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ADVERTISING RATES: FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREI ary commercial advertisements icial statements as reading mat-ddress all Communications:

ORLD, Toronto.
The World's Telephone Call is 523. TUESDAY MORNING MAY 12. 1885

## THE WORLD IN DEER PARK.

W. J. Randall, 690 Yonge street, is now de Park, Rosedale, Yorkville can have The World delivered at their doors before breakfast. Send in your orders.

The Situation In England. There are votes to be taken the be ginning of the week in the British house of ons which may decide whether Mr rather at variance with the news of yespremier had just made what appeared to be a satisfactory statement as to the present aspect of the negotiations with Ruspondent, who, under date of Saturday thus summarizes what he heard from "one of the ablest men in the house."

The government is riding for a fall : that is, it wants to be beaten. It has three reasons for this : First, a desire to escape the humiliation of ratifying a final absolute surrender to Russia; second, a wish to shift the burden of settling the Soudan problem to other shoulders, and third, and most vital of all, to avoid the the Crimes act in Ireland, This last is the rock on which the cabinet threatens to founder and go to pieces. Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Shaw Le fevre are all vigorously opposed to a renewal, and Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Childers, though not so earnest, lean that way. The Whig Lords and Sir William Harcourt follow the lead of Lord Spencer in insisting on a renewal. The contest has al-

ready been sharp and ugly. The best settlement the divided cabinet can reach is that it would be better for should go out on the defeat of local rate or the budget matter, and go out unitedly, than to split over the Irish question-when an election is near at hand anyway. The would throw upon the tories not only the difficult task of handling the Russian and Soudan troubles, but the onus of having to deal with the Irish problem, and, by passing coercion in some form, alienating all the Irish voters in England and Scotland, s matter of considerable importance.

A London despatch of yesterday's date says that the conservative papers generally do not wish the vote to be adverse to the government on the war credit. Which may mean, either that they would rather defeat the government on some other vote. if they could; or that they do not at present want any vote that would compel themselves to take office and to face the difficulties which Gladstone's policy has created. It looks as if something important is likely to be heard of within the mext twenty four or forty-eight hours.

Giving Votes to Indians.

Ere Sir John's franchise bill gets through the Indians will probably be left out of it, we should say. But this much already appears, that opposition arguments against giving votes to Indians would have appeared stronger, had not the government press been able to quote the following. rom a speech made only five years ago by

Brant:

"Then the bill does not provide for the enfranchisement of the Indians, for according to them the rights, opportunities, and privileges of citizens is, I think, the only solution of the Indian question, more especially the only solution which affects the more advanced tribes, on whose behalf and with respect to whose circumstances I am more particularly acquainted.

The whole Indian law discourages the assimilation of quainted.

Indian law discourages the assimilation of the whites and the Indians, and the solution of the Indian problem can only be found in wiping out the distinction which exists between the races, in giving the red man all the liberties and rights enjoyed by the white man.

the Indians are not all alike, and that

distinctions must be made: classes and must remain thus separated for years to come. Meanwhile this fact must be recognized in legislating for them or more blunders will be added to the long list of those the government has already made in dealing with the question. It would not do, for example, to confer suffrage on the Apaches but there seems to be no good reason why the Cherokees should not exercise it. Certain tribes are fully the equal of the average Mexican and negro populations, and a should be classed with them instead of with sayages.

Imperial federation is up again; apparently it "will not down." At a meeting in Saturday When the bull finally charged upon the favor of it held in Montreal on Saturday there was a large attendance, and a string position, and so I hastened as rapidly as I position, and so I hastened as rapidly as I

most approve of is the following:

That no scheme of federation should interfere with the existing rights of local parliaments as regards local affairs.

Through the kindness of the editor I have been parmitted to glance over the

political progress generally. But observe whither this idea would lead us, were it followed out. It is the business of military despotisms to consolidate, to bind them elves together, and to form great empires powerful for aggression abroad, destructive of liberty at home, Conversely, ommunities having constitutional government, free speech, and a free press, must not consolidate, but must tates, each intent on its own interests only, with no regard to other free states, its friends and perhaps its near kindred.

split up into insignificant little

press, must not commission, but must opin up their insignificant in these insignificant in these insignificant in the complex of the pressure of the officers of the Queen's the form of the pressure of the officers of the Queen's the form of the pressure of the officers of the Queen's the form of the pressure of the officers of the Queen's the pressure of the officers of the officers of the Queen's the pressure of the officers of the o terday afternoon, to the effect that the Queen's Park. But it is time that the ugly

necessity of dealing with the question of up to twenty million dollars; but even this

-Why suffer the torments and evils of Indigestion when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate and tone the digestive organs and cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. 246

The Battle of McFlinnigan's Gulch. At the battle of McFlinnigan's Gulch I was sutler of the 407th Oshkosh volunteers, belonging to Snutzer's brigade, of the 38th division of the western half of the army of Ninniogwaniskote. I deem these particulars necessary for the complete understandone of themselves-Mr. Patterson, of South | ing of my narrative. On the morning of August 3, 1884, Billie McDougall came to me and asked me if I knew that there were as many as ten or eleven rebels within a radius of two hundred miles of our camp. I told him I did not, and when he assured me that it was so, I told him to Gen. Snutzer as fast as he could, and tell him to delay the action until I could get my dishes washed, and I would come to the front.

It may be well for me to explain here tween the races, in giving the red man all the liberties and rights enjoyed by the white man and entailing upon him all the responsibilities which attach to those rights and privileges."

In connection with this we may take what Bradstreet's says, to the effect that Had McDougall taken either the east or west road he would undoubtedly have arrived in time; but he chose the middle, and thus did not get to Gen. Snutzer until the battle had commenced. This was a grave error, as nothing should have been done until I arrived on the field. Gen.

gan opened upon our gallant soldiers with a shower of stones; and realizing the peril in which I stood I immediately took shelter behind a large tree, where I could see all that happened and occasionally send suggestions to Gen. Snutzer. Had he followed my suggestion as the shealth seems.

there was a large attendance, and a string of resolutions was carried unanimously. Certain resolutions adopted at the conference held in London on the 29th July last, and at the inaugural meeting of the league on 18th November were recited and approved of. Among the London resolutions the one that the Canadian people will most approve of is the following:

That no scheme of federation should inter-

ments as regards local affairs.

We take it for granted that the making of our own tariffs—the framing of a financial system to suit our own circumstances—must be included among the local affairs aforesaid. Provided this be well secured then let imperial federation go ahead.

By some people it is held that all schemes for federation of the mother country and for federation of the federation

THE MARCH OF THE Q. O. R. AND THEIR ARRIVAL.

Incidents of the Journey—A Badly.

Wrecked Town—A Skirmink With the
Indians—Foraging Parties and Their
Success—Some Good Stories.

The following interesting letter was received yesterday by a gentleman in this city from one of the officers of the Queen's

made away with. It is quite distressing to go into the houses—furniture all smashed, heds ripped open, coal oif, four, grain, everything in fact thrown about promiscuously. Nothing whetever lift. A surrow cacape, having had in many cases only a face minuter warning. One of the indian boys is the only the control of the Iron Age says in dustrial school here saved the lives of an number by giving them notice of the intended raid. This boy is in the fort now, and is the only one of the party who were lately being cared for and educated when has remained faithful. The others joined in the friging at the only one of the party who were lately being cared for and educated when has remained faithful. The others joined in the friging at the only one of the party who were lately being cared for and educated when has remained faithful. The others joined in the friging at the only one of the party who were lately being cared for and educated when has remained faithful. The others joined in the friging at the only one of the party who were lately being cared for how the party who were lately being cared for how the party who were lately being cared for how the party who were lately being cared for how the party who were lately being cared for how the party who were lately of the post of the store of the post o

By some people it is held that all schemes must know that it was the Inirteenth and for federation of the mother country and the colonies shall be discouraged, for the the gentleman of falsehood, but I will say the men for the country. A reasonable number of them would put an end to this trouble in no time. On our way to Battleford we passed the rerve of the Stoney Indians. They rose and murdered their instructors. A party went

out off. This man married a flaughter of one of has chiefs and devoted his whole life to the improvement of the condition of these Indians. He was one of their best friends, and when warned of impanding trouble said he was sure the Indians would never hurt him, and they then murdered him upon the first opportunity. Other instances of this kind are common, and it seems to be impossible to find

mon, and it seems to be impossible to find any sense of gratitude in these miserable wristches.

We shall manage to be reasonably comitariable here I hope when we settle down, grub of course is the chief difficulty. We now get fresh meat and potatoes occasionally, but no luxuries. The Hattleford peeple have flour, become and things of that sort in considerable quantities still, but delicates such as molasses, butter, etc., are completely exhausted. Porkhard tack, beans, etc., and now and then dried apples, have formed our invariable rations, but one could not properly grumble at food like thus, when on the march and the difficulty of transport is considered. The fellows thrive on this rough food, and most of them are increasing the weight.

Tremendous foraging was done when we arrived here. Little however had escaped the hungry savage; one as two hens who had been missed in the general slaughter afforded a certain amount of satisfaction to the lucky captors. Apropos of this, they tall rather a good story of a surjy sergeant in another corps who has managed to gain the ill will of the whole camp. Some of our fellows saw him chase, capture and conceal a very nice looking turkey, and as soon as they thought his back was turned, walked off with the bird. He discovered them in the act and threatened to march them off before the colonel. They policily told him to go to a warm olimate, and he backed down, knowing the punishment he would expose himself to—foraging being forbidden—if he attempted to carry out his threat. The gobier afforded a charming meal to half a dozen hungry fellows, and the story very great graification to many more.

They tell another story of a fellow who had a flask that was, strange to say, quite full of what was apparently very good whisky. A thirsty soul happened to discover the flask, and speaked in for a surreptitious mig. The delighted owner as within, but made no attempt to interfere, and the T. S. swallowed a very considerable portion of strong threat gargle.

Toronto Stocks at the Close.

1948; Ontario 1994, 1991; Toronto 1834, 1814; Merchants 1144, 1134; xd. 1114, 1194; Commerce 122, 1214; Imperial buyers 1234; Federal 100, 994; Dominion buyers 186; Standard buyers 1124; Hamilton buyers 121; British America 804, 79; Western Assurance 904, 894; Consumers Gas buyers 1524; Northwest Land 354s, 35s.

4.15 p.m. -Bank of Montreal 2003, 200 xd. 1951, 1944; Ontario, offered, 109; xd. 1954. 1941: Ontario. offered, 109; Moisons 114, 111; Toronto 1832, 182; Marchants 114, 1134, xd. 111, 1104; Cemmerce 1222, 1214; Faderal 101; Montreal Tel. Co. 1212, 1214; Richelien 57, 562; City Passenger 116, 115; Consumers' Gas 1802, 180; C. P. R. 38, 372.

SALES—Morning Board—20 Bank of Montreal xd at 195; 15 Gas at 181. Afternoon Board—3 Bank of Montreal at 201, 40 at 2902, 25 at 195; 15 Montreal Tel. Co. at 1202, 25 at 195; 15 Montreal Tel. Co. at 1204, 25 at 1212; 251 Richelien at 562, 25 at 564; 115 City Passenger at 1154, 2 at 115, 2 at 1144; 2 Gas at 1802.

barreis. Sales, 125 barreis. Market is quiet at generally unchanged prices. Patents, \$5 to \$6; superior extre, \$4,15 to \$5,00; extra superine, \$4 80 to \$4 56; superior extre, \$4 55 to \$5,00; extra superine, \$4 80 to \$4 56; strong bakers, \$4 75 to \$5 50; fine, \$4 20 to \$4 25; middlings, \$2 80 to \$3 50; nel \$4 20 to \$4 25; middlings, \$2 80 to \$3 50; pollards, \$3 65 to \$3 75; Ontari; bags, \$2 to \$2 35; dity bags, \$2 50 to \$2 55 for strong bakers; Sales, 125 barrels spring extra st 12 to 120; ditter—Dairy, 150 to 20c; fresh, 157 to 160; Old butter—Townships, 10c to 140; Morrisburg, 90 to 130; western, 66 to 10c. Grain—Wheat, market nominal. Red winter, \$1 02 to \$1 04; white, \$101 to \$1 03; spring, \$1 02 to \$104. Corn 62c to 65c. Peas, \$4c, to 85c. Oats, 40c. Oatmeal, \$4 50 to \$4.65. Cornmeal, \$2 90 to \$2 93. Provisions—Pork, \$15 to \$15 50. Lard, 9c to 10c. Barley, 500 to 65c. Rye, 72c to 74c. Oatmeal, \$4 50 to \$4.65. Cornmeal, \$2 90 to \$2 93. Provisions—Pork, \$15 to \$15 50. Lard, 9c to 10c. Bastey, 56c barrels; oatmeal, 962; cornmeal, 123.

OswEgo, May 11.—Barley unchanged, No. 2 carrier, 91,86c; four, 5652 barrels; oatmeal, 962; cornmeal, 123.

OswEgo, May 11.—Barley unchanged, No. 2 carrier, 91,86c; four, 75 65c. dard, end of the 15 6d. spring, 78 8d to 78 6d. ord, sind ord, spring, 78 8d to 78 6d. ord, spring, 78 8d to 78 6d.

Average of the 5, per \$1000 .. 6.72 14.23 25 75

N.Y., writes, in terms of highest praise regarding Burdook Blood Bitters as a medicine used for two years in his family with good results.

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Brokers, Valuators, Arbitrators and Financial

Valuators, Arbitrators and Financial Agents.
Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged Houses to let, Rents and Mortg ges collected Debentures bought and sold.
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Correspondence solicited.

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Exchange & Stock Brokers, 22 KING STREET EAST.

in Exchange on New York and London nerican Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Ca-nadian and American Stocks, 246

COX & CO.

The Secretary of the Province of Ontario will receive Tenders (to be addressed to him at his office at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal") up to NOON of

58 York.

J. MOORE. FINE 39 COLBORNE STREET,

SPRING HAS FULLY OPENED So has W. Simons fully opened out his

Yonge Street Bargain House W. SIMONS, 103 CHURCH ST.

MEN'S,

BOYS',

MONTREAL, May 11.—Flour—Receipts—600 barrels. Sales, 126 barrels. Market is quiet

2 Canada 76c; No. 7 extra Canada 80c.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Flour, 10s to 11s 6d; spring, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; red winter, 7s 9d to 8s; No. 1 California, 7s 3d to 7s 5d; No. 2 California, 7s to 7s 2d, Corn, 5s 10d. Barley, 5s 6d. Oats, 5s 5d. Peas, 6s 3d, Pork, 62s. Lard, 35s 6d. Bacon, 31s to 32s 3d, Tallow 32s 3d, Cheese, 58s.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES:—London, May 11.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, a turn dearer; maize steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, a turn dearer; maize steady. Mark Lane—Wheat steady; maize rather easier. English country markets generally oheaper. French do. steady. Liverpool—spot wheat firmly held; maize dull, Paris—wheat and flour firm.

-Hon. Jno. G. Gooderich of Brooklyn,

GARVIN & CO.,

A T. KERR.

LOWNSBROUCH & CO.

The second of th

ROBERT ELDER. Carriage and Wagon Builder GENERAL BLACKSMITH. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO 36
Corner of Soho and Phoebe streets, Toronto

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. Orders by mail promptly executed. 135

NEW STOCK OF SPRING COODS. Neat in Pattern and Style, and care is taken that everything in the shape of Clothing carefully made and cut. Fit Guaranteed or no sale at the

Bank of Montreal 2011, 2002; xd. 195, MERCHANT TAILOR, 616 YONGE ST. N.

Corner King and Jarvis Streets,

"HEADQUARTERS

YOUTHS'. CHILDRENS.

PRICES

Name. Address. 1874. 1878. 1883. Temp. Mut Ben. Easton, Pa. \$4.27 \$13.96 \$20.40 Oddřel's Mut. Montrose. Pa.. 6.51 15.27 46.00 Uni. Bre.M.A. Lebanon, Pa. 8.24 18.51 28 Sou Tier Mason. Elmira, N.Y. 6.50 11.90 16.70 Mason. Mu. B. London, Ont. 8.01 12.40 17.40

Adding \$3 for expenses..... 9.22 17.23 28.75

The Ætna's premium, age 35, is \$17.36, but the return value at the end of 10 years has reduced the net cost to...... 9.47 9.47

Herring At the policy holder saving. 0.35 1.76 19.28
As compared with having been in the five societies.

Drop a postal card to the undersigned ble of rates and other information resu WM. H. ORR, Manager, TORONTO.

Assurance Company. the Lists of the Company have to be kept open until the 18th of MAY for business arriving from distant branches and agencies, applications for assurance received before that date can share in the profits about to

Has made greater progress than any Canadian Company in similar time.

For the Public Institutions of Parmesan Cheese Ontario for 1885.

For the delivery of the following quantity of Coal in the sheds of the Institutions below named, on or before 15th July, 1885:

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO—HARD COAL—900 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove size Soft Coal—400 tons.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—HARD COAL—20 tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—500 tons.

REFURMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO—HARD COAL—500 tons. Hard Coal—200 tons large egg size, 60 tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—1,650 tons for steam and 150 tons for grates.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON—Hard Coal—1,700 tons large egg size, 100 tons small egg size, 50 tons stove size, and 100 tons of Lehigh large egg size for gas-making. Soft Coal—100 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—Hard Coal—200 tons egg size, 38 tons stove size, 46 tons large chestnut size. Soft Coal—1,075 tens. N. R.—275 tons of the soft coal and 5 tons of the large size chestnut coal to be delivered at the Pumping House in the city. ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—Hard

smail egg size, 30 tons stove size. Soft Coal550 tons,
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD—Hard Coal—450 tons egg size, 150 tons
stove size. Soft Coal—15 tons for grates.
The hard coal to be Pittzon, Scranton or
Lehigh, 'lenderers are to name the mine or
mines from which it is proposed to take the
soft coal and to designate the quality of the
same, and if required to produce satisfactory
evidence that the coal delivered is true to
name. Delivery is to be effected in a manner
satisfactory to the authorities of the respective
institutions.
Tenders will be received for the whole
quantity specified or for the quantities required specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bursars of the above named institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY.

CHEESE

Secretary of the Province of Ontario. ment Buildings, Toronto, April 24, 1885

New Roquefort, New Gorgonzola just received. Also ream, Lanburgh Sap Sago, Stilton, etc. olled Herring, Holland Herring, Spanish ives in bulk. Salt Water Dills. E. KINGSBURY,

GROCER AND IMPORTER.

We have a Large Stock of Well Selected and Bought at Lowest Cash Prices, an will be Sold Accordingly. Carpet Laying, Repairing, Etc.,

done by Skilful Workmen on shortest Notice. R. POTTER & CO.

Cor. Queen and Portland sts.

Having no partner, no rent, or large expenses to meet, I can undersell every other Furniture House in Toronto. My goods are all marked at lowest prices possible.

No extravagant profits wanted; my motto is "Live and Let Live." Thanking my customers for their patronage in the past, I will ensure them "equare dealing," in the future. Call at the noted Furniture House and see the great assortment of goods on view at 248

WM. BROWN'S

THE LAND GRANT CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL'

Lands at very low prices within ea tance of the Railway, particularly adar MIXED FARMING—Stock raising, produce, etc. Land can be purchased with or Without cultivation Comat the option of the purchaser. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation, and without cultivation or settlement conditions, at liberal figures, based upon careful inspection by the Com-vany's Land Examiners.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be fad from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accrued illerest, in payment for lands.

By order of the Board, CHARLES DRINKWATER,

ENGLISH CHEDDAR

English Stilton Cheese.

Fresh Cream Cheese,

Edam Cheese anadian and American Factory Cheese. A Full Supply of the above in

Stock.

Dutch Pineapple Cheese,

FULTON, MICHIE & CO., 7 King Street West. 25tf TORONTO TURKISH BATHS. 233 Queen street west,

nave been thoroughly overhauled and modern-zed and are now second to none on the conti-tent and the attendants, both male and female, are first-class, properly instructand kind. J. DIAMOND,

Executrix.

MRS. MAHAFFY'S 512 QUEEN STREET WEST. The Largest Stock of Ladies' & Children's Underolething IN THE WEST END, ALSO 36 FANCY COODS IN CREAT VARIETY.

Lessons given two days a week. Persons ishing to join the class address 666 Youg. t. 36 C. E. LLOYD. Proprietor. NOTICE!

TORONTO RIDING SCHO ...

If you wanta good-fitting, well-made, nobby SPRING SUIT

JUST CALL ON MACDONALD, 355 YONGE ST., OPPOSITE FLM, And examine his stock and enquire his prices.

AUNT ES.

I knew her at Amsterdam, in the far of one of my friends. Everybody in thouse called her "Aunt Es," Her r name, I believe, was Estelle, or Est She was about sixty; but her hair, entir white, alone indicated her age. She h fine skin, without wrinkles; an expres full of life; superb teeth, that a mer most of the time smiling showed coqu tishly. She had been very pretty, was so still, and this resolute beauty she

ed an activity truly wonderful. tures, the hurried gesture, the rapid wa all indicated with this charming woman threescore, sprightly and affable, a char ter full of energy and absorbed in

trade." I should say she was there at They prophesied in her family that the indefatigable worker would never rest.

For Aunt Es. was not a millionaire.
Although handsome, and well-esta
lished in her business, she had always liv
in poverty independent but absolute po
erty. She had never asked aught of a family repast one time out of fifty, it w necessary to use the most pressing solicition. She came, dressed in a robe of gr woolen, always the same, summer a winter, with close sleeves to the wrist, long pointed waist, and little tabs at the bottom of the skirt. Generally she carri some sweet-mests to the children, appear very well and gay, and when question very well and gay, and when question apon her affairs, replied that all was we They were not, however of collossal i

Annt Es.

The poor old lady dwelt in a dellar, of those frightful cellars of Amsterdam damp, unhealthy, a fever nest—where o is astonished to find nice shops, fruit stal dairles, shoemakers, coopers, fishmonge and even taverns. It was necessary descend twenty steps in order to reach he stationery warshouse, grand as the cell an anchorite. One saw there a small, we small table, which took the place of a descend the stationery warshouse, grand as the cell an anchorite. small table, which took the place of a destant table, which took the place of a destant three or four boxes held ramettes of pap of different forms; an old glove-box, which steel pens, goose quills and be pendis were thrown pell-mell; six jugsink and four rulers. This was all. The property was seen made.

ul months Aunt Es made from twelve freen florins.

At evening the shop was transferred it diming-room, at night it became a lihamber. She dined upon the desk slept in a closet at the end of the cellaj loset with double door, whose only she proported a mattered. supported a mattress.

It was there, in that obscure unde ground room, that she had lived for mo than forty years when I knew her. Si lived there honestly, loyally, not in de one sou, finding the way to accumulate as economize in order to amass a dot.

For aunt Ee had a fiance.

It is accommit before proceeding toppe

When a young Hollander meets t maiden of his dreams and finds her agre able the families consult and consent, T marriage decided upon, it is always agre that the betrothal shall last a year or tw French. One sees the betrothed at a theatre, one meets them in the little joineys of the day, leaning affectionately upeach other, the future wife alreaunder the protection of her husbar. This early intimacy never shocks a one; never is this prologue to a marriage anything but a prolog. One day when sighteen years old Au. Es had presented to the family the more had chosen, the one who solicited I hand.

A small merchant like herself.

hand.

A small merchant like herself.

Even smaller, for Aunt Es had a shop deak, some boxes containing ramettes paper, an old glove box full of pens, wh the man of her choice had no shop at a Or if had one it was so small that could carry it under his arm. Karel v a cigar merchant; not one of those laidealers who abtain direct from Have their enermous supplies. His amplicate their enermous supplies. dealers who abtain direct from Have their encomous supplies. His ambulate stock consisted of a small case, which I fore failing into his hands contained ex fine samples, from which he dispensed, without a certain estentations prichoice cigars at two centimes aplece. He proposed devoting himself to the tail trade, never having more than hundred cigars at a time, which he aposed of in about a fortnight.

This traffic brought him little m than his finance carned with her penopens and note paper.

Their union then presented rare pai of equality, of equality,
It was a marriage of inclination

they would not marry until they accumulated a little money with which go to housekeeping without too m To this they adhered.

Aunt Es had formally declared that t would only marry when between them thad amassed the sum of a thousand flor This was the least that would rent a lar shop, refurnish the supplies of tobacco apaper and provide for the family.

Thus from the day when she was trothed to Karel, the neighbors w accustomed to hear Aunt Es singing in cellar with as much animation and inference as the nightingale on the sum of a poplar. Only Aunt Es, according the unanimous opinion of that vicin was not serious enough. She changed.

They saw her excited with the sales a eager for gain. Nothing equalled her zher ardor in work, unless it was the zand ardor of Karel.

But it was not an easy matter,

they loved.

It was a marriage "de cenvenance" le ing at the equal position of the par regarding fortune.

It was also a marriage of reason si

But it was not an easy matter, large dealers absorbed all, and the united efforts did not bring great resu united efforts did not bring great reen He dealt in a somewhat costly cigar, is he sought to speculate in the famous B paper, newly imported from France; this double commercial effort was ditrous, and shadowed at the same time matrimonial hopes of the little subter nean stationer and the poor dealer cigars.

"Let us not go too fast," they said the sightened by their audacity; "do not le

seated behind the desk and he in fire regarding her with costsay). Sometime was of a commode of white wood, they discovered in a shop of Kalverstra that they would buy to furnish their rowhen they were ready to go houseskeepi. Again they discussed the manner bringing up their household. One even she had a new idea. Dost they know they used thee and thou). Dost they used they and thou, it is they used they and thou had a new idea.

embark in any adventures; we will ke to what we have, and ignore what would have. Let us wait. In time shall even go out of business." And they waited. They continued live side by side, in that prudent a tender intimacy sanctioned by the betrothal, rich in love and hope.

Hope, because their hearts are full of and no illusions came to destroy it, a projects for the future, life-long project of which they talked each evening (seated behind the deak and he in from all the state of the seated behind the deak and he in from all the seated behind the seated be