THE TORONTO WORLD.

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A French Fifriation.

It will be in the public recollection that a desperate attempt was made last winter at Ottawa to win over a powerful faction of the French Canadians to the support of the opposition, but that Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin countermined with their usual success, and hoisted the opposition engineer with his own

Since that time there has been a strong sentiment among Toronto reformers in favor of a better understanding and closer correspondence with the French speaking people of Quebec. After twenty-five years of injudicious and unpatriotic sectionalism the discovery has been made that, if the reform party is to obtain and retain power in federal affairs, it must not content itself rith catering alone to the provincial ism of Ontario, but must seek alliances in the other provinces, particularly in Quebec. In pursuance of this new policy, Messrs. Blake and Mowat have been visiting the adjoining province, and comporting themselves in a fashion which can leave their French friends little

There was a gathering at Ste. Martin on October 4, at which there were several exchanges of the warmest cordialitie between the visitors and their hosts. Mr. Mercier welcomed them as great men and champions of provincial rights, whose vindication of Ontario's right to the disputed territory established also Quebec's right to a great deal more territory than is generally believed to be hers.

Mr. Blake followed, beginning his speech in French, or, as he termed it, "their own beautiful language." He declared that he did not believe the charge made against Mr. Mercier upon the oath of his former friend, Mr. Trudell, of having accepted money from the conservatives to quash cerheld that where there is "a seller there is also a buyer, and the latter must be as guilty as the former." He did not believe Messrs, Mousseau and Mercier guilty of the alleged transaction. His argument on this point is not a sound one, but indicates the spirit in which he responded to Mr. Mercier's caresses.

Mr. Mowat was not behind his companion in complaisance. He expressed his sympathy with Canadians, no matter what language they spoke. The arguments which he had used in defence of Ontario would make equally well for Quebec, and the true boundary of Quebec would make her still larger than Ontario, and larger than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. He complimented his Gallic hearers as "a gay, industrious and religious people," and promised that he would strive to be able at his next visit "to address them in their own beautiful language." This closing compliment was straight from the shoulder, and was received with loud and prolonged applause. Manifestly there is a lucrative situation for a French teacher in Mr. Mowat's

Mr. J. D. Edgar, long a prominent member of the most extreme anti-Gallic faction of this province, commenced his address in French, that "beautiful language," which seems to have carried captive all hearts at Ste. Martine. Barring its Frenchiness, Mr. Edgar's speech was in his usual stump style, and closed with a plea for an alliance between the French Canadians and the reformers of Ontario. In his Ontario speeches Mr. Edgar has hitherto treated the French as the alien enemies of Ontario. He is to be congratulated upon his change of heart. He is no longer Saul, but Paul.

The flirtation is an earnest one, and the parties to it appear to regard one another's intentions as honorable. If so, it will have to go further. It is no difficult matter for Mr. Blake to tickle his rouge allies with compliments, but the rouges are powerless unless a wing of the bleus can be won over to their assistance, and the bleus have always shown an appetite for something more solid and tangible than compliments. Party interests apart, however, moderate men will not be disposed to quarrel with any honest action of our public men designed to destroy those narrow prejudices which sometimes influence the people of one section of our common country to regard those of another section as their natural enemies

A strong arraignment of Grand Trunk policy has been made by Hon. Peter Mitchell in the columns of the Montreal Herald. What Mr. Mitchell says is in reply to Lord Claude Hamilton, as reported in the Globe. He goes over a great mass of details, but the pith and point of the whole controversy may be thus briefly put. Did the people of Canada ever make any. A strong arraignment of Grand Trunk whole contraversy may be thus briefly put.

Did the people of Canada ever make any agreement with the Grand Trunk, either express or implied, to the effect that the company was to have exclusive privileges, and that Sir John will at the earliest date

These clauses expire, in consequence of notice given, on July I next. We should express or implied, to the effect that the approaching session of the company was to have exclusive privileges, and that Sir John will at the earliest date

These clauses expire, in consequence of notice given, on July I next. We should exact that the approaching session of the can come now as scon as he likes." "Have you duated the family bible?" "Goodness gracious! I forgot that."

They were expecting the minister to dinner. "It sells immensely, in fact it has the largest sale of any patent medicine in Summer," says J. F. Smith, druggist, Danneyou duated the family bible?" "Goodness gracious! I forgot that."

They were expecting the minister to dinner. "It sells immensely, in fact it has the largest sale of any patent medicine in Summer," says J. F. Smith, druggist, Danneyou duated the family bible?" "Goodness gracious! I forgot that."

ing the eastern and the Great Western the tinctly understood at the time, but the understanding was violated by the Grand sion that can be made at Canada's ex-Trunk. That company continued its line Great Western, to keep even, built its Sarnia branch. The original intention was that the main line west from Toronto should take as nearly as possible the course of the old "Governor's road," touching Hamilton, London and St. Thomas or Chatham, But the situation

was greatly changed when the Grand Trunk people pushed through to Sarnia.

No doubt the northern line, running to Sarnia, was wanted as well as the southern one, ending at Windsor. That is to say, the needs of the country would have required it by and by, though the necessity for it was not so very pressing thirty years ago. But the Grand Trunk, by doubling the track from Toronto westward, gave additional force to the claim of Ontario for another track from Toronto eastwards. This claim the Grand Trunk people steadily opposed. They would not double their own track between Toronto and Montreal, ner would they allow anyone else to build

so we track between Toronto and Montreal, and would they allow anyone else to build another line. But for Grand Trunk opposition, in the London money market, what we are now doing to home. Or, so we read taking nearly the same course, would have been finished and running ten or twelve years ago.

Neither by parliament, nor people in Grand Trunk was to have and hold a monopoly of traffic. So far from that, the Grand Trunk was to have and hold a monopoly of traffic. So far from that, the multilons of money for the express purpose of getting roads to compete with the Grand Trunk. But their sacrifices, made for the public good, were largely nullified by the fact that so many of these roads fell into the hands of the Grand Trunk, and with what result? With this, namely, that a barrel of flour is carried to the seaboard from Chicago cheaper than from Toronto. Money contributed by the people of Ontario is used to cleave to case in the contraint of the world what is coming, we have board from Chicago cheaper than from Toronto. Money contributed by the people of Ontario is used to cleave to care the contraint of the world what is the world while the people of the orders and the result? No diplomatic of the wives, and all the wives of the will so the will so the sease of the world with the people of Ontario is used to cleave to care the contraint of the world will soon be in the board from Chicago cheaper than from Toronto. Money contributed by the people of Ontario is used to cleave to care under of the results. The other world will soon the format to hear these words spoke near now doing to home. Or, as a long that then we would be sending orders for them to England that then we would be sending orders for them to England the world will state that then we would be sending orders for them to England the world while States. And what we sould be gated the orders the through the fact that the more of the contraint of the morther frontier. All attempts to draw the vicery of the world will soon be in the horther frontier. Al ronto. Money contributed by the people of Ontario is used to-day to carry under

cost the produce of the western states. What the Grand Trunk people want is no great secret. It is this, in brief, the and as such its description control of Ontario. Give them this province, which is their most profitable ground, and they will cheerfully abandon all they have east of Montreal. Ontario they look upon as a valuable possession, because our local traffic, they think, should make good all the losses they incur on carrying from Chicago. They are willing to expend millions on new roads crossing the state of Michigan, but not one cent towards doubling the track between Toronto and Montreal. At last another track has been laid down, by another company, and the Grand Trunk people are "raging."

It appears now as if the war were about

to be carried into Africa. The Canadian

Pacific company, now full of fight, will no longer be content with simply defending its own position. The question will be asked in London, what is really the position of the Grand Trunk. And the answer liable for interest on share and bond capital amounting together to over a hundred thousand dollars per mile, competing with a new road that cost only one-third as much. The people of Ontario cannot afford to pay, and will not pay, the interest on the many millions of fictitious capital sunk or said to have been sunk in the Grand Trunk. An article is worth, not what it may have cost somebody to produce it, but what it can be reproduced for now. Say that by former processes an article has been produced at a cost of a thousand dollars, including fair profits. By new inventions, new machinery, and new processes, it is now produced for five hundred dollars. The old prices can no longer be obtained for it, and down to the reduced figure it must come. It may be pleasing to Grand Trunk magnates in London to reflect that all this is carrying into practice the orthodox doctrine of free trade!

The fight goes bravely on, as we say. Mr. Mitchell's recent letters mean this, or nothing-that the Canadian Pacific railway people are determined to attack the Grand Trunk position in London, Next thing, who knows, we shall hear of renewed proposals for ending the war. But let it not be forgotten that the people, and parliament, and government of Canada will have something to say about the terms of settlement.

An Approaching Crisis.

It seems now to be pretty well settled that Sir John Macdonald's sudden departure for England is for the purpose of getting the best medical advice and treatnent, such as may fit him for going

all the better were Sir Leonard Tilley to jected and put in tangible shape before the considerable ever represents Canada will have to face ing paragraphs:

Canadian public, the avowed intention not the pressure of American interests "You must not blame m almost anything to keep on good terms "Well," said Lord Dufferin, crossing with the United States. And the home one leg over the other, and showing the

> harm to Canada, but they are sincere enough in believing that it would be for our good to abandon protection and make as near an approach as possible to free trade. Any reciprocity arrangements which would admit American goods into Canada on easier terms than at present would be favored in London, even though the change. For instance, suppose that our duties on farm machinery and cotton goods were reduced. Not a threshing machine, or a reaper would be imported to from England in consequence, but the result the case. Rapids are rapids everywhere. machine, or a reaper would be imported from England in consequence, but the result would simply be to transfer to the States some of the work that is now done in Canada. Not a piece of cotton goods the more would we import from England, but mills in Massachusetts would get the

stration upon the occasion of the visit of Messrs. Blake and Mowat as "a decided success as a mutual admiration festival' ossesses considerable significance. The Witness does not entirely agree with Mr. Blake in his acquittal of Messrs, Mosseau and Mercier

The liquor men will probably hear some thing drop in Simcoe to-day.

The New York Sun's Wall street reporter thinks it quite possible that wheat may touch sixty before it touches bottom. The World intimated as much weeks ago.

that must be given will be somewhat to this soldier in the army got up in the meeting effect. That the Grand Trunk is a road and announced that the sentinel on duty had swore at the door.

racy in literature. The rank of the author racy in literature. The rank of the author does not do much to recommend it. A dull book even by a sovereign cannot stand the test of a lending library. "More Leaves" it is said has appeared in Mudie's surplus list and is rated under half price. Queen Victoria may be very good at Queening, but our Smiff can knock her into a cocked hat at inkslinging.

Tax Exemptions.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: What you say about the necessity of electing to the city council men who will oppose tax exemptions is sound. It is a part of the truth, but not the whole truth. Who is it that to day stands as the real Who is it that to day stands as the real obstacle to right legislation on this matter? Who but Oliver Mowat, the popular premier of Ontario? Everybody knows that if he were to bring forward an abolition measure, and push it, it would be carried in the local house by three to one. And outside the house the majority in favor of such a measure would be overwhelming. But he will not do it. I say, put the saddle on the right horse. All talk on this subject is wasted until we get hold of the fact that Mr. Mowat can abolish ax exemptious, but will not. ish ax exemptious, but will not. CITIZEN.

Husband and Wife. -Mr. James More and wife, well known in Learnington, were both chronic sufferers from dyspepsia that the best medical aid failed to relieve. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured both husband and wife.

They say that the late duke of Wellington was not a good father. This is hardly true. Any man who leaves an income of \$250,000 a year is a good father.

part of the work. For the work that has London has had an interview with Lord Trunk and the Great Western-were pro- to be done will be no light matter. Who- Dufferin, from which are culled the follow

was that the Grand Trunk was to end at only, but of British interests as well. Our ferin," said I, "for breaking in on your Toronte or Hamilton, say at or near the head of Lake Ontario. There was to be a mus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in order to save the Detroit river, the Grand Trunk constitut-

with the United States. And the home government will make almost any concession that can be made at Canada's expense.

We do not say this uncharitably but simply because the hard facts of the case force us to just this conclusion; Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues wish no harm to Canada, but they are sincere enough in believing that it, would be for them, and these were always occasions for

but mills in Massachusetts would get the are few quarters of the world where one work that we are now doing to home. Or, has to endure such intense heat as along

down stairs, past the galvanized flunkeys and wearied waiters, separating at the door with another hearty shake hands and "a happy journey to India."

ANGLU-ISRAELISM.

Mr. Spurgeon Speaks His Mind on the Subject.

Mr. Spurgeon has stirred up quite a

tempest in the Angle Israelite camp. His scathing criticism of that strange craze which would identify the British people with the lost ten tribes is interesting reading, only the game is scarcely worth the heavy ammunition he expends upon it. In the Sword and Trowel for September he

The World intimated as much weeks ago.

Of course the bakers will regard the reduction philosophically.

As Bad as Cascaden.

From the St. Thomas Journal.

There was a sensation in the salvation army barracks on Monday evening. A soldier in the army got up in the meeting and announced that the sentinel on duty had swore at the door.

A Candid Confession.

From the Bobcaygeon Independent.

There is a large amount of true democracy in literature. The rank of the author No identification between our nations and Israel which has ever yet been set forth is Israel which has ever yet been set forth is worth a thought—arguments we could prove cats to be angels. We are however told by several correspondents to be more accurate, and to remember that Israelites are not Jews, though Jews are Israelites. We do remember it, and pray our instructors to observe that the Israelites were the people to whom the Lord preaches, I am not sentbut unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel, Matt. xv. 24; and these were the people who persecuted Paul, and of the people who persecuted Paul, and of whom he said, 'My prayer for Israel is that they might be saved,' Rom. x. 1. To these the apostle belonged, for he said, 'Are they Israelites? So am I.' The Jews of that day were Israelites, and the Israelites of that day were Jews; the Jews of this day are the same. Inquire of any Jew and he will tell you that he is an Israelite. and he will tell you that he is an Israelite.
Ask him to which tribe he belongs, and he
may mention Naphthali or Asher quite as
likely as Judah.

"This foolish dream has engendered a
number of other silly dotings, and has
supplied fuel for the jingo flame, or else
we should have made no mention of it,
but have left if for the jugacture.

we should have made no mention of it, but have left it for the innocent amusement of the credulous. In any case, fleshly descent is not a thing to be gloried in or depended upon. The blessings of the covenant are not to the seed according to the flesh, but to the children by promise, born of the spirit of faith. We depressed with dam agreetness all dependences. cate with deep earnestness all dependence apon blood and birth, for that which is born of the flesh is flesh, and nothing more. Even if we were really the natural seed of Abraham, it would avail us no-thing: we must be born against from above. Now, in Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Gentile; and the attempt to restore the distinction is either ridiculous or pernicious or a good deal of both We know that these remarks will bring

POST OFFICE, ETC., AT

of the Honorable the Minister of Public or tender, which will be forfeited if the party line to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the rk contracted for. If the tender be not acted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept lowest or any tender.

By order.

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary.

EXTENSION OF FLORENCE STREET.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto vill pass the following Bylaw to open up and extend Florence street from its present weserly termination westerly and northerly to Brockton road in the Ward of St. Mark. PROPOSED BYLAW

PROPOSED BYLAW

to open and extend Florence street, in the Ward of St. Mark from its westerly termination westerly and northerly to Brockton road, as laid down on a plan of survey made by F. F. Passmore, Esq., P. L. S., dated the sixteenth day of August, A. D. 1884.

Whereas it is necessary for the convenience of the owners of property fronting on Florence street and Brockton road, that Florence street should be opened up and extended westerly and northerly from its present westerly termination to Brockton road, in the Ward of St. Mark, at the expense of the property benefitted pursuant to notice heretofore given under the statute in that behalf respecting local improvements.

Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, enacts as follows:

That Florence street, in the ward of St. Mark be and the same is hereby extended and opened up from its present westerly termination, westerly and northerly to Brockton road, and that the line of road surveyed and laid out by F. F. Passmore, P. L. S., as appears by description and plan of survey of the same, dated the sixteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty four and which is more particularly described as follows: That is to say—being composed of parts of lots numbers three and four on the east side of the Brockton road, according to registered plan number 256, and more particularly described as follows: That is to say, commencing at a point in the easterly limit of said lot mumber four where the northerly limit of Florence street produced westerly would intersect the said easterly limit; thence north seventy-four degrees, east one foot, to the northwesterly angle of Florence Street, thence southservery-four degrees, east one foot, to the northwesterly angle of Florence Street, thence southerly along the arch of a circle whose centre would be the said point of commencement until the same meets the arch of another circle taking for its centre a point on a line produced from the men that Canada's tariff was framed to advance her own interests, and not those of any other country whatever. We want to hear these words spoken again, even more emphatically than on the former occasion.

The Montreal Witness is the organ of the English-speaking reformers of Quebec, and as such its description of the demonstration was a line produced north seventy for the English-speaking reformers of Quebec, and as such its description of the demonstration was a line produced north seventy four ingrees east from a point on a line produced from the castery limit of said lot number four, and distant one hundred and sixty-nine feet six inches from the said point of commencement of an angle of seventy-two degrees with the eastery limit of said lot number four, and distant one hundred and three feet three inches, with a hearty laugh I rose to leave, admiring the diplomatic tact of the viceroy as much as I regretted the necessity for his employing it. We walked together the casterial form the said point of commencement of an angle of said lot number four a line produced from the centre a point on a line produced from the centre appoint of a line produced from the said point of commencement of an angle of said to commencement of an angle of said to said point of commencement of an angle of said to commencement of an angle of said to said point of commencement of an angle of said to said point of commencement of an angle of said to said point of commencement of an angle of said point of commencement of an angle of said point of commencement of an angle

undred and thirteen feet more or less to lace of beginning as shewn on plan be he same is hereby taken and expropris or and established and confirmed as par he public highway or successive the public highway or successive t, in the ward of St. Mark, in the city of Toronto, and be forthwith opened up to the use of the public under the direction of the City Engineer, who with servants workmen, agents and contractors, is hereby authorized to enter into and upon the same for the purposes aforesaid. ROBERT RODDY.

City Clerk.

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ONLY A LADY'S BY MARTIN J. GRIF "You're not in earnest, M 'Of course, I'm in es You're the prettiest little and dimples I ever saw, D tell you the same thing? Why, where on earth has th to? I ought to have been de an hour ago. It's all your f

And Mr. Theodore St. V off, chucking Della Stephe chin as he went by. "I wonder," thought ] "Della! Della! what ar about?" cried a shrill, high-"Ten o'clock, and the poor the canaries neglected, an room not dusted! Really, know what's come to you of

here, ma'am," faltered crimson up to the very roots she hurried out of the room. Della Stephens was Mrs parlor maid and especial at had been a milliner's apprent rich lady saw and took a fawhen she—Mrs. St. Volens—as to the trimming of a fall had when she when a fall had been as to the trimming of a fall had would be st. Volens, and Della answer "Only my board, ma'am." "I'll give you ten dollars a Irs. St. Volens. And Della Stephens aba

"I-I was detained. I'm

ade, and came to live She was a farmer's dang little inland village, and not obtained this fine situation, "I might have stayed the erness all my days," and never earn anything It was half an hour or so a

Della was busy fluting some ciemes lace for her mistres St. Volens' shrill voice summ stairs. And Della knew from Mrs. St. Volens stood in the room as Della entered it, either cheek, and a bit of ca "Look here, Della Steph "The housekeeper has just to me—a photograph of Theodore, She says she four

Theodore, She says and room ?"

Della turned scarlet, and tively in her bosom.

"I I must have dropped

"I—I must have dropped scarce considering her words.
"Then it is yours?"
"Yes," faltered Della.
"How came you by it?"
chised Mrs. St. Volens.
"He? Who?"
"Mr. The Jore."
Mrs. St. Volens face gr hard as adamant. "You are said she, turning on her heel.
And Della, stunned and bup to her room to pack her fe up to her room to pack her and think what she should and think what she should a Mr. Theodore St. Volens ally surprised that afternoamt's maid walk into the

"Yes," said Della, "it i has dismissed me."
"Dismissed you ! And wh "She—she found your possession," faltered Della,

"And a precious fool you not let her find it," said h
"What else could you expect
"And what am I to do not tioned, piteously.
"Do?" repeated Mr. St. V get another situation, to be s
"How can I, with no refe

"Now, look here," said T.
bly, "all this is no busines
don't see why you should co ering me!"
"No business of yours," v Della. "Not at all." "But it was your fault th

"My fault !" echoed Mr. a striden saugh. "My fa just fold you what a pretty and Aunt Anastasia jealousy and spite. Come "But-but-," hesitated "But—but—, hesitated deadly chill setting abou "didn't you mean anything "Mean! No; what she Really, Della, this is become Now you are crying again

You need not go, Mr said Della with what dis command. "I shall rid ence at once." Excuse me i a mistake as to suppose orable gentleman."
Mr. St. Volens winced a cutting irony of her word out of the office and went Ferromiere, the milliner.

"Perhaps," thought Dells me on again. For I can't s
But Mrs. St. Volens, as to her grief, had been befor Mademoiselle Ferromiere

"She was sorry for Miss really it was a very impromaking eyes at her mis
And she couldn't afford to
like Madame St. Volens had the characters of her look to, and—"
But Della, who was as guity thought or deed turned away with a shudd

"Do—do they think I thing wrong?" she asked has it come to this!"
Della went home to t farm-house in the country-a letter from the indignations had preceded her. He with cold, avarted eyes—h

with cold, averted eyes—interest into tears.

"Oh, Della, to think to come home so I And we all fortune was made!"

"You" welcome to stay two, Della," said Mr. Sterbut after the way in welcome to stay the cold of the control of the cold of the co "Dear me, child," said
"Patter are way
treated your confiding mist
"Father," burst out Del
they been telling you?"
"Facts speak for themse
old man. grimly.
In the middle of the nigher mother's bedside, look:
ghost.
"Dear me, child," said

toothache!"

It's on the clock-sh
Stephens, drowsily.
In the morning Della