

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

## CANADA

Twenty-one Chinamen have been sent from Seattle, Wash., back to Victoria, B. C. London, Ont., claims a population of 30,705 exclusive of suburbs, an increase since 1880 of nearly 11,000.

The Dominion Government will sell about fifty islands in the vicinity of Fiddler's Elbow, in the Thousand Islands.

The Circassian, which arrived at Quebec on Monday, brought out a number of Russian families destined for Manitoba.

Owing to the removal of the duty on logs there is a great rush of lumber from the Ottawa Valley for the American market.

Fifteen men deserted from the British warships in Halifax on Wednesday, seven of whom were from Prince George's vessel.

The new C. P. R. steamship Empress of India is expected to leave Liverpool on her trip around the world on January 15, 1891.

Brother Ethelberts, of Les Petites Freres de Marie, was fined \$50 and costs in Montreal for pulling a pupil's ear and causing injury to that delicate organ.

A plentiful supply of good water has been struck on Sir John Lister-Kaye's farm at Langdon, N. W. T., which is matter of great importance to that district.

The Pillo-Hersey Manufacturing Company's rolling mills at Montreal were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is placed at \$75,000, and five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Michael Noonan and Jeremiah Murray, boys, were playing in Quebec on Saturday when Murray attempted to stop his companion. An accidental blow in the stomach from Murray's fist killed Noonan.

An association of the architects of the Province of Quebec has been formed, with the object of protecting the profession against the competition of American architects for Canadian work. The initial meeting was held in Montreal on Saturday.

## GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe, the British envoy to Persia, is dying.

Prof. Thorold Rogers, the eminent writer on political economy, died on Monday at Oxford.

Rev. Henry White, the chaplain of the English House of Commons, died suddenly on Tuesday.

The question of building a tunnel from Antrim, in Ireland, to Wigtonshire, in Scotland, is under consideration.

A London despatch says the English manufacturing districts are already beginning to feel the adverse effects of the McKinley tariff measure.

Several men of the East Surrey Regiment, stationed on the Island of Guernsey, engaged in a mutinous outbreak because they were ordered to India.

The Quakers' International Conference opened at Birmingham, Eng., on Monday with 450 delegates, including many Americans and Canadians.

The remains of Mrs. Catharine Booth, wife of the General of the Salvation Army, were interred on Monday. There was a great demonstration on the occasion.

The Imperial Government has advanced £400,000 to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland to build a road from Galway into the distressed districts.

Young Pelly, Birchall's victim in his farm pupil fraud, has reached his home in England, and his arrival was made the occasion of general rejoicing among the people.

The hearing in the action for divorce brought by Captain O'Shea against his wife, in which Mr. Parnell is named as correspondent, is expected to end in November.

The London Chronicle ridicules the idea of a Customs union between England and her colonies as long as the colonies disagree among themselves on the tariff question.

The London Labour World asserts that Mr. Hoare, the British Consul in New York in 1883, sent James McDermod to Montreal for the purpose of getting up a dynamite scare.

The London Chronicle says that the report that Mr. Parnell's physicians had forbidden him to attend public meetings was unfounded, and that he enjoys better health than at any time since 1886.

The Custom house officers at Newhaven on Thursday night seized in Lord Salisbury's carriage, which had been brought over from Dieppe, a quantity of spirits and cigars. The coachman was detained.

Mr. Stanhope, British Secretary of War, referring to the new American tariff, said he believed it was largely directed against England and Canada, and that it would do the latter country serious injury.

Chief Secretary Balfour, writing to the Central News Agency in London, says that the cry of a general famine in Ireland is absurd. There is a serious failure of the potato crop in some districts, but there is no real distress beyond the power of the ordinary poor-law machinery to meet.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Minnesota on Monday.

The United States agricultural department reports a material decline in cotton prospects.

The population of New Orleans is 241,965; Buffalo, 254,457; New York state, 5,981,934.

An Alabama man poisoned his wife and four children because he wanted to marry a young woman in Texas.

United States fish dealers are not pleased with the fish schedule of the McKinley tariff, which threatens serious injury to their trade.

Ex-Secretary of War Balknap, the somewhat notorious member of Grant's Administration, was found dead in his office at Washington on Monday.

W. H. Scriber, alias Frank Moore, who robbed a bank in Columbus, Ind., fled to Toronto in 1888, was decoyed to Detroit and taken back to the place of his crime, has been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

The Treasury Department at Washington has the curious question before it as to how dead frogs should be classified under the new tariff. The department is of the opinion that they should be classed as "raw and unmanufactured articles."

The New York Tribune on Monday, in

the course of an editorial, says the people of the United States do not want either reciprocity with Canada or annexation. There is no hostility towards the Dominion, the feeling is simply indifference.

A Washington correspondent learns on good authority that an extra session of Congress will likely be called next month. It is stated that the Republicans have discovered that the McKinley Tariff law is working disastrously for the party, and that some modifications must be made.

An insane woman, a member of the Presbyterian church of Springfield, Ohio, had her infant son stripped and placed on a hastily constructed altar the other day, and was in the act of sacrificing it that she might "wash her hands in the blood of the lamb," when her relations broke in and rescued the baby.

At Savannah, Ga., Stephen Lewis died, apparently, at noon on Tuesday. His son came to attend the burial, and detected a quiver in his father's eyelid. He asked him if he wanted water. The supposed corpse nodded his head. Physicians were called in and restored the man to consciousness.

A new York despatch says: James M. Dougherty, Mary Anderson's insane admirer who was sent to the King's County Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush in November, 1888, and escaped about three weeks ago, returned to the asylum on Monday afternoon, and shot Dr. Lloyd, assistant superintendent of the institution twice, killing him instantly.

The Jews in Sebastopol have been ordered to leave the city.

The German government is said to contemplate legislative action to stop emigration of males liable to military duty.

Reports have been received in Lisbon that the English gunboats have entered the Zambesi river, and the feeling of indignation against the English is very intense.

An Austrian tailor has a fad, which is Vienna to Paris, and has just made the trip from Paris to London, where he was taken out exhausted.

It is reported Portuguese gunboats have formed a line across the mouth of the Zambesi river, in East Africa, to bar the passage of the British gunboats if they attempt to ascend the river.

Madame Bonnet, who was arrested at Nancy with plans of the fortification in her possession, and who subsequently confessed to being a German spy, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of 5,000.

The English Government is preparing to deal with Portugal in a summary manner should that country refuse to carry out the demands of the Anglo-Portuguese convention. It is expected that the little kingdom will soon receive an ultimatum.

A special cablegram gives an interview with Mr. Robert Porter, head of the United States Census Department, who is at present in London. He says very emphatically that the only way Canada can enjoy the United States market is by becoming part of the Union.

Great destitution is reported in Japan owing to the failure of the rice crop last year and the recent destructive floods. A Canadian, writing to his friends in King's College, states that between floods, typhoons, earthquakes, volcanoes, and disease the land seems under a curse.

**She Thought She Might Walk It.** "I have never been on the cars before," said the little old lady, settling herself in the seat and arranging her skirts. "My son got married fifteen years ago, and went to live to Bridgeport. He kept a urgin' me to come to Bridgeport, but I says to him, 'I ain't never been on the cars, and I don't think I would like it.'"

"Now, mother," says he, "you won't have no trouble at all. You jest git on the cars, and you have nice cushioned seats, and you see lots of strangers. Mother," says he, "you would like it, I know."

"Well, John," says I, "it don't seem right to me, an old woman, to go gaddin' about in new-fangled cars."

"But every time he come to our house he kept a urgin' me."

"John," says I, "I might go if I could do some knittin' on the cars. But I ain't willin' to settle with my hands crossed, and do nothin'."

"Why, mother," says he, "I ain't never see any women do much sewin' on the cars, jest sit there and knit till you gets to Bridgeport."

"John," says I, "I'll go to please you, but I don't think it's right."

"Now mother," says he, "I'll come up and git you, or you kin have Henry come down."

"No," says I, "Henry must stay to home, and look after the farm, and I guess I kin git to Bridgeport if the cars will take me there."

"They will take you right there, and I will meet you," says he.

"How will I know," says I, "when we are to Bridgeport?"

"Why, mother," says he, "the brakeman will pat his head in the door and say what station it is."

"So here I am, on the cars for the first time. It ain't much use for me to be in my time, and I guess I'll do some knittin'."

The little woman put on her glasses, and, feeling around in her cloth bag with trembling hand, drew forth her knitting.

"Do you know," she said, turning around her work and looking at it closely, "the cars run quite smooth. I don't seem to mind 'em at all, but it don't seem right for an old woman like me to be goin' about on cars."

She picked up two or three stitches and was on the point of starting her slender needles on their way when the brakeman opened the door and cried, "Bridgeport, Bridgeport!"

"What did he say?" asked the little woman, with a surprised look in her eyes.

"Bridgeport. We are coming to it now," "Bridgeport?" she said, folding her knitting.

"Now ain't that aggravatin'?" I asked from us. "If I had known that it was so near I would have walked it. Why, I ain't been on the cars an hour yet."

Nobody laughed at the little woman. "Why, John," she said to a big, strong, honest-faced man who came in to meet her, "why did you col me about Bridgeport? I could have walked it in a couple of hours."

"It's forty miles, mother," he said, kissing her wrinkled face. "It's the cars you know that make it seem short."

"Dear, dear," said the mother. "Ain't it wonderful?"

## Lord Wolsey's Opinion of the Chinese.

The despised Mongolian, from whom Canadians exact a fee of \$50 each for the privilege of living in this free country, and whom the Americans will not receive on any condition, is, according to Lord Wolsey and Mr. Thos. Magee, a person altogether too important for any nation to treat so lightly.

In the teeming millions of that densely-populated country Lord Wolsey perceives the power that may yet, upon the field of battle test the strength of the combined forces of Europe, America and Australia.

Especially does he foresee trouble should there arise or an Alexander the Great. In that case the veteran soldier thinks that nothing could prevent the Chinese from invading the lands to the west. Not as warriors but as competitors in the various industrial fields does Mr. Magee regard China as threatening to disturb the existing order of things.

To show less, Mr. Magee states what he knows of this really remarkable, but little appreciated, people. In reference to their aptitudes as farmers he says: In the United States if a father were to give his son two or three acres of land, and to tell him that he expected him on this acreage to grow rich, the son would be fully justified in indulging in incredulous laughter. Suppose that in addition to making a laborer out of the produce of the land, a month rent per acre, would not every one say, "This is impossible?" But it is not—

to a Chinaman, at least. An instance is then cited of a Chinaman in the suburbs of San Francisco, who, on about two and a quarter acres of land for which he paid a rental of \$75 per month, and kept besides an assistant, was really making money. In the estimation of Chinamen Americans do not farm at all. With the former "every stalk of rice is planted as seed, and replanted by human hands, and to add one handful to a crop Human hands do all the work: human backs bear most of the land burdens; human animals are the beasts that drag most of the loads, where they cannot be transported on canal or river."

For horses and beasts of burden there is absolutely no room in a land where agriculture is so minute that the roots of plants are examined to expel insects or grub them to rapid growth, and fertilizers are applied directly to the roots to prevent waste by evaporation.

With this great care to secure the most bountiful yield must be associated the wonderful saving power of the Chinese. Mr. Magee mentions his having asked a Chinese merchant how his countrymen managed to distance white men so far in land culture, when the other replied, "Oh, white men too lazy. Chinamen work all day and all night too, when the moon is shining."

And this, adds Mr. Magee, is true. In trade a financier, too, we are told, they display, where they are given an opportunity, remarkable ability. They have the Sanich Islands, where they are rapidly displacing the native population.

They have secured an immense land grant in Lower California, and will soon make themselves felt there. They have obtained a twenty years' concession of the sole right to fish in the waters of the Gulf of California, and 8,000 of them are to be brought into Mexico to carry on the industry. In manufacturing China has as yet made scarcely any progress, but she is entering upon a new era in this respect, and concluding his interesting article Mr. Magee remarks: "The world does not know much more about China yet; it will soon however make her acquainted; but China has been ignorant and despised; but China is worthy of all respect. China has a striking industrial ability, unsurpassed staying powers, and a degree of patience which no other nation can pretend to equal. Friend and enemy of China alike should know these facts."

**Discreditable to the Bar.** The opposition of those members of the Montreal bar and bench who have sided with the male stenographers in opposing Miss Grace H. Estor, recently adjudged competent to engage in stenographic work in the courts, does credit to neither their heads nor their hearts. Of course they are without special, valid argument to support their opposition, being, it is reported, obliged to fall back upon the vague and hackneyed general statement that it is not fitting work for a woman. With an apparent assurance that their question admits of only one answer, and that to ask it is to answer it, they endeavor to prove that a woman may do stenographic work in court, or may she not practise at the bar or preside on the bench? Now, it would have been much more satisfactory if our legal friends, who assume that the reasons for answering their question in the negative are so apparent, had taken the pains to point out why a woman, provided she possesses the other necessary qualifications, should not be allowed to practise at the bar or preside on the bench. It is a mere prejudice without a single good reason to support it. It is gratifying to know that these massed opinions are not entertained by all the legal fraternity of the island city, and that the young lady will not lack for defenders who are as warm as her foes. No doubt it is not pleasant to selfish human nature to relinquish an advantage long enjoyed, but right will win the day.

**Feeding Dear Grain.** High priced corn, says the Hon. James Wilson in his syndicate farm papers, can sell for profitably to stock that does not depend on the best prices. It will pay to feed dear corn to a good cow if so prepared that she can get all the good of it. It will pay to feed dear corn to export steers if it is economically fed. It will not pay at all to feed 40 or 50 cent corn to low selling beef cattle. It will pay to feed dear corn to growing colts that will sell for good prices for any purpose. But it will not pay to feed it to low selling plugs of any breed. So call out the worthless and give your corn to that which will give you sure returns. There is no doubt that that good dairy products and with the price of the grain that makes them. Dear corn demands revolution in feeding or all the grain possible fed on it. The temptation that comes to the owners of poor animals to sell grain at high prices is very great. But that only brings poverty to the farm. Dear grain compels improvement in stock and in methods of feeding.

**Novelty is the great parent of pleasure.**

## Scab in Sheep.

Scab is one of the most terrible diseases of sheep, being very contagious, very rapid in its effects, and very difficult to exterminate. It is most fatal to the young, the poorly sheltered; and to such animals death may come in two or three months. Other sources of loss are decrease in the value of the mutton, and in that of the wool of the ewes. The disease is caused by an insect known as the scab mite or itch insect. When the sheep show, by scratching, biting and rubbing themselves, that they are suffering from it, the skin should be examined, and if infected it will show small elevations slightly whiter or yellower than the surrounding skin, and the insect can be found among the hairs. The scab insect is large enough to be seen by the naked eye; it looks like a little white point with a brownish extremity, and if placed on the hand it will be seen to move. As it seeks the longest and thickest wool, and the disease is most disastrous in Autumn and Winter, the elevations increase in number and size until they run together over a considerable space, and each of them gives out a watery fluid, and each of them dries into a yellowish greasy crust. Under this the insects hide and produce their young; and the itching becomes so intense that the sheep by rubbing tear out the crusts and come out upon the surface, and may be found in swarms at the edge of the thick scabs which make the place of the torn crusts, thus spreading the disease still further. To cure is difficult and expensive; to prevent is very easy.

Prevention—The means of prevention will be seen in the fact that infection is carried in one way only; and that is by the insects passing in some means from sheep to sheep. The pieces of scab and tags of wool which the sheep have left wherever they rub, if other sheep carry the insects and disease to other sheep rubbing on the same parts, and even to those walking over the same ground. Experiments have shown that the insects can live on a piece of scab from ten to twenty days. From the foregoing it is evident that when scab has appeared in a flock treatment must be applied to every sheep exposed to contagion; that the flock should be strictly quarantined to prevent the disease from spreading to other flocks; that the sheds and yards where they have been kept should be thoroughly cleaned, and that after cleansing the yards should be left vacant for three weeks. The soil of the yards should be carted away, and all the wool washed with boiling lye and then white washed.

Dipping—Dipping for the cure of scab should come after shearing, and should be repeated in ten days or two weeks, that the eggs may be hatched, and yet none of the young be old enough to lay eggs. The best temperature for the dip is 100° to 110°.

Hold the sheep in it from 60 to 90 seconds and immerse the head at least once. The best dip is Australian or Rutherford dip, which has been successful in the hands of large flockmasters composed as follows: Tobacco every four gallons of water, one pound each of sulphur with some of the tobacco water to the thickness of cream; then add the rest of the water. Stephen Powers gives the following: To every 100 gallons of water, use 35 pounds of good, strong tobacco (if stems are used there should be more) and 10 pounds flowers of sulphur. Law's receipt is a very good one: Tobacco, 16 pounds; soap, 4 pounds; soda ash, 20 pounds; soft water, 4 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dips containing lime are often fatal to the sheep. Probably tobacco and sulphur form the best combination known for the treatment of scabs.

**The Crops in Manitoba.** Rev. J. Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in Manitoba and the North West, writes: The three agencies that injuriously affected the crop of 1890 in North western Canada were hail, frost and rain. The frost of the 22nd August was confined almost exclusively to what is termed the third plateau. At very few points in Manitoba did the mercury fall to 32°; that night was almost nil. The importance of this statement will appear when it is remembered that the bulk of the wheat so far is raised in Manitoba. In both Manitoba and the Northwest a good deal of wheat was cut before the 22nd August and the whole of the crop was too far advanced to be much affected in plumpness or weight. The estimate of the area destroyed by hail made by certain Winnipeg papers is in my judgment, too high, and the injury does not seem so complete as their reports would indicate. Some farmers lost their entire crop and others a large part of their sowing, but if the whole area under crop is taken into account the hail did not destroy four per cent. I drove through a good part of Manitoba after the rain which afterwards set in had ceased and visited scores of wheat fields but saw little or no damage by sprouting. After the rain cleared off better weather for stocking could not be desired and the great bulk of the harvest was gathered in in fine order. Taking the crop as a whole the grade is considerably below that of 1887, but the bulk is much larger and there is comparatively little of it that is not marketable. In 1887 the prices ruled low, a good deal of our wheat bringing only 59 cents per bushel. In 1890 the prices are high, some samples selling for 89 cents, if not more. As compared with 1887 we have more wheat, lower grade, higher prices, more money. It should be said that when wheat is not marketable it makes excellent feed and hence is utilised. Oats, barley, flax, potatoes, etc., are all a good crop this year, and the Northwest people can sincerely take part in the services of the National Thanksgiving Day.

**When Love is Done.** And what is Life when Love is gone? A rose with all the perfume blown; A strong tree withered to the root, A fair vine swept of bud and fruit, An anthem never sung—

A harp with all its music mute, And every chord unstrung! A sea whose current might have swept the world from shore to shore, But now—whose waves can only moan and ebb for evermore!

## LADIES' JOURNAL

### Bible Competition!

NO. 26.

The Old Reliable again to the fore. A splendid list of Rewards.

Don't Delay! Send at Once!

Competition Number Twenty Six opens now at the solicitation of thousands of the old friends and competitors in former contests. The Editor of THE LADIES' JOURNAL has fairness with which these Bible Competitions have been conducted.

This competition is to be short and decisive. It will remain open only till the 15th day of December inclusive.

The questions are as follows—Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1. HEM, 2. ROBE, 3. GARMENT.

To the first person sending in the correct answer to these questions will be given number one of these rewards—the Piano. To the next person, the \$100.00 in cash, and so on till all these rewards are given away.

**FIRST REWARDS.**

First one, an Elegant Upright Piano by celebrated Canadian Firm, \$500

Second one, One Hundred Dollars in cash, 100

Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Teacher's Bible, \$3 45

Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement, \$60 420

Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, 55

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$10 200

Next one, Twenty Dollars in cash, 20

Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, 750

Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service of 68 pieces, 200

Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Eliot's works, bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15 75

Next seven, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Open Face or Hunting Case Watch, \$30 210

**MIDDLE REWARDS.**

To the person sending the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last will be given the fifty dollars in cash. To the sender of the next correct answer following amounts, and so on till all the middle rewards are distributed.

First, Fifty dollars in cash, \$50

Next five, each \$10 in cash, 50

Next three, each a fine Family Sewing Machine, \$50 150

Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$20 100

Next ten, each a fine Silver Plated Tea Set, (4 pieces) \$50 400

Next twenty-one, each a set of Dickens' Works, Beautifully bound in Cloth, 10 vols., \$20 420

Next five, each an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, by Powell, Bishop & Stonier, Harnley, England, 250

Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service, of 68 pieces, specially imported, \$40 200

Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Eliot's works bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15 75

Next eight, each a handsome Silver Plated Sugar Bowl, \$5 40

Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$20 100

Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Ring, \$7 105

Next forty-one, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair \$2 82

Next twenty-nine, each a Complete Set of Dickens' Works, Handsomely Bound in Cloth, 10 vols., \$20 580

Next twenty-nine, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet new design, 8

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$10 200

Next twenty-five, a Teacher's Fine Well Bound Bible, with concordance, 100

**CONSOLATION REWARDS.**

For those who are too late for any of the above rewards the following special list is offered, as far as they will go. To the sender of the last correct answer received at the Journal office postmarked 15th December or earlier, will be given number one of these consolation prizes, to the next to the last, number two, and so on till these rewards are all given away.

First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash, \$100

Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15 225

Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movements \$60 420

Next nineteen, each a Set of a Dozen Tea Knives, heavily plated, \$10 190

Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$20 100

Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Ring, \$7 105

Next forty-one, each a Complete Set of Dickens' Works, Handsomely Bound in Cloth, 10 vols., \$20 820

Next twenty-nine, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet new design, 8

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$10 200

Next twenty-five, a Teacher's Fine Well Bound Bible, with concordance, 100

Each person competing must send One Dollar with their answers, for one year's subscription to the LADIES' JOURNAL. The LADIES' JOURNAL has been greatly enlarged and improved and is in every way equal at this price to any of the publications issued for ladies on this continent. You, therefore, pay nothing at all for the privilege of competing for these prizes.

The prizes will be distributed in time for Christmas Presents to friends, if you wish to use them in that way.

The distribution will be in the hands of disinterested parties and the prizes given strictly in the order letters arrive at the LADIES' JOURNAL office. Over 255,000 persons have received rewards in previous competitions. Address, Editor Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada.

**Things Which Attract Men.**

What attracts a man is one thing; what will hold him, and command his respect, is quite another.

A woman's smile, for example, attracts a man; but an even temper retains him.

A pretty gown attracts a man; the knowledge that it was inexpensive delights him.

A pleasant manner attracts a man; brightness of brain holds him.

A knowledge of how, when and where to be a little stately attracts a man; an appreciation of the folly of frivolity wins his respect.

A respect for the religious belief of every human being attracts a man; irreverence in woman is to him abominable.

A consideration of his comfort attracts a man; a continuation of this makes him your most humble slave.

A chat in which there is no malice attracts a man; neither scandal nor evil speaking make a woman seem sweet and lovely to him.

"Henry!" cried Mrs. Von Toodles, grasping her somnolent husband by the arm—"Henry, there are burglars in the house! Get up and go down!"—"Utter nonsense, my dear," returned Henry. "You wouldn't have a man of my social position associating with burglars, would you? You astonish me!"