a seat in the parquet at the opera, when I can get a seat in all parts of the pit of an English first class theatre for a quarter? Why is the work of tailors, shoemakers and dressmakers as much again in value as similar work in London, Liverpool or Glasgow? And with all this, forsooth, you are patronized by the people whose fortunes you are helping to make! There are tradesmen in this city who will coolly charge you twice and three times the figures at which you can buy in England—boots, shoes or clothing superior in quality to theirs, and who, if their goods don't turn out well, will cheekily tell you to go elsewhere if you are not satisfied! Indeed some of them are neither more nor less than daylight robbers, "doing it all in a legal way," of course, and thoroughly realizing the force of the poet's line that a man may be a "hypocrite, liar, and knave and fool," but must "remember the rule" and never "be poor."

But I will say no more except to repeat what I urged in your columns over two years ago: Let a co-operative association be formed by two or three thousand householders with a given number of shares at $5 each; let there be guarantees taken at the start for honest and capable administration, and the reign of the retail monopolists in this city will speedily come to an end.

BETA.

Gentlemen Cricketers

Editor World: I have heard many comments during the last few days on the subject of gate money being paid to the English gentlemen, who propose playing a match here next month. It is urged in their behalf that the gentlemen who came under the captaincy of the late Mr. Fitzgerald in 1872 received their expenses and were practically, therefore, in the same boat. The cases are in my opinion widely diverse. Being in England in the spring of 1872, and meeting Mr. Fitzgerald, the Lubbocks and some others, I asked them if an eleven, comprising Mr. Grace, would visit Canada, and offered in that case to make them the guests of the Canadian clubs from the time of their leaving the Adelphi hotel, Liverpool, until they again put foot on English soil. There was some little hesitation at the time; but on reference to the highest authorities on the etiquette of amateur cricket it was decided that there was no reasonable objection to an invitation, couched in the terms stated, being accepted. It was my desire to secure a really representative team, and some of those whom I particularly wished to see among the selected lot could not, I knew, pay their own expenses. Pay one, pay all was the only possible way out of the difficulty, and Mr. Fitzgerald, then secretary of the M. C. C., at last concurred in this view; the several clubs here were assessed according to their probable receipts, and the expenses of all the English gentlemen were paid, though amongst them were many men of large private means. Had the Englishmen received this payment it was my intention to insist on the grounds on which they played being thrown open to all spectators.

You will observe that our guests had no direct interest in the gate money, and could neither lose nor gain by the profit or loss attending the venture. They had my personal guarantee of their expenses, and relied, as the upshot proved not too implicitly, upon that.

This was a very different thing from sharing gate money, a proceeding which I refrain from characterizing, and can scarcely believe is seriously contemplated.

Your obedient servant,
THOS. C. PATTESON.

Toronto, Aug. 26.

Opera Iolanthe.

Editor World: You say that Gilbert and Sullivan's action in preventing their musical composition Iolanthe being played here is somewhat strange, and that the opera has been performed by the Holmans and other companies without restriction for two seasons. I think you are mistaken. Last season I was obliged to restrain a company from playing some of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas at the Toronto Zoological gardens, and warned another company not to play at the Horticultural gardens. On the 14th inst. I wrote the manager of the Holman troupe not to produce Iolanthe as I had instructions to prevent it, but no notice was taken of the letter. I had already written the same person twice with reference to the Mikado, which I was instructed the company intended to play, and had no more courtesy shown me as far as a reply was concerned.

When I saw by your paper on Monday morning that Iolanthe was to be produced I telegraphed the plaintiff's agent, who wired me to issue an injunction which I did as soon as possible.

Is it fair to Gilbert & Sullivan that their musical and dramatic compositions which have been duly copyrighted should be played by troupes who refuse to pay for the privilege.

J. E. ROBERTSON,
Solicitor for Gilbert & Sullivan.

Canada Replies to an Old Countryman.

Editor World: Permit me through the columns of your spicy little paper to say a few words in reply to An Old Countryman. Why is it that such people are allowed through the columns of the press to voice their one and two cent grievances? I may be wrong, but it does seem to me that such people would do far better to stop in the old country and get their umbrellas fixed for two pence-ha-penny and their soles for tip-ence, but you will generally find that most of those old countrymen who have got to come out here to get a living are the very first to find fault with the people and its customs, and run to flaunt their supposed grievances before the public every time they imagine they have been charged a cent or two too much. In conclusion, I do think I re-echo the sentiments of many when I say it would be far better that if such people who cannot adopt our country and its customs (by the way, the finest in the world) had far better have remained in the old country. CANADA.

Where the Emperors Met.

From the London Truth.

On Sunday week the Emperors of Russia and Austria are to meet at the Schloss of Kremsier, in Moravia, which is the country seat of the Archbishop of Olmitz, who is at present staying at Gastein, where doubtless the arrangements for the interview have been concluded. The Schloss of Kremsier is one of the largest buildings in Austria—containing, as it does, upward of 300 rooms—and it is surrounded by splendid gardens and an immense park. There is accommodation for 150 horses in the stables. The personal suites of the two emperors will be quartered in the Schloss, and for the remainder of their entourage every hotel in the town has been secured, all the rooms having been taken by the functionaries of the Austrian court for fourteen days from Saturday next.

The Telegrapher Deserves Hanging.

From the Hamilton Times.

A press association report from Toronto this afternoon, in reporting the fact that another case of smallpox has been discovered in that city, adds that the doctors of the city are unanimously of the opinion that there will be many more cases of the disease before fall. If the Toronto doctors have so expressed themselves, well and good; they know their business better than we do. But we take the liberty of questioning the statement. With proper care, the disease should be kept within the house in which it has broken out, as was done in Hamilton when a case was reported last spring. It is well to stir up the people to take all needed precautions to prevent the spread of the plague, but there can be no occasion for circulating mischievous reports. The statement telegraphed from Toronto to-day is a little too sweeping, unless the entire medical fraternity of Toronto have been interviewed, which we very much doubt.

A Wise Precaution.—During the summer and fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician is seldom required. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

The transactions on the local stock exchange to-day were 25, 25 Bank of Montreal (after board) at 202; 15 Merchants at 115; 9 Commerce at 127½, 20 at 127¼, 31, 20, 20 at 127½; 10 Dominion Telegraph at 88½.

Oil City—Petroleum opened 101⅜, closed 101½ bid, highest 103, lowest 101⅜.

Consols opened unchanged at 100 1-16, closed 100⅜.

Hudson Bay shares in London £19½, Northwest Land 45s.—Cox & Co.'s tape.

Canadian Pacific shares abroad remained featureless to day. In London they closed 46⅜, in New York not quoted.

The New York stock market was weak at the opening, Lackawanna and Western Union the feature. During the afternoon the market recovered, a majority of stocks closing slightly better than last night. New York Central opened ¼ lower at 99, touched 98⅞ and 100½, closing 100; sales 16,400. Lackawanna opened ¼ higher at 101½; touched 102¾ and 100½, closing 101¼; sales 46,600. Erie Second opened ¼ higher as 66¾, touched 66⅞ and 67¼, closed 67. Lake Shore opened ¼ lower at 71¼, touched 70¾ and 72⅜, closed 72; sales 29,600. Northwest opened unchanged at 100¼, touched 100 and 101⅜, closed 101¼; sales 19,900. Omaha preferred opened unchanged at 93, advanced to 95, closed 94 on sales of 1000. St. Paul opened ⅛ higher at 78⅝, touched 78¾ and 79⅜, closed 78¾; sales 29,700. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 50¼, touched 50½ and 51⅜, closed 51; sales 9900. Western Union opened ¼ higher at 69, touched 69¾ and 69⅞, closed 69⅝; sales 6200.

Cox & Co. received the following special despatch to-day from Chicago at the close of business: "4 p.m.—Wheat steady, dull, general rumors of London grain failures broke market early; Kent supposedly chief buyers on decline; no export business here to-day; conservative men who are bullish afraid to buy before market feels weight of first movement spring wheat. Corn steady, options dull; brisk shipping demand again. Provisions firmer, strength of pork influencing lard. Receipts—55 cars wheat, 230 corn, 200 oats. Thirteen thousand hogs expected to-morrow. F. & P."

Local street prices: Wheat, 83c to 84c for fall and spring, 70c to 71c for goose. Barley 50c to 57c. Oats 35c to 37c. Peas 64c. Rye 67½c. Hay—Timothy per ton $11.75 to $16.50, new hay $9 to $13; clover $8 to $12, straw $10 to $12.50.

Sterling exchange in New York $4.86½ and $4.84½.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

Bank of Montreal, 202½, 202; Ontario 108¾, 108½; Toronto 186¾, 186; Merchants' 115, 114¾; Commerce 127¾, 127½; Imperial 127, 126; Federal 96½, 96; Dominion 202, 201; Standard 115¾, 115; Hamilton, buyers 124; British America 74, 72; Western Assurance 97½, 95; Consumers' Gas 163¾, 163; Dominion Telegraph, buyers 88½; Northwest Land Co. 41½, 40; Canada Permanent, buyers 201; Freehold, buyers 166½; Western Canada, buyers 190; Union, sellers 131; Canada Landed Credit, buyers 122½; B. and L. Ass., buyers 104½; Imperial S. and Invest., buyers 110; Farmers' L. and Savings, buyers 113; Lon. and Can. L. and A. 145, 144½; National Invest., sellers 102½; Peoples' Loan, buyers 100; Lon. and Ont., buyers 110; The Land Security Co., buyers 140; Manitoba Loan, sellers 110; Huron and Erie, buyers 158; Ontario Loan and Deb., buyers 123; Hamilton Provident, buyers 125½.

Montreal Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Bank of Montreal 202½, 202; Ontario 109, 108; Molsons 123½, 119½; Toronto 186¾, 185¾; Bank Jacques Cartier 65, 57½; Merchants 115½, 115; Union 75, 50; Commerce 128, 127½; Federal 100, 96½; C. P. R. 45½, 44½; Montreal Telegraph Co. 127¾, 127½; Richelieu 59, 58¾; Passenger 119¾, 119½; Gas 188¾, 188½; Northwest 42½, 39¾.

Sales: Morning board—200 Bank of Montreal at 202½; 50 Commerce at 128; 50 Montreal Tel. Co. at 127¾; 95 Passenger at 119½; 175 Gas at 188½, 250 at 188¾. Afternoon board—6 Montreal Telegraph 127, 25 at 127½. 100 City Passenger at 119¾; 25 Gas at 188½, 5 at 180.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—Receipts 12,600 bbls., heavy and in some cases 10c to 15c per bbl lower; sales 12,900 bbls. Wheat — Receipts 314,800 bush., exports 12,300; spot lots declined about ¼c, and options ⅛c to ¼c, closing firm with recovery of ⅛c to ¼c; sales 4,101,000 bush.; future 192,000 bush. spot. No. 2 Chicago 86c to 87c, No. 2 red 91c, elevator; No. 1 white 90c, No. 2 red Sept. 90½c to 91c. Corn—Receipts 7,600 bush.; spot lots and Aug. ½c to ¼c higher, later months opened ¼c to ½c lower, closing with decline partly recovered; exports 16,300 bush; sales 879,000 bush., future, 288,000 bush. spot; ungraded 54c to 55c. No. 2 54½c to 55c elevator, No. 2 white 54c to 55c. No. 2 Aug. 51½c to 55c; Sept. 52c to 52½c. Oats—Receipts 286,900 bush., shade higher; sales 220,000 bush. future, 104,000 bush. spot. No. 2 31½c to 31¾c, mixed 31c to 34c, white do 37c to 42c. No. 2 Aug. 31½c to 31¾c, Sept. 30½c to 30¾c. Pork firm, mess spot $16.25 to $16.37½. Beef dull. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 6c to 6¼, middles dull, long clear 5¾c. Lard strong at $6.60.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—less active, weaker, declined ⅛c to ¼c from opening, at decline shorts commenced to cover, which checked decline and resulted in improvement of ⅛c to ¼c, market fluctuated within a small range and closed about ¼c lower than yesterday, Aug. closed 78¾, Sept. 79½c bid, Oct. 81¼c, No. 2 spring 78½c to 78¾c. Corn quiet and rather weaker, unsettled, cash 44c to 44½c, August closed 44c, September 44½c. Oats higher; cash 26½c, Aug. closed 26½c, Sept. closed 24½c to 25c. Pork strong; cash $8.95 to $8.99, September closed $8.77½ to $8.80, October $8.95 to $8.97½. Lard higher; cash and September $6.22½ to $6.25, October $6.27½ to $6.30. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $4.60 to $4.65, short rib sides $6.75 to $6.80, short clear sides $6.95 to $7. Receipts—Flour 5000 brls., wheat 55,000 bush., corn 512,000 bush., oats 257,000 bush., rye 19000 bush., barley 14,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9000 brls., wheat 91,000 bush. corn 108,000 bush., oats 132,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barley 500 bush.

What is Catarrh

From the Mail (Can. Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite ameba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is the simplest living form known that lives upon organs and is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomesa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppression, perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well known physician of forty years standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should without delay, communicate with the business managers, Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

NOTICE TO YOUNG & OLD

The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick of London has established an agency in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous diseases arising from whatever cause. Has been in use here over twenty years. Cured thousands. No Cure, No Pay. Enclose stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in sealed envelope to all who Address to 463 Yonge Street, Toronto. Please mention this paper. 246

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JAMES F. SCOTT
Late of Forster, Green & Co.'s, Belfast.

LUMBER, LUMBER!
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 522 and 524 Yonge street to Mr. THOMAS DOWNEY, who has been favorably known at his old stand on Edward Street, to a continuance of public patronage.
PETER A. SCOTT.
In reference to the above notice, I would be pleased to have all my old customers (and as many new ones as possible) to come to No. 522 and 524 Yonge street for any lumber they may require, assuring them they will be favorably dealt with.
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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.
During the month of August mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.60	5.45	9.00	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	7.00	5.45	8.50	10.00
G. T. R. West	8.20	3.00	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W.	8.00	4.00	10.30	8.50
T. G. & B.	6.00	4.00	11.00	8.50
Midland	8.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	11.40	5.25
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.	6.00	11.30		2.00
	p.m.	p.m.	8.40	12.20
	2.45	9.30	10.30	4.40
				7.20
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	9.20	4.40
		9.30	10.30	8.30
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	4.40
				7.30

British mails depart as follows:
August 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28.
Time for closing English mails, 6 p.m., on August 7, 14, 21, 28, and 9 p.m. on all other days.

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BLIGHTED.

BY SIMON HAMBURGER.

"Dear me, Aunt Arethusa!" Mabel Wynyard, in a tone of w astonishment, "a blue ribbon hair!"

"And new cuff-buttons, as echoed her twin sister, Effie.

Miss Arethusa Whistleton look sheepish.

"Well, why shouldn't I wear bons, if I've a mind to?" she retort a free country, I hope!"

"Oh, yes," laughed Mabel, "it country. And blue is certainly coming to you, Aunt Arethusa. Pouncington to be at the spelli this afternoon?"

"I don't know whether he, is said Miss Arethusa, tartly. "M cington is nothing to me."

"But he may be one of the retorted mischievous Effie, "On Mabel, what a nice thing it wou have a wedding in the family!"

"You'll ask Effie and me to bridesmaids, Aunt Arethusa, wo said Mabel, with the utmost grav

"Girls, ain't you ashamed selves?" cried out Miss Arethusa knowing whether it was best to l or vexed.

And just then the entrance of created a timely diversion, Arethusa was allowed to retreat basket of turkey eggs.

Miss Arethusa Whistleton wa and forty. She lived all by her snug little farm-house always k painted, with a "posey-bed" full of southernwood, marig o'clocks, and such like old flowers, and had a neat accou Humbleton savings bank. But, all these substantial charms, n ever yet sought to gather her stem of "maiden meditation fan

Mr. Peter Pouncington wa gentleman, nearer fifty than lived four or five miles away, in red brick house, with a row of poplars in front, and he neve married simply because he widowed aunt who kept hous darned his stockings and prepar with exactly the right amount pepper in it.

"What should I marry for?" Pouncington. "Aunt Betts s my likes and dislikes a great than any one else could do."

But one day paralysis laid touch on Aunt Betts, and the n died.

"What shall I do?" said Mr. ton helplessly the morning afte al.

"I'd get married, if I was Squire Martin.

"I don't know of any one sighed Peter the Hermit.

"There ain't no smarter wo the neighborhood than Arethu ton," said the squire, after a l of cogitation, "and she's got a money, too."

Thus it happened that Mr. cington turned his attentions tion of Miss Arethusa. A creamble will, doubtless, s exact state of things that exi August day when Miss Arethu the doorstep of the Wynyard basket of turkey eggs in her h

"I say, Tansy!" called out h gard, as he came in from the about the gang of burglars through the village."

"Burglars! No!" almost s Arethusa.

"They was at Deacon M night! and close to the parson least," said the farmer. "I'd keep your door pretty well bo wouldn't be amiss to let the sleep in the garret till this d ever."

"Nonsense!" said Miss Ar had by this time recovered self-possession. "I'm not a burglars."

And she went her way.

That evening there was gathered possegay of sweet-w and southernwood on the she Arethusa lighted the best. knew but then some one mig happen to drop in. But t struck seven—eight—and no quarter to nine—and Miss A had nearly fallen asleep ov paper, rose reluctantly up.

"He won't come to-night," self, and blew out the best l

At the self-same moment t creaked dolefully, and M all in the dark, gave a l jump.

"It's the burglars!" cried s meant to have oiled up the l father Whistleton's old gun!

But Miss Arethusa was by coward. Old Obadiah W grandfather, had fought, and tab y, in the revolution, and something of his spirit. Seiz she rushed on, followed dog.

"Sick 'em Dan," she cried sick 'em. Get out! Clear! to come disturbing folks at night! Land alive!" in a sotto voce, "they've fell do whole band of 'em!"

And it was but the work Miss Arethusa to close the door, and secured it by a ch

"Now, Dan," she cried, source suppressed exultatio Watch 'em, boy, till I come

"So saying, Miss Whistle forth through the misty da sky was overcast and thr toward the house of her Wynyard.

Mrs Wynyard had gone Miss Wynyards, Mabel a yawningly putting up the papers, but the farmer was his week's accounts in the light of a sputtering tallow candlestick.

"Why, bless me!" cried mouth as wide as a D Thusy!"

"Yes," panted Arethu Come quick! Burglars!"

"No!" said the farmer.

"Yes," cried Arethu plucking at the sleeve of h Jim! Get the crowbar! pistols! They're all do Dan's a watching 'em!"

"You don't say so!" said "How many of 'em?"

"Three, at the very leas terrified maiden. "Make be escaping, and I wou chance of lodging them in any account."

So Mr. Wynyard, his s Jim and two of the nea summoned as hastily as m valiantly in behalf o femininity, as represen Arethusa Whistleton.

Dan was faithfully main at the door of the cellar t party arrived on the scene lanterns, and nothing bu Miss Arethusa's hand on h induce him to withdraw.

"Be careful, now," c Arethusa, as Jim unbarre opened the cellar door. they were all to rush out a

"Then I calculate the rushes than one!" said Jim

Still nobody appeared.

"I hope to goodness haven't escaped," said Mi

"Come out, you!" ha

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