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J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director

COLD STORAGE FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Prof. Robertson Gives Details of the Proposed Experiments.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 12.—Prof. Robertson has written a letter to Mr. Pettit, one of the leading fruit-growers of the Niagara peninsula. It reads as follows:—

"Montreal, Aug. 10. 1895.

"Dear Mr. Pettit,—A note from Mr. H. B. Small, secretary of the Department of Agriculture, asked me to telegraph you what arrangements had been made for the shipping of fruit in cold storage. Before I left Ottawa I sent you the following message: 'Government will provide cold storage chamber on steamships for two trial shipments of fruit, at dates which shippers may select. See letter.'

"As I understand the matter, it stands thus:

"(1) The Government will provide cold storage chambers for the safe carriage of fruit on board the steamships for two trial shipments of not less than one carload each, and not more than two carloads each. The temperature on board the steamships can be held at from 34 deg. to 40 deg., fah.

"I do not think it imperative that the quantity be limited to two carloads at each shipment if a larger quantity be considered advantageous

"(2) The shippers will be charged by the steamship company the usual freight charges of about 20s. per ton of 75 cubic feet actually occupied from Montreal to the port in Great Britain.

"(3) The steamships which are fitted up go from Montreal to Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow.

"(4) Shipments to London can be made via Bristol at a through rate of 45s. per ton. The railway cars come alongside the steamship at Avonmouth, and thus no cartage would be required, as is the case at Liverpool, on goods for London.

"(5) I am confident the railway company will give the use of a refrigerator car from Niagara Falls to Montreal at a reasonable rate, and will arrange for the picking up of lots of fruit properly prepared for export at stations between Niagara Falls and Hamilton, if that be considered advisable.

"(6) Mr. John Craig, horticulturist, is to act in conjunction with the fruit-growers and arrange for the preparation of the lots to be shipped. The fruits are to be sent forward at the risk of the shippers, and are to be sold on their account by such persons as they may designate.

"(7) Mr. Craig wrote to Mr. Pettit (I think yourself, and also to Mr. Woolverton, secretary of the Fruit-Growers' Association, asking that a committee be appointed to collect or to arrange for the preparation of shipments to be made up of such sorts and varieties of fruits as would likely meet a good market and lead to the development of trade.

"(8) Mr. Craig is absent from the farm, and is not expected home until after the 23rd inst.

"(9) It will be time enough (so far as the filling up of the steamship is concerned), if you intimate after the 23rd inst. (1) about how much space will be required; (2) the port or ports to which the shipments are to be sent, and (3) the dates on which it is desired to make them.

"(10) In the meantime, if accommodation on board one of the steamships be desired before that date, please let me know as soon as practicable and I shall endeavor to meet the wishes of the fruit-growers in the matter. Yours very truly,

"JAMES W. ROBERTSON,
"Dairy Commissioner."

CANADIAN COMPETITION.

Dairy Interests Encouraged by the Dominion Government.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The extent of the competition of Canada with the United States in foreign markets is pointed out in a bulletin to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in a few days. The bulletin is the fourth of the world's market series in course of publication by the department and embodies the reports of 30 of our consuls in the Dominion. It shows that the total exports of Canada increased from $89,000,000 in 1885 to $118,000,000 in 1894, or 33 per cent.; the imports from $19,000,000 to $123,000,000, or 13 per cent., and the total trade from $198,000,0000 to $241,000,000, or 21 per cent. during the same period. The largest proportional annual increase was in 1892, when the value of the total trade exceeded that of the preceding year about 11 per cent. During the years 1888 to 1891, inclusive, the trade of Canada with the United States exceeded that with any other country, but since then the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has taken first rank, with the United States second.

Of late years increased attention has been given by the Government of Canada to dairy interests, encouraging the dairy associations throughout the country and passing strict sanitary laws regulating the manufacture of cheese and butter. No adulterations can be used and the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other similar substances is prohibited.

Though the quantity of butter exported decreased from ten and one-half million pounds in 1868 to five and one-half millions in 1894, nearly 50 per cent., the value declined from $1,700,000, to $1,100,000, or only about 30 per cent. This indicates improvement in the quality of butter exported. The export of cheese has increased notably. While in 1868 it was 6,141,570 pounds, valued at $620,543, in 1894 it rose to the large figure of 154,977,480 pounds, valued at $15,488,191. The statistics of the fishing industries and forest products show that the value of the former in 1894 was over $30,000,000 and the latter over $80,000,000.

In wood pulp in 1894 the United States alone imported from the Dominion $369,010.

Col. Conner's Show

The entertainment given in the Athletic Park at Hanlan's Point last night was certainly a good one. Fish and Quigg, the two comedians, delighted everybody with their musical absurdity, "The Long and Short of It," while Prince Kawamuro's troupe of Japanese are the cleverest of any that have appeared in Toronto. Three little fellows, aged from six to ten years, gave an exhibition of acrobatic contortion never excelled here, whatever the age of the performer. The tight-rope performance by one of the men (without a balancing pole) was also superior to any similar act ever given in this city. The other feats performed by the various members of the troupe were all very clever exhibitions. The performance will be repeated every evening this week, commencing at 9 o'clock, with special matinees for convenience of ladies and children to-day, and on Thursday and Friday afternoons, commencing at 3.30.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla helps one through the dog days better than any other tonic.

PECULIAR APPOINTMENTS.

MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRE ENGINEERS.

The Sub-Committee of the Fire and Light Committee Recommends Four Men. One of Whom Is a Painter Who Has Had No Practical Experience—Report Adopted After a Protest.

"This is the worst thing that has happened to the fire brigade for a long time."

This was the exclamation of Chairman McMurrich yesterday when a majority of the Fire and Light Committee refused his suggestion that a practical engineer be appointed as fireman on one of the new steam engines instead of a painter, who had never run an engine.

Besides the Chairman there were present: Ald. Bell, Hubbard, Gowanlock, Davies, Chief Graham, and Secretary McGowan.

The Chairman explained that it was an adjourned meeting specially to receive the report of a sub-committee recommending the appointment of three engineers and three firemen for the new steam engines.

The Report.

Ald. Bell said the sub-committee, consisting of himself and Ald. Gowanlock, with Chief Graham, held several meetings and examined the most likely applicants. The committee decided to recommend four engineers, and four firemen instead of three each, as instructed, because they considered there should be another fire engine for the west end and the fourth recommended man need not be appointed till this engine were provided. The men recommended were: Engineers, Edward Farrant, Robert Coupland, E. W. Brown, A. Davidson; firemen, John Hughes, William Dalby, N. Whitesides, Frank Carey.

The Chairman said that all other things being equal Thomas Crouchers, the engineer who had had charge of the Petrie engine, and who had done the brigade good service, should have been given a position. He suggested that Crouchers' name be substituted for one of the stokers.

Ald. Bell stoutly opposed this, and justified the report. He admitted that Crouchers was an exceptionally good man for the position, but he had only been in the city five years. It was time that native Torontonians were given positions in preference to strangers.

No Test by Marks.

The Chairman asked if a record of marks had been kept of the qualifications of applicants.

Ald. Bell said that this had not been done, but answers to questions had been taken by the secretary.

On the record being produced it was found that Hughes, the first stoker recommended, was a painter, who stated that he had no experience whatever of running an engine, save as an oiler in the Waterworks and assisting the fireman.

In conclusion His Honor said: "His Excellency the Governor-General told me that as far as he was concerned he thought it would be a very good exhibition, but added 'I did not expect to see on the bare prairies I drove over with you some months ago an exhibition worthy of a city of 100,000 inhabitants.' Mr. Ruddock of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, told me that there was a dairy exhibit here equal to anything he ever saw in Canada; and Mr. Gilbert remarked to me, 'You have evidently struck the right thing as far as poultry is concerned.' Now, gentlemen, these are the opinions of outside experts, who say that you have had, and are now closing, one of the greatest exhibitions that has ever taken place in any new country, and our duty is to progress, not to stop or look back. This being done, we will bequeath to posterity a country worthy of every Canadian and worthy of being part and parcel of the British Empire."

Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., followed in an eloquent speech, eulogizing the Lt.-Governor for his sagacious and untiring efforts on behalf of the fair.

Perique plug is the highest grade smoking tobacco in the market. Ask your dealer for it. 246

Local Jottings.

James Kier Hardie will be invited to deliver an address at the Labor Day picnic at Centre Island on Sept. 2.

An alarm from box 156 yesterday forenoon called the firemen to 126 Euclid-avenue, occupied by E. Cunningham, where a defective chimney caused a small blaze. Damage $20.

Wm. McMillan and Adolphe Rosenthal, the two young men arrested for being implicated in the Osgoodby building fire of January last, were yesterday remanded by the Police Magistrate for a week.

The many friends of R. W. Batchelor of Turtle Hall will be pleased to learn that he was not seriously hurt by the bicycle accident last Thursday, as stated in an evening paper. He will be able to be about in a few days.

The public is notified on behalf of the Children's Aid Society that no one has any authority to solicit subscriptions for the society except those holding a letter to that effect signed by the treasurer, Mr. A. M. Campbell.

Don't be deceived. "L. & S." brand of hams, bacon and lard is delicious, healthful and appetizing.

The Sons of Scotland excursion to Whitby and Caledonian celebration promise to beat the record. Those who wish to spend an enjoyable day on Civic Holiday cannot do better than go with the crowd to Whitby.

Entries for the R.Q.T. road race (30-mile national handicap), guaranteed 10T prizes, value $5000, at Toronto, close on Sept. 9. For entry blanks, etc., apply A. E. Walton, secretary. ed

Ticket-lifter Bourne of the Toronto Ferry Company found a purse containing a sum of money and other things at Centre Island Park yesterday. From its contents it is evidently the property of a young lady, who can have it on applying to the genial ticket taker.

Detective McGrath last evening arrested W. J. Shipley on a warrant charging him with the theft of $15 from Arthur R. Simpson.

Two kegs, which Sergt. Hales says contain lager, were found in a vacant lot at Frederick and Front-streets last evening by P. C. Bell (122). The kegs are at Police Headquarters awaiting a claimant.

John Morris, 7 Evan's lane, is in St. Michael's Hospital, suffering from injuries to his right leg above the ankle sustained owing to his being run over by a coal cart yesterday.

THE MISSION FIELD IN FAR ALGOMA.

The Missionary's Companion.

Mr. George Buskin, missionary for the International Mission to Algoma and Northwest, attributes his escape from severe illnes through summer complaints to the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. He writes as follows: I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been to me a wonderful, soothing, speedy and effectual remedy. It has been my companion for several years during the labors and exposures of my missionary work in Algoma. Well it is for old and young to have it in store against the time of need which so often comes without warning.

Yours truly,

246 GEO. BUSKIN, Missionary.

LIEUT.-GOV. MACKINTOSH HONORED

His Services in Connection With the Territorial Fair Recognized.

Regina, N.W.T., Aug. 12.—At Government House yesterday an influential deputation representing every section of the Territories presented Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh with an address and a handsome oil painting of himself in recognition of his services at the recent Territorial Fair conducted under his supervision. Among those present were F. W. G. Haultain, J. K. Strachan, J. A. Kerr, H. Lejeune, N. F. Davin, M.P., Commissioner Herchmer and R. B. Gordon. Mayor Marsh of Regina read the address.

In reply the Lieut.-Governor said: "I was compelled by patriotic motives and an earnest determination, with God's help, to accomplish what human energy could accomplish in the direction of promoting territorial interests. I wished all classes to realize how much one man could do in a good cause when he threw heart and soul and vigor into the work. I would rather wear out to-morrow than rust out five years from now, and my one motive is to instil into the minds of young people of this vast heritage the doctrine that this is a country worth living for, that this is a country worthy, if necessary, of dying for. The splendid result of this exhibition is not simply of local significance, but proclaims national success and puts to shame those who have been so willing at times to express doubt as to the ability of the people to stand so great a strain upon their resources."

His Honor then passed on to speak of the crops, and condemned those who shirked responsibility or allowed others to do work for them. "Be assured," said Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh, "no man can delegate the duties of office to others, he must toil himself, and so long as I remain here, and it may not be long, I shall aim at making every one feel that I am earnest in my efforts to inculcate industry and self-reliance throughout the ranks of those to whom the destinies of this future empire have been confided."

His Honor related several anecdotes illustrative of the indifference of some people to the demands upon their time, and the unwillingness of others to do hard work. He said: "We want true believers in this country, devotees at the shrine of physical and mental labor, patriots in the truest acceptance of the term; and the man who candidly told them their faults was their best friend. To be sure, there had been difficulties to surmount in organizing the exhibition. Nothing worth having ever had been or ever would be accomplished without persistent effort and unflinching courage." He then eulogized the press, and postmaster and the station agents for the manner in which they had helped the good work forward. He had known neither Calgary, nor Prince Albert, nor Edmonton, nor McLeod, as such, but had taken a territorial view throughout, the larger and more suggestive and reasonable view, and they saw the success which had been attained. They had brought the people of all sections together, and the result was the union of a splendid population, an industrious population and a thrifty and public spirited population."

In conclusion His Honor said: "His Excellency the Governor-General told me that as far as he was concerned he thought it would be a very good exhibition, but added 'I did not expect to see on the bare prairies I drove over with you some months ago an exhibition worthy of a city of 100,000 inhabitants.' Mr. Ruddock of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, told me that there was a dairy exhibit here equal to anything he ever saw in Canada; and Mr. Gilbert remarked to me, 'You have evidently struck the right thing as far as poultry is concerned.' Now, gentlemen, these are the opinions of outside experts, who say that you have had, and are now closing, one of the greatest exhibitions that has ever taken place in any new country, and our duty is to progress, not to stop or look back. This being done, we will bequeath to posterity a country worthy of every Canadian and worthy of being part and parcel of the British Empire."

Sleeplessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain; and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Ferdinand to Return to Sofia.

Sofia, Aug. 12.—It is announced here that Prince Ferdinand, who has been sojourning at Carlsbad, will arrive tomorrow. The Government has invited the residents to show their loyalty by giving their ruler a hearty reception.

The Wabash Railroad

Is now acknowledged by travelers to be the shortest, quickest, best route from Canada to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Old Mexico, California and all west and southwestern points. Its train equipment is superlatively the finest in America. It is the great trunk line, passing through six states of the Union, and making direct connection with 119 other railroads. Tickets and time-tables of this great railway from any railroad agent, or J. A Richardson, Canadian passenger agent, n.e. corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. 246

Personal.

Mrs. Hartwell, a Toronto missionary of the Canadian Methodist Church, has arrived at Victoria, B.C., on her return home from the field in China. Mrs. Hartwell was one of the sufferers during the recent riots at Chutzu. She left Toronto four years ago.

Rev. R. A. Mitchell, a recent graduate of Knox College, Mrs. Goforth and her three children and Miss Anna McKenzie left yesterday afternoon for the Presbyterian missionary field in China. A large number of their friends were at the Union Station to bid them farewell. Mrs. Goforth has been in China before, but this is the first experience for Miss McKenzie and Mr. Mitchell.

Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau while in the city yesterday was the guest of Mr. W. H. Beatty of Queen's Park. The honorable gentleman left the city by the Algerian at 2 o'clock en route for Kingston and Montreal.

Miss Lange, a lady journalist, of Pittsburg, Pa., visited the city yesterday from Niagara. She had a party of friends with her from the States. They were delighted with all they saw.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla helps one through the dog days better than any other tonic.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Andrew Carnegie has aroused British wrath by saying that it would pay England to burn up her railroad equipment and replace it with American models.

Mr. Onslow Ford the sculptor and Mr. W. B. Richmond the painter have just been elected to the Royal Academy. They were made associates in the same year.

Bicycles are said to have seriously effected the sale of pianos in England. The reason given is that when a girl is asked to choose between the two for a present she invariably selects the wheel.

A bronze fork was picked up at Kouyunjik, in Assyria, in 1873; it was believed to date from 1,100 or 1,200 B. C. A flesh hook of three teeth is mentioned in the Bible, I. Samuel, xi., 13, about 1,165 B. C., but this was not a fork in our sense of the word, but a hook used to draw the boiled meat from the pot.

In the Russian army there is one particular regiment of infantry of the guards formed by Emperor Paul. Emperor Paul had a typical Kalmuck nose of the most excruciatingly uptilted pattern, and since then, out of compliment to him, all the officers and men of this particular regiment have noses of the same shape.

The largest cannon in the world was taken by the English when India was conquered. The cannon was cast about the year 1,500, and was the work of a chief named Chulieby Koomy Khan, of Ahmednuggur. The inside of the big gun was fitted out with seats, and is a favorite place for English officers to go for a quiet sleep.

One of the many reasons why Kansas is regarded as a freak State is found in the names of its newspapers. Most of the freak titles are borne by Populist papers. Here are a few examples: The Torch of Liberty, People's Reveille, Modern Light, Chanticleer, Integral, Co-Operator, Bazoo, Tiller and Toiler, New Leaf, Drum-Beat.

A San Francisco photographer claims to have completed a device by which every railroad ticket may be made to bear the photograph of the original purchaser, as a preventive of scalping. The whole process of taking the picture, developing the negative and printing the portrait on a portion of the ticket can be done, he says, while the purchaser is paying for his ticket, or in one minute at the longest. The apparatus is elaborate, but the inventor thinks it is infallible, and that railway companies ought to be willing to pay a good price for a perfect method of preventing scalping, by making tickets absolutely non-transferable.

Lady Authors and Hysterics.

Women, naturally, take the lead in an industry to which their desultory and amateur education conducts them. I am not speaking, of course, about the accomplished author of David Grieve, whose education and knowledge are thorough and manly, and who does not make hysterics her favorite motif. But hysterics really seem to be the chief literary motive of some strangely popular lady authors. The tendency represented in their novels is the revolt of some women against the nature of their sex. They want to have all the freedom which men exercise, even that which they exercise contrary to the acknowledged laws of Christian morals. Licentiousness, the claim "to enjoy," as lady novelists call it, at random, is bad enough in men, but in men it does not cause a break up of the family, and a reduction of society to something much below the state of the Digger Indians. For women to "enjoy," that is, to behave like the nymphs of Otaheite in the Antijacobin, is, manifestly, to leave the new generation in the posture of young cuckoos bereft even of the comforts of a thrush's or a sparrow's nest. This obvious fact in natural history has always been regarded as a bar to the indiscriminate license of women. Horace condoles with them; a miserarum est neque amori dare ludum, and so forth; but some of the hysterical ladies maintain their assertion of feminine equity in these matters. Though their words make a talk, and are devoured as stolen fruit, it is not likely that this particular "tendency" will do much harm. "Offences must needs come," but scandals about girls are not, perhaps, so numerous now as they have been in several other less earnest periods. Women are, on the whole, naturally averse to following the path pointed out by the more daring romancers of their sex. Again, the exceptions who want to "live up," or rather down, to their favorite novels are usually unattractive and therefore, by the selfishness of wicked man, are condemned to theory.—Andrew Lang, in North American Review for August.

Hydrophobia From Polecats.

"Is the skunk a dangerous animal? I should say so." remarked Mr. E. P. Glaze, of St. Louis. "I know very many people will be surprised at the assertion, but there is one species of this unpopular tribe that is as much to be dreaded as a rattlesnake, as I learned one year while sojourning in Western Texas. One night in midsummer a party of us were camping out on the prairie of Llano county when we were awakened by the screams of a colored boy who had been taken along to cook for the outfit. He said that something had bitten him, and examination showed that his hand was pretty badly torn. There were unmistakable evidences of a skunk in the vicinity, and there was no doubt that it had done the deed.

"The sequel is that a few days later the boy died a most horrible death of hydrophobia. I learned tht it was not a rare thing for the bite of these miserable little cats to produce that dread ailment, aod several well-authenticated cases of it occurred before I left the state. Some people think that hydrophobia finds its origin in these animals.

A Disappointed Worm.

There was a Tussock-moth caterpillar upon her hat, and the furry intruder looked quite at home among the greenery and the blossoms. But fancy that caterpillar's feelings when he shall discover the seemingly juicy stalks are but innutritious rubber or nayhap wire, and that the foliage and leafage are but an aggregation, and an aggravation, of textile fabrics and poisonous paints! Alas, even worms have their feelings, and things are not always what they seem, even rom the point of the crawling caterpillar.—Boston Transcript.

Tin Ore in Washington.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 12.—A seven-foot vein of tin ore has been discovered in the Cascade Mountains in the southwestern part of this state, near Mount St. Helens. Samples of the ore have been sent to the Watertown arsenal in Massachusetts for analysis.

Have you tried Holloway's corn cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

GEORGE CHESTER'S MISTAKE

"Charity, kind sir! My poor children are starving!"

The speaker was a thinly clad woman, who shivered in the wintry blast, for it was December, and the keen, frosty air penetrated even the warm garments of the rich. The gentleman addressed was a man of perhaps thirty-five, a rich and prosperous man, who hoped soon to become still more rich and prosperous through an alliance with the fair girl at his side.

"Poor woman!" said Edith Mortimer, compassionately. "I have left my purse at home. George, I am sure you will relieve her distress."

"Of course I will, my darling. Here, poor woman, take that, and may it do you good!"

As he spoke he drew from his vest-pocket a two-dollar bill, and put it into the extended hand of the applicant. The poor woman's heart bounded with joy, for she had hoped for but twenty-five cents at the best, and two dollars seemed to her positive wealth.

"Heaven bless your generous heart," she exclaimed, with heartfelt gratitude.

"Thank you," said George Chester, graciously.

Edith Mortimer awarded him with a beaming smile.

"I am glad you gave the poor creature so much," she said. "I like generosity. I don't think I could respect or esteem a mean man.

"We think alike on that point," my darling," said Chester. "I never can refuse to give, even if I suspect the object may be unworthy. It makes me happy to make others happy."

Another beaming glance from Edith.

"I love you all the better for that, dear George,' she said, in a low voice.

"On the whole," thought Chester, "my two dollars are a good investment, though I can't help grudging it to the beggar. When Edith becomes Mrs. Chester, and I get hold of her hundred thousand dollars, she shan't give many two dollar bills to beggars. For the present, it's policy to be generous."

Of course Edith could not read the thoughts of the man at her side. She believed him to be a genuine philanthropist, while, in reality, he was a mean, selfish, hard-hearted man, yet with tact enough to overcome these traits for the sake of making a favorable impression upon the heart of the heiress.

Edith Mortimer was an orphan, and the absolute mistress of a hundred thousand dollars; no small fortune for a girl of nineteen. But her fortune was by no means her chief attraction. She was beautiful, sweet-tempered, accomplished, and her heart was animated by the most generous charity. She had a regular list of pensioners, and would have found it impossible to refuse an applicant who was in need. Doubtless she had often given to unworthy objects, but such mistakes redound to the credit of those who make them.

As Edith said, she would have found it impossible to respect or esteem a mean man. Thus far, George Chester had succeeded in concealing his real character from her, but the time was coming when it would be revealed. Whenever he was with her he gave liberally to any who asked for charity, but at his store he would have repulsed them with hard and bitter words. He kept a large clothing store in one of the principal streets in Boston, but Edith, who lived on Mount Vernon street, had never been there and knew absolutely nothing of him in his business relations.

Of course, there were many who courted the favor of the young and beautiful heiress, but there was only one who came near being the rival of the successful suitor. This was Doctor Goodwin, a young physician, who had recently established himself in the city, and was having a hard struggle to get into a lucrative practice, being poor and without powerful friends. But he was essentially male, of good figure, with a frank, open face, and unusually able and intelligent. Success with him was only a matter of time.

When he saw the rich trader preferred to him, he quietly withdrew, disappointed, but too honorable to attempt to reverse Edith's decision now that it appeared to be duly made.

It was made, and the wedding-day was about to be fixed, when something occurred which quite changed the position of affairs.

Edith was walking on the Tremont street mall in Boston Common, when her attention was attracted to a girl of about her own age who was sitting on one of the stone seats placed there for the use of tired pedestrians. The girl was plainly dressed, and in her face and attitude was such an air of despondency that Edith, whose heart was full of compassion for the wretched, felt herself constrained to stop and speak to her.

"Are you not well," she asked, in a low, sympathetic voice.

The girl, who was very thinly and poorly clad, looked up.

"Yes," she answered. "I am well."

"But you are sad. You have met with some misfortune, have you not?"

"Yes," answered the girl, despondently.

"Will you tell me what it is? Perhaps it is something which I can remedy. Don't think me inquisitive, but I really want to help you if you will let me."

The girl answered gratefully.

"Thank you for your kindness. It does me good for I stand in need of kind words.

"Tell me then of your trouble," and Edith, in her sealskin sacque, sat down beside the plainly dressed girl.

"My mother and I live together," explained the girl. "We are very poor, and mother is an invalid, unable to do much. We have nothing to live upon except what I can earn by my needle."

"That must be very little."

"Yes, it is very little; but I have been defrauded out of that little. It is too hard."

"Tell me about it. Is it possible that any one could be so mean as to cheat you out of the little you earn in that hard way?"

"I will tell you how it happened. A week since, I got a bundle of vests to make for a large house. The pay was very small. By working early and late I could earn about twenty-five cents a day."

"Is it possible?" I never heard of such oppression,' said Edith, indignantly.

"Well, I finished the half-dozen, and this morning took them around to the store. Instead of paying the money, the proprietor, a rich man, said roughly that they were not well done, and he could only pay fifteen cents a piece for them. If I would take that he would give me more work. I knew it was all a pretense to cheat me out of ten cents on each vest, for I am an experienced vestmaker, and these were made as well as usual.'

"And did you take the money, my poor friend?" asked Edith.

"What could I do? There was no money to buy our dinner. I had to take it, but I know that it is impossible for us to get along on that paltry sum. I see nothing for us but starvation."

"Cheer up! I am rich! I will help you!" said the heiress. "But tell me the name of this mean wretch who defrauded you."

"It is George Chester."

"Who?" exclaimed Edith, startled and surprised.

"George Chester. I hear he is engaged to a wealthy heiress, but I don't think such a man can prosper."

"I must look into this," said Edith, quickly, her face flushed. "It is more important to me than you know. Come to my house."

The girl accompanied her home, and presently the heiress, who had changed garments with the poor girl for a brief space, emerged into the street and made her way to the store of George Chester. She was so muffled up that her face could not be seen.

"What do you want?" asked a salesman, roughly.

To see Mr. Chester," answered Edith in a low voice.

"He is busy. He can't see a girl like you."

"I have something important to say to him."

George Chester, on being told this, came forward.

"Well, girl, what do you want of me?" he asked, rudely.

"You gave me only fifteen cents for some vests I brought here this morning," said Edith, in an assumed voice.

"What of that? They were poorly made."

"I need the money for my mother. I worked hard, and I am sure the vests were well made."

"Look here! I can't be troubled with you," said Chester, roughly. "I gave you all the work was worth."

"My mother will starve."

"Let her starve, then. It's no business of mine."

This was too much for Edith, whose indignation was intense.

She threw up her veil, revealing to George Chester a face that terrified him, so full was it of withering scorn.

"I am glad I have found you out, Mr. Chester," said Edith. "Fortunately, it is not too late," and she turned haughtily and swept out of the store.

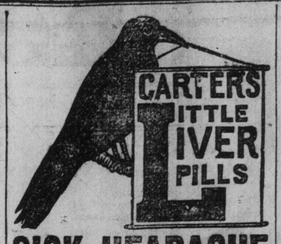
"Edith! Edith Mortimer!" called George Chester, in an agitated tone. "Come back. It's all a mistake. I will make it right."

Edith did not answer, nor turn back, but left the store with her illusions broken.

The next day it was announced in society that the engagement was broken. Three months later there was a new engagement, but this time it was Dr. Goodwin who had gained the prize for which so many were striving.

The poor girl soon obtained remunerative employment through Edith's influence, and she and her mother never again knew want.

As for George Chester, he rued bitterly his fatal mistake; but for Edith it was a most fortunate one, since it saved her from marrying a man whom she would have despised, and gave her a husband whom she could respect as well as love.



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