THE TORONTO WORLD.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1885.

THE WORLD IN HAMILTON.

The Hamilton office of The World is in the Arcade, No. 14, where orders for the paper and advertising are received. The World is delivered all over the city by 7 o'clock for 25 cents a month. C. S. FINDLAY, Agent.

Mr. Mowat at Ottawa.

There are rumors in the air now, and there may be music in the air—at Ottawa—some of these days. Mr. Mowat is not at the capital for nothing, it is whispered; somebody is surely going to be invited to take something—into serious consideration, that is. Mr. Blake is incubating a great speech, which is to throw all his previous efforts into the shade. And this speech—who can doubt it?—is to be on that one dread subject, the franchise bill. Only this and nothing more, it is said; but with Mr. Blake "this" means a great deal, in the present instance.

A grand opposition *coup de main* is in preparation, and the conservative chieftain may need all his generalship to meet it. Still, he has out generaled some pretty "smart" fellows before now, and he may any day turn the enemy's flank ere the enemy aforesaid knows where to look for northwest by north. Years ago it used to be a pleasing pastime with some prominent members of the opposition to speculate on Sir John's probable break-down from overwork and worry; and many winks and nods were exchanged over thoughts which were but too evidently fathered by corresponding wishes. We do not like the way in which our correspondent "Scotch Canadian" speaks of some public men; but we print his letter, because it gives suggestions of subterranean things, that is, of things going on beneath the surface. The bottomless pit itself, which is surely far enough below the surface, has been deemed unfit for mention to ears polite, at least by its old-fashioned name. Our correspondent seems to be giving a sort of revised version expression to certain underground utterances of which he has caught the echo, perhaps through having been where just that kind of an echo was to be caught.

The Great Strike.

Somewhere from 50,000 to 100,000 men are now on strike in the iron districts of Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. A number of large companies have signed the "amalgamated scale," as it is called, which lays down the terms demanded by the workmen; but still over 100 iron mills and thirty or forty nail factories are closed. The outlook appears a threatening one, but nevertheless the suggestion is made that perhaps it may soon appear that capital and labor are practically working together toward an end that is considered desirable by both. The New York Times has an idea that the men have entered upon the strike in a spirit that indicates a deliberate purpose to curtail production until prices shall so advance as to justify the scale of wages which they demand. The officers of the amalgamated association of iron and steel workers, says our contemporary, are men who have studied the condition of their business and are familiar with the circumstances which affect the market and control prices. They are aware that the manufacturers are suffering from the effects of long continued depression and probably know that a reduction of wages is necessary if the works are to continue in operation without loss to the owners. With that knowledge they presented their scale of wages and insisted upon its acceptance with a deliberate intention of striking if it was refused. Their motives were probably understood by the manufacturers, and the whole affair has the appearance of an amicable Understanding that work shall be brought to a standstill for a time in order that the condition of the market may improve. Of course, a show of antagonistic interests is kept up, but there is no indication of the feeling usually exhibited when there is a consciousness on either side of a grievance.

This is a comparatively pleasant view to take of an immense industrial disturbance, which might, under circumstances other than those supposed, involve heavy loss to the companies, and severe and wide spread suffering among the workmen and their families. It may be that, as suggested, both parties have it in view to take a rest until demand freshens up and the market recovers itself.

For Safety at Sea.

This has been an extraordinary season so far for icebergs in the north Atlantic. Quite recently the large steamer City of Berlin, carrying fourteen hundred passengers, had a narrow escape from instant and total destruction by collision with an iceberg. Inventors have been moved to try what they can do in the premises; and Mr. Frank Della Torre, of Baltimore, has something to offer. He has been making experiments, which indicate that it may be possible to obtain *an echo* from an iceberg when in dangerous proximity to a ship. He thinks that even so small an object as a floating wreck may be detected in this way, in time to prevent collision. His apparatus appears a very simple one when described—a musket, with a speaking trumpet attached to the nozzle. Out at sea, far enough away to preclude any echo from the land, this contrivance of his has drawn perfectly distinct echoes from passing vessels a mile distant. Prof. Alexander Graham Bell thinks the plan an efficient one, and recently brought it before the National academy of sciences. A letter from him on the subject appears in Science, published to-day.

Meantime the "ocean greyhounds" are catching it in the papers, and the public are being liberally cautioned against steamers that make fast time over a route abounding with icebergs and fogs. It does seem as if twenty-four or forty-eight hours saved on an ocean trip can in very few individual cases be of sufficient importance to balance the risk which is too frequently run.

Just now some able-bodied statisticians, with headquarters at Chicago, are engaged in proving to a demonstration that about half a crop of wheat is all that can be expected in the United States this year. As a set-off take this from the Eagle, published at Burden, in Kansas: "If ever a country was beautiful, that country is Kansas at the present time. Trees loaded with budding fruit, wheat and grass waving in the gentle breezes—a rich green carpet covering an undulating field 200 miles wide, 400 miles long, its foundation the centre of the earth, its dome the sky, and itself the centre of attraction for all eyes, not only on this, but on the eastern continent."

It is becoming a serious question as to how Canada shall protect her fair name from the baseless slanders of her own people, for unfortunately those who send lying telegrams to foreign newspapers, if not native Canadians, are at least among those who have adopted the country as their own. The World has frequently referred to this matter, but, unfortunately, the majority of our contemporaries have ignored it and preferred to shut their eyes to the evil that is being done in the premises. To the uninitiated this may seem strange, but to those who have means of knowing there is nothing singular about it. The truth is the men who slander their country are employed in their offices and take this means of adding to the miserable salary paid them by these boasted enterprising sheets, whose main and only holt is outside glamor.

Sir John's Successor.

Editor World: Some months ago in a letter to The World I predicted that Sir Alexander Campbell would be, in the ordinary course of things, the successor of Sir John Macdonald in the leadership of the conservative party, and that he would probably retire from the senate and find a seat in the house of commons. Such a prediction does not call for a high degree of prescience, for by a simple process of exclusion the result is easily and certainly reached. Sir Charles Tupper is a political dead duck, partly because his political character and record are bad and partly because the Ontario conservatives, who are willing to eat any quantity of dirt from Sir John will not go through any humiliation from Sir Charles. Sir Leonard Tilley is now an invalid and he is moreover lacking in force and ability. Sir Hector Langevin is a narrow-minded French bleu of the most pronounced type, thoroughly respectable in a moral and ecclesiastical sense, but entirely without influence over the English-speaking conservatives, who like Chapleau better. Chapleau has commanding abilities and debating power, but he has for some reason done nothing since he came into the house of commons to maintain his reputation, and is anything but a "fighter." Dalton McCarthy is not a politician at all—that is, he is not a student of politics or political history, and therefore is absolutely without resources to fall back on as a leader of a party.

Passing over the smaller fry like Hector Cameron, Thomas White, George Kirkpatrick, and others of that grade, who is left but Sir Alexander Campbell? He is Sir John's most intimate friend and most useful supporter, even as a senator, and he would be vastly more useful to him at his right hand in the commons. He is a skilled tactician, a ready and effective speaker, a sound lawyer, an experienced banker and man of business, an able departmental head in almost any capacity, and a thoroughly respectable and moderate gentleman, who has hosts of friends amongst the Ontario liberals. I know that the idea of a Scotchman succeeding Sir John is gall and wormwood to the genial editor of the Irish Canadian, but neither my feelings nor his can alter the facts of the case. In the natural course of things Sir John Macdonald's political career must now be brief, and it is easy to see that the prolonged struggle over the franchise bill is telling severely on him. What more natural than that he should seek relief by bringing his minister of justice into the commons as his chief support in the most trying situation he was ever placed in? Hence the recent rumor about the transfer.

It is a mistake to suppose that the franchise bill is Sir John's only difficulty. In point of fact that bill serves for the time being as a protection, and it is shrewdly suspected by some of the opposition members that he is quite willing to have it discussed and apparently obstructed. By making it the sole business of the house he is staving off the discussion of the Northwest troubles, which must begin as soon as Big Bear is disposed of. Then the most of the estimates for the year have still to be dealt with, and if the premier will grant no other time for Northwest affairs the opposition will undoubtedly and very properly make them a grievance on going into committee of supply in the old-fashioned English way. The Canadian Pacific relief has still to be granted, and the whole of their expenditure must be talked over. Even if the Franchise bill were out of the way the session cannot close before August, and from a government point of view the worst is still to come. It is hard to estimate the effect of this terrible and prolonged strain on the constitution of Sir John Macdonald, and therefore he would act wisely in making more effective use, as a party leader, of Sir Alexander Campbell.

SCOTCH CANADIAN.

Toronto, June 3.

Sunday Street Cars.

Editor World: I notice with pleasure the remarks of Progress in The World with reference to running street cars on Sunday. Why should the workingman and his family be debarred from visiting friends on a day when the opportunity presents itself? Citizens who own carriages and horses, or by their means can hire the same, are privileged to drive around the city and suburbs, and thereby experience the enjoyment of the day; but the honest workingman has to content himself with the surroundings of the backyard. Toiling all the days of the week, he looks forward to the rest and relaxation of the Sunday. If we had Sunday street cars running our hard workers could visit the outlying suburbs of the city and see friends and exchange that greeting which links souls together in one bond of common manhood.

There are hundreds in this city who are unacquainted with the beauty of the scenery with which Toronto is surrounded. If we had street cars running on Sunday it would help much to compensate the working class and others for the toil and struggle in every day life. A CITIZEN.

Catholic Education.

Editor World: Your correspondent, a Catholic Clergyman, who draws the attention of the public to the fact that the people of Ireland are ahead of the Scotch and English in common school work, seems to think that people generally entertain the opinion that Catholics prefer, or try, to keep people in ignorance. It may be that some people are as far astray in their opinions as he supposes; but all are not so.

There are many who know what grand institutes of learning the Catholics founded and bounteously endowed in even the middle ages. No careful reader of church history can fail to see that the Catholic church nearly always did what she could fairly be expected to do to promote the intelligence of her people.

Let me quote a couple of passages from two Protestant historians of high authority. Milman, book xiii, chap. 6, speaking of Wycliffe, says: "His destination either from his own choice or the wise providence of his parents, was that of a scholar, to which the humblest could in those days aspire." And Hardwick, in his History of the Middle Ages, page 55, says: "Perhaps no feature of the middle ages is more striking than the influence of the church in teaching the equality of men, and opening a way to preferment for the humblest of her members. Anyone might be received into a monastery; he could then be ordained, and if possessing superior qualifications, might advance to the very highest eminence in church and state. In this manner some of the evils arising out of the hereditary character of feudalism were largely counteracted, and the church became the champion and promoter of popular rights."

I have referred to the middle ages, because it is of those times that some of the extreme ones prefer to speak and to say that then the people were buried in "superstition and ignorance," without a single ray of light to illumine the oppressive gloom. A BOOK-WORM.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

A Manifesto From Wm. F. W. Creelman, Secretary of the Convocation Committee.

Some months ago a scheme for university confederation was submitted to convocation, which embodied the compromise scheme finally agreed to by the representatives of Queen's, Victoria and Trinity, and of St. Michael's, Knox, Wycliffe and the Toronto Baptist colleges. In this scheme University college is reduced to an institution teaching only classics, French, German, English and Oriental languages, with a chair of moral philosophy. The other subjects of university education, including mathematics, physics, mental and moral philosophy, the natural sciences, Spanish, Italian, along with political economy, jurisprudence, comparative philosophy, are transferred to a separate teaching body, styled the university professoriate. But in some degree to preserve the autonomy of the provincial university and college, it is required that the president of the one shall be chairman of the other; that both shall teach in the same building; and that the teaching of the two shall constitute one complementary whole.

When the above scheme was submitted to the University senate and to convocation, it was in the distinct form of a compromise, already agreed to by the representatives of all the universities in Ontario, and therefore not open to discussion as to any of its details, but to be accepted or rejected as a whole. Nevertheless, since then the scheme has been discussed both by the senates and the bodies of graduates of Queen's, Victoria and Trinity; and in the case of the two last very important modifications are proposed. It is publicly and responsibly stated that some of those modifications are understood to have been conceded.

So far as can be ascertained, those changes aim at the practical abolition of the university of Toronto, and the creation of an entirely new university, to be called the university of Ontario; and thus, while the interests of the graduates of one or more of the confederating denominational universities are carefully guarded, their name maintained, and their power to resume all their rights and privileges as independent universities, preserved to them, the scheme, if carried out, will apparently leave the graduates of the University of Toronto with no university any longer existing to which they belong, and university college reduced to the status of a sort of inferior collegiate institute.

Under the above circumstances it seems only just and right that the graduates of the provincial university should have an opportunity of fully and freely discussing the present aspect of the proposed scheme of confederation, and offering suggestions in the same way as has already been done by those of either universities embraced in the scheme. The executive committee of convocation have therefore considered it advisable to call a meeting of convocation for Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, at Moss hall, to discuss the above matter, and all graduates of Toronto University are earnestly requested to attend.

On behalf of the executive committee of convocation.

WILLIAM F. W. CREELMAN, Secretary.
University of Toronto, June 4, 1885.

Young Men!—Read This.

—THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralagia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 135

An Early Visit to York Factory.

Speaking to a Winnipeg Sun reporter Col. Mulligan the other day said:

In 1848 I was stationed at Liverpool for five or six months with a local military force, when a military corps was organized for the service of the Hudson's Bay company at Fort Garry. I volunteered to serve there during seven years. On June 8, I sailed from Gravesend, London, on board the General Palmer, which was nothing more than an old wooden sailing vessel. We had a pleasant voyage until we reached the ice in the straits of Hudson's Bay. We had to remain in the ice for eight or ten days, while we took in fresh water, and enjoyed ourselves kicking a football on the ice. Several comrades with myself visited a ship of the Hudson's Bay company, about three miles north, which, like ourselves, was ice-bound. After the delay I have mentioned we sailed for York Factory, casting anchor there on Aug. 16, the troops which we relieved embarking for England at that time. We had been just two months making the trip, and the troops returning took just the same time to get to England. Nothing particular happened on the voyage except a visit from Esquimaux, several of whom came on board. After reaching York Factory icebergs were a novelty, and were few and far between. In my opinion—and, unlike most people, I speak from experience—the Hudson's Bay route is open to steamers for at least five months in the year. As I have said, our vessel was an old wooden one, and yet we made the trip most successfully and without any accident."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 4.

Consols opened 99 11-16, closed 99 9-16.

American oil opened and closed 79½ bid, highest 79⅝, lowest 79½.

Canadian Pacific shares in London were firm at 39⅞.

A special cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay £17½ and Northwest Land 40s.

This was an off day on the local stock exchange. The sales were only 30 shares, 20 of which were bank stocks.

Rentes closed in Paris at 82f.

The farmers' market was quiet to-day, the receipts of grain being small. Wheat steady. About 300 bushels sold at 85c for fall and spring, 89c for white Fife, and 73c to 75c for goose. Oats dull and nominal, none being offered. Peas sold at 65c a bushel for one load. Barley and rye purely nominal. Hay in limited supply, and prices unchanged; $12 to $15 for clover, and $16 to $20 for timothy. Straw sold at $12 for bundled, and at $7 to $8 for loose. Hogs steady at $6.50 to $7. Beef, $4 00 to $5 50 for forequarters and $7 00 to $9 00 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $8 00 to $9 00.

The New York stock market was extremely dull to-day, with the exception of New York Central, Lackawanna, Erie 2d's, Lake Shore, Northwest, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, St. Paul and West Shore bonds. New York Central opened ½ lower at 82⅝, advanced to 83¼, closed 82⅞; sales 16,500. Lackawanna opened ½ lower at the highest price of the day, 102½, delivered to 101½, closed 101⅝; sales 15,900. Erie 2d's opened 48, declined to 46¾, then advanced to 47⅝, closed 46⅞. Louisville and Nashville opened unchanged at 33, declined to 32⅝, advanced to 33⅜, the highest of the day, declined to 32⅝, the lowest of the day, closed 32⅝; sales 4700. Lake Shore opened ½ lower at 52½, advanced to 52⅝, closed 51⅞, the lowest of the day; sales 1800. Northwest opened ½ lower at 93⅝, advanced to 94, the highest for the day, declined to 93⅝, closed 93⅞; sales 21,300. Pacific Mail opened ½ lower at 55⅛, the highest of the day, declined to 54½, the lowest, closed 54⅝; sales 5200. St. Paul opened unchanged at 67⅝, advanced to 67⅞, the highest, declined to 66, the lowest, closed at 66½; sales 36,000. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 54⅝, advanced to 54⅞, declined to 53⅞, closed 53⅝; sales 10,100. West Shore bonds opened unchanged at 33¼, declined to 32¼, the lowest and closing point. Western Union opened ½ higher at 60½, advanced to 60¾, the highest, closed at the lowest, 57¾; sales 5600.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales June 4.

MORNING BOARD.

40 Bank of Montreal	199½
10 Freehold (new stock)	150

AFTERNOON BOARD.

10 Imperial bank	124½

Toronto Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal 191, 190; Ontario, 106, 105; Toronto 177½, 176; Merchants' 111½, 110½; Commerce 122⅞, 122; Imperial, 125, 123⅞; Federal 96¾, 96; Dominion, buyers, 190; Standard, buyers, 113; Hamilton buyers, 118; British America, 80, 76; Western Assurance 89, 88; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 153⅞; Northwest Land 39s, 37½s.

Montreal Stocks at the Close.

3.45 p.m.—Bank of Montreal 190⅞, 190½; Ontario 105½, 104½; Banque Du Peuple, offered, 58; Molsons, offered, 114; Toronto 177½, 176½; Banque Jacques Cartier 65, 58½; Merchants 111½, 111; Union 75, 40; Commerce 122¾, 122; Federal 122, 121½; Richelieu 57⅞, 57; Passenger 115⅞, 115; Gas 183, 182⅞; Dundas Cotton 50, 30; Northwest Land 40s., 36s.; C. P. R. 40, 38.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, June 4.—Flour—Receipts 1025 brls. Market dull and values unchanged. Grain and provisions are unchanged. Patents, $4.75 to $5; superfine extra, $4.50 to $4 60; superfine, $4 15 to $4 20; strong bakers', $4 50 to $5 55; fine, $3 90 to $4 00; middlings, $3 50 to $3 60; pollards, $3 25 to $3 50; Ontario bags, $2 to $2 20; city bags, $2 40 to $2 45. Grain—Wheat, red winter, 93c to 95c; white, 93c to 94c; spring, 93c to 95c. Corn 60c to 61c. Peas, 79c to 80c. Oats, 37c to 38c. Barley, 53c to 55c. Rye, 72c to 74c. Oatmeal, $4 50 to $4.75. Cornmeal, $2 90 to $3. Provisions — Pork, $14 00 to $14.50. Lard, 9½c to 10c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese, weaker at 6½c to 7½c. Butter—Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; western, 13c to 14c; old stock, 6c to 12c; Eggs, 13½c to 14c.

OSWEGO, June 4.—Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada nominal at 78c; No. 2 extra Canada at 77c to 78c.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10 13-16, Orleans 11. Flour—Receipts 14,000 brls.; dull; sales 14,000 brls.; unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 83,000 bush.; spot quiet, ½c to 1c higher, options advanced ½c to ¾c, closing steady; sales 4,440,000 bush., future, 56,000 bush. spot; exports 18,000 bush.; No 2 spring 92c to 93½c; No. 2 red $1.00¾, cash, 99½c, June, $1.01⅜, July No. 1 red state $1.09½, No. 1 white $1. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 98,000 bush.; spot ½c to ¾c; options ½c to ¾c better, closing firm; sales 1,584,000 bush. futures, 240,000 bush. spot; exports 155,000 bush., No 2 53c to 53½c cash, 53½c for June. Oats—Receipts 31,000 bush. shade higher; sales 250,000 bush. future, 210,000 bush. spot; No. 2 39c to 39½c for cash, 39½c June, mixed western 39½c to 41c, white state 47c to 48c. Hay, hops, coffee, unchanged. Sugar, quiet, standard A 6¼c to 6⅜c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c, granulated 6⅝c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum crude, unchanged, refined 7½c. Tallow, potatoes, eggs, pork, beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard quiet at $6.77½. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher. An unlimited number of bullish rumors concerning the wheat situation were prevalent, and the market exhibited extraordinary buoyancy. The persistent rise caused a panic among the bears, who covered freely. Market closed 2½c over yesterday; June closed at 87½c, July 88c to 88½c, August 89½c, spring 87c to 87½c. Corn unsettled but generally firmer, closing ⅛c higher; cash 46½c, June closed 46½c, July and August 46⅝c. Oats firm at ⅛c to 1c higher; cash 33½c, June and July 33½c to 33¾c. Rye lower; No. 2 66c. Barley nominal. Pork higher, closing easier; cash $10.30 to $10.35, June $10.30 to $10.32½, July $10.35 to $10.37½. Lard steady and unchanged. Boxed meats steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.15. Receipts—Flour 10,000 brls., wheat 31,000 bush., corn 206,000 bush., oats 150,000 bush., rye 3000 bush., barley 5000 bush. Shipments—Flour 14,000 brls., wheat 18,000 bush., corn 186,000 bush., oats 137,000 bush., rye 5600 bush., barley 10,000 bush.

Afternoon board—Wheat strong at ⅛c higher.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Spring wheat, 6s 10s to 7s 1d; red winter, 7s to 7s 2d; No. 1 California, 6s 10d to 7s; No. 2 California, 6s 6d to 6s 8d. Corn, 4s 6d. Peas, 5s 9d. Pork, 58s. Lard, 33s 9d. Bacon, long clear, 27s; short clear 28s 6d. Tallow 2ls 6d. Cheese, 37s.

Cotton market quiet and unchanged. Uplands, 5 15-16; Orleans, 6d.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES:—London, June 4.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize steadily held. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize steady. Good cargoes of No. 1 California wheat off the coast 34s, was 34s 3d. London—Good shipping No. 1 California, just shipped, etc., 34s 6d, unchanged; do. nearly due, 34s, was 34s 6d. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet and steady; maize has a downward tendency. On passage to the continent—Wheat, 280,000 qrs.; maize, 100,000 qrs. Imports to the United Kingdom—Wheat and flour, 3,025,000 qrs.; maize 360,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

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Extracts from article on Life Assurance in Montreal Gazette of May 3, 1885. 246

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TURNING THE LAUGH.

"Never stake your wits ag woman's," said Bob Wimple, as sipping our tea one evening at his little home,

"Why?" I asked, "are their much sharper than ours?"

"I can't say exactly," Bob replie they have so many more of them, I could tell you a story anent that.

"Tell it," I said, putting anoth of sugar in my cup and settling listen.

Bob slowly stirred his tea, too and began:

"Kate Burgess, who was the har ugly woman I ever saw—"

"A contradiction in terms that, rupted.

"Not in her case," insisted Bo would have owned it yourself had her. Though her features were i their expression was perfect a beamed with intelligence.

"I met her casually at a place," he continued, "whithe gone, partly on business, partly ure, about a year after my marri had the reputation, I found, of b of female Democritus, a laugher kind and their follies. She ha goodly number of suitors; some attracted by herself; others, pe her fortune. But, in turn, she b them all alike. One after anoth led them into the most extravag only to laugh at them in the make them the laughing-stock o

"Whether it was that a year's bliss had not sufficed to render insensible to the charms of fli whether I was actuated by the avenging the wrongs of my sex, be inferred from my story. At the fact is, that after making guess' ac