WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1884.

The City Hall Bylaw. To-morrow the taxpayers of Toronto will be asked to vote on a proposal to expend two hundred thousand dollars on a new city hall, the building to be erected along. side of the proposed new courthouse on Queen street at the head of Bay. The city can be compelled by law to build the court the people. The proposal to er ct a new city hall means the addition of two hundred thousand dollars to this mount, making a total of half a million dollars of an addition to the city debt. Are the taxpayers of Toronto prepared to voluntarily assume such a burden for such a purpose at the present time?

There is no pressing need of new city ample for years to come, so far as accommodation is concerned, and a few hundreds of dollars judiciously expended would put them in fair sanitary condition. The plea of necessity cannot therefore be people may safely vote it down without if we connot get cream, is it any reason We can do without an ornamental city Half a loaf is better than no bread. hall for some time longer.

One reason for refusing to grant the two marsh and across the eastern gap is conthe city proper, but also of the farm and village refuse of the whole track of country drained by the Don and its branches. So long as the water in the front of the city of leaving it any length of time in its present condition are fearful to contemplate. The two hundred thousand dollars proposed to be spent on an ornamental city hall would go a long way towards providing a proper outlet for the sewage of the city and the filth of the Don. To spend the money for the former purpose when it is so much needed for the latter would be on the part of the citizens an act of crimi-

To make matters worse the addition of half a million dollars to our city debt will powers, which are strictly limited by act of parliament. If this enormous expenditure is gone into now it will be years before money can be raised for the construc-

Even if a new city hall were the most pressing want of the corporation, the presvoted down as an insult to an intelligent body of electors. Any proposal to spend so much money should be accompanied by a clear account of the destination of the fund. No information has been given to the taxpayers as to the amount to be and none as to the cost of the buildings themselves. Where are the architects' plans and estimates? Of what style is the in the preparation of plans invited, and merita? The public are actually asked to go it blind, and if they do not like the

and building will cost a far larger amount, trade control. Men who had capital inbut when once the project is commenced it | vested in manufactures took the alarm at must be carried out whatever it costs. The sum asked to-morrow will not put up the walls of such an edifice as is talked of, not to speak of roofing, ornamentation and furuntil it is put into business shaps. Only a fool would lay down the foundation of a house without counting its cost.

And even if everything connected with the scheme were of the most unobjectionable business character, it ought to be squelched just now because the council that would have to deal with it is a mori bund one. It will be much wiser and gafer for the people to throw the whole affair over for a new council to deal with in the light of the present discussion and popular vote. Unusual interest is being taken in municipal politics this year, and the outcome will probably be a better council than the one of this year. The letting of so important a work should not be hastily done. Vote down the bylaw.

No one will deny that there is in Canada -both in town and country-a deplorable need of domestic servants. And no one will deny that such want has a most de teriorating influence upon the community. The classes which this need chiefly affects are the classes which should be of the utmost benefit to the state: the classes which from their social standing and their pos session of a large amount of leisure time are free to beneficially influence by their domestic, social and political relations, proaching to half a million of men, as has those who are obliged to devote their whole time to the task of obtaining a live Russia. The conscription system does not lihood. The want of servants completely reverses this natural order of things. La- several hundreds of thousands can scarcely dies, whose duty is the care of the deeper and finer parts of the natures of their we were to try the American plan of five husbands their children and their poorer neighbor, are forced to relinquish alto- man, But one department of military gether this so needed a province and to management there is in which Britain busy themselves with the petty details of ought to lead the world, but does not. In household management, to the annoyance the transport and commissariat service, in of their husbands, the hurt of their chil- supplying everything that her troops want dren's characters and the detriment of those and must have, Britain should beat all members of the lower classes with whom competitors. Now, it is notorious that, so they are brought in contact and who quite far from having gained this distinction,

THE TORONTO WORLD. properly should look to them for refining The ladies of Toronto have at last taken oncerted action to remedy this evil. That this was not done long ere this is not strange: women are unaccustomed to unite together to gain a desired end; they are speeches, committees, discussions, correscondence: the want was feit more acutely in country towns; redress was only possible through the co operation of institutions in England; these and many other obstacles lay in the way. Now, however, nothing should prevent the success of their of the most influential ladies of the city presided over by Mrs. Robinson, the prospect of aid from the government, and the sympathy of a large majority of their fel-

ments against this importation of domestics buildings just now. The old ones will be from England. They are apt to grumble; Susan Jane, imbibing a double portion of the democratic spirit of this country, soon learns to think herself as good as her mistress; she is often unsuited to the conditions of Canadian home life. urged in favor of the bylaw, and the etc., etc. But we cannot expect perfection the slightest danger to the city's interests. why we should despise skimmed milk? grumbling housemaid is surely preferable to none at all. And the democratic spirit hundred thousand dollars asked for is the might assuredly by care and supervision pressing need of some means of disposing be hindered from passing reasonab the city sewage and preserving bounds. Of this at all events we are sure, the purity of the bay. The construct that if a judicious selection is made as retion of the new breakwater along the gards the class of servants sent out; if care is taken that they are suited to the verting what was a comparative open sheet | wants of our population ; above all if difof water into a stagnant pool. The bay is ferent kinds of servants are importedthe receptacle not only of the sewage of some to suit small households when rougher work is required of them, some to suit large establishments in which the work is divided between several, most of all if they can bring out girls who will unwas exposed to agitating winds the evil dertake service in the thousands of farm houses that have work for them -then the committee of ladies formed to carry out this project will in an incredibly short time be inundated with applications from

all parts of Ontario. If they succeed in supplying this want they will be conferring a lasting benefit upon the community.

It is an undeniable fact that just now many mills and workshops over the border are closed, running short time, or running at great reductions of wages. With almost exhaust the city's borrowing regard to this latter point it should be renembered that the lowest American wages would be deemed big pay in Europe so that we would do well to think twice before drawing any very sweeping inferences from tion of receiving sewers, and meanwhile the present industrial situation in the the city will be constantly exposed to the States. One mistaken impression there is, ravages of typhoid fever and other zy. however, which appears to have spread a good deal in Canada, and that is with regard to the reason why factories are on now making prodigious strides it is the short time and wages reduced in the ent bylaw ought to be unceremoniously United States. It is all the fruits of probrigade in New York city, and Canadian free traders fairly "howl" over this as a

proof that protection is a failure.

But the cold facts of the matter lead to paid for the site of the proposed buildings, slackness in American manufactures, not because protection has been maintained from 1861 until now, but because last year a democratic congress threatened to debuilding to be? When was competition stroy protection altogether, and did actually interfere with it to a dangerous who was appointed to adjudicate on rival extent. It so happened that, in the fall of 1882, a considerable number of congressional districts elected democrats for their buildings afterwards they have no remedy. representatives at Washington. A free sethetic effects of hydrochlorate of co-Moreover, there is not the slightest trade speaker of the house was chosen, guarantee that two hundred thousand dol- and he promptly fulfilled the expectations lars will suffice for the project. The of his promoters by putting all the imporchances are a hundred to one that the site tant committees of the house under free once. They feared what a democratic house might do in one year, and they feared still more what it might do in years to come if the majority continued on that nishing. Better vote down the proposal side. Distrust began to spread, and confidence in the future was greatly shaken. This feeling of distrust has its origin, not in the belief that protection had gone too far, but in the fear that the fabric was in danger of being destroyed. It is not the twenty years of protection untouched, but the last two years of democratic ascendency in the house, with the fear of more free trade mischief to follow. that has caused what lack of confidence now exists.

For this lack of confidence, with its con sequences of scant orders, reduced wages, and closed factories, there is but one cure. And that is -the election not only of the protectionist candidate for president, but also of a protectionist majority in congress. The result of the recent state election in Ohio gives good indication that both of these are likely to be realized. Meantime let the Canadian public get hold of this fact-that it is not by any means the continuance of pretection, but the fear that the democrats may be able to interfere with it, that is at the bottom of whatever slackness there is just now in business

It is not to be expected that Great Britain should put in the field an army apbeen done by France, and Germany, and prevail with us, and armies coming up to be raised by a voluntary enlistment, unless or six hundred dollars bounties to each

she has been wretchedly behind on many important occasions. We recollect how, during one terrible winter of cold and rain, and mud, and slush in the Crimea, the inevitable hardships of warwere made many times harder to our soldiers from the fact that the merest necessaries of camp life were unattainable, though abundant Green coffee was sent out, without any means of roasting and grinding it. Bales of blankets lay piled up on board ship or at some unnameable port often strangers to public meetings, saries of camp life were unattainable, on the Black sea, while the men for whom they were intended shivered and died for want of them. Now, here is the marvel of nothing should prevent the success of their undertaking, aided as it is by so able a lady as the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, a committee mercial, and manufacturing, and shipping obedience required to the most influential ladies of the city. mercial, and manufacturing, and shipping country in the world. If she cannot turn

are large quantities of certain supplies and none of others." This is the old tale over again of green coffee and no coffee mills. obacco or medical stores have ar rived." It is said. "Of a hundred boats ordered to be ready at once, only one fourth have been completed," It is a burning shame altogether. At this monent there are idle men enough in England to build all the boats, to furnish all the nachinery of transportation, and to supply everything wanted for the Nile expeition at the shortest notice that could be given, in reason. Why did not the gov ernment promptly act on the rule that 'many hands make light work," and give employment at once to two thousand men for thirty days, instead of keeping one thousand men sixty days at the work, the other thousand standing idle in the mean-

Red tape is at the bottom of it all, we may be sure. There are in the war office raditions of a hundred years old, which forbid employing the business methods of to-day. We are not here suggesting that there should be more letting of government work by contract. Far otherwise. the government should take the business nore into its own hands and send supplies forward for its soldiers, even if it cost twice the expected contract prices. It would pay. Suppose that, going into the cheap contract business, the treasury saves a thousand pounds, or a hundred thousand pounds, or a hundred thousand points. forward for its soldiers, even if it cost a thousand pounds, or a hundred thousand lights, water supply and police protonules, with the consequence that the country loses a hundred soldiers in Egypt.

Is this saving? Public curiosity might be interested to know whether the seeming blunders that we read of are really blunders that we read of are really blunders pure and simple, or whether there is a sather rest of us do. The members of the civil service of the province and of the civil service of the dominion are exempted like preachers and paupers. If the functions of the present legislative committee are too narrow to cover this matter, let them be released to the country loses a hundred soldiers in Egypt. ders pure and simple, or whether there is anybody that profits by them.

A New Topical Anæsthetic. science of medicine. The latest discovery is said to be that of a new local anasthetic tection, so say the writers of the free trade | Those already in use have often been found inefficacious, and their effects are merely superficial and untrustworthy. We do not see very often used either ether spray, or the spray of rhijolene, or Ringer's 85 an opposite inference entirely. There is per cent. of carbolic acid, A student of Heideberg, however, has accidentally discovered that the hydrochlorate of cocoaine has wonderful powers in this direction. It is said that it has been applied to so delicate an organ as the eye, and under its influence cataracts have been removed without pain. The New York Medical News reports cases of painless operations upon the eye under the an-

A correspondent in yesterday's World, in speaking of Mr. Phipps as one who had found it impossible to remain in the reform party, oddly misstates the position. That gentleman was not of either party. For nearly twenty years, though having votes in several places, he never voted, taking ne part in politics whatever. His writings in favor of protection were, however, eagerly used by the conservatives, who, little to their credit, never acknowledged the debt. His distinctly political writings have been, however, decidedly reform. He was one of those who wrote most keenly against the Pacific scandal. His well-known treatise on the Letellier affair took strong ground against the conservatives. He was one of those who opposed both in the press and on the platform, the conservative plans for building the Pacific ailway, of which his characteristic expres sion was, "We were giving our farm away to a man on condition that he should of corruption to power on a protectionist of corruption to power on a protectionist wave, and it will soon reap the whit wind late years employed by the Mowat government in forestry matters, an important work in which he has had the rare good fortune to obtain the applause of both

Every Taxpayer Has a Vote

To the Editor of The World. SIR: A private circular having been issued to a portion of the voters of the vil-lage of Parkdale, signed by one who has lately become a resident, asking for a yea or nay on the question of annexation to the city, will you kindly inform me if a vote on this question is confined to the property owners of the village, or if every voter has the right to exercise his fran-chise.

RATEPAYER. Police Protection.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I notice in your issue of yeste day an account of another attack at the reet. This is the second or third attack There is, I believe, a man on the beat in this direction about 8 p.m. Surely in such a central place at St. Patrick and Denison avenue we might have better police protection.

RESIDENT.

The Archbishop's Lecture.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I see by your report that his grace Archbishop Lynch endeavors to show that Romanism is making great headway all

story—a country that becomes essentiall Reman catholic cannot begin to compet country in the world. If she cannot turn out as many men as some other countries can, she should surely lead them all in the commercial part of the business—that is, in furnishing abundant supplies and getting them right to the spet where they are wanted.

Just now we are hearing of some repetiations and supplies and their homes by fanatical Roman catholic is sovereigns, urged on by a no less fanatical results. Just now we are hearing of some repetitions, though on a smaller scale, of the old Crimean story. At Wady Halfa there is "confusion in the transport service. There are large quantities of certain supplies and blessing to a netion. clessing to a nation. A PROTESTANT.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: If the movement in favor of the bolition of exemptions is to amoun anything it must be kept free from humbug. I read this morning in your account of the proceedings of egislative committee of the city council that Ald. Lobb moved to petition the On tario legislature to leave it optional with the city council what exemptions she allowed. City Solicitor McWillia allowed. City Solicitor McWilliams at once, and very properly, pointed out that some of the objections complained of are prescribed by the British North American act, and Ald. Lobb at once amended his motion so as to make it include all exemptions but those so prescribed. Why not amend it in the other direction that is, so as to propose a petition to the dominion parliament as well as to the Ontario legislature? Is Ald. Lobb afraid of embarrassing Sir John Macdonald afraid of embarrassing Sir John Macdonald-by pressing the matter in this direction? The amount of dominion government prop-erty and dominion civil servants? salaries exempted in this city is very large. The custom houses and postoffice are under the protection of our city police and fire brigade, are supplied with water from our mains, and drained by means of our sewers. No change in the British North America act is needed. The dominion government can do ample justice in the premises by enlarged by the council. Above all, the new association for the abolition of exemptions must not lose sight of this matter.
A CIVIL SERVANT

Liberals and Protection.

To the Editor of The World. Nationalist, thinks it was a mi-take in tactics on the part of the reform party not o adopt protection for the purpose of keeping in its ranks publicists of ability like the late Mr. McCulloch of Hamilton Evidently he has no other idea of politics than that it is a matter of expediency. He ought, if he is a reader of history, to know that some men are actuated by political principles, as I believe Mr. McCulloch was, and that they feel more comfortable in opposition with their principles observed than in office with them discarded. Surely party is to be condemned because as a party it prefers principle to expediency as its guiding star. The reform party of Canada, from the point of view of office holding, has been doubly unfortunate in being led by men like George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie and Edward Blake, who after the manner of Edmund Burke, were Too fond of the right to pursue the

And in having opposed to it a party led by Sir John Macdonald, who like Palmerston and Beaconsfield, has no higher idea of statesmanship than to study the signs o the times and take care to steer always with the current which the McCulloch

What has always puzzled me in my What has always puzzled me in my study or Canadian politics for the past thirty years lis how men of personal honor and great ability like the late Mr. McCulloch can become the victims of one political idea to such an extent that they are willing to condone any amount of political corruption in order to of political corruption in order to see it carried out in practice. Surely political purity ought to stand for something with every good citizen, and I could never understand how so many of them failed to see in the interval from 1874 to 1878 that by condoning the Pacific seandal they were putting a premium on similar transactions. The country in 1878 sowed the wind when it returned the party in the shape of a commercial

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What has been planned for to-mo evening?" cried a chorus of voices, small company of young people, can out among the New Hampshire moun

were about to separate for the night.

The question brought two or three birds, who were hastening to their t back among the rest of the compa discuss some new pleasure of sport for next evening's entertainment. Se plans were suggested, but none of met with the approval of the whole p "Mr. Carlson, you have as yet sugge

nothing. What do you think it wo pleasant to do to morrow night?" one of the young ladies. "T. Miss Mary?" answered the y man addressed, who until this momen been leaning indifferently against a "I am going to the village to morrow.

probably will not return until the follo The faces of the whole party fell, it was evident from their tones of that Mr. Carlson was a great favori

"Mr Carlson must have found modern Maud Muller, who offers at tions much superior to ours, else he net -make such frequent journeys t large metropolis of Meadville," Th mark was made in a very sarcastic to a young lady who was stirring the embers of the camp fire, thereby cause shower of sparks to fly around her.

The blood mounted high into the fa the gentleman addressed, and, read out his hand to brush off a spark had fallen on the young lady's dress Carlson said in a low tone: "Thurston, what matters it to you if I stay?"
But before his question could

swered, Carlson's sister cried petuls "Oh! friends, let him go. He told had a business appointment, and A will never break an appointment, no ter how trivial, unless, perhaps, for a ding or funeral!"
"Well, a funeral we will not have, to keep your charming company, cried a boyish voice. "We might ! wedding," the owner of the voice tinued; "I wouldn't mind being a par that myself," and the speaker looked chievously at one of the ladies, who ored deeply and walked away in see

"Here! here!" cried all the gentl laughingly, "who will volunteer to wedding on Carlson's account?"

The boyish voice spoke again:

"No one loves you well enough, A be married for you but me, and I support to be a wedding all by myself."

"I will help you out in that, C John," gayly cried Miss Thurston have been meditating marriage for have been meditating marriage for time, and this is the first opportun well," she said, hesitatingly, "this i first opportunity which I have car

"But, Margie," replied her Cousin as if greatly perplexed, "you see, ticipating this event, and never been encouraged by you to considered a candidate for such honor,

ject."

Every one joined in the laugh at Thurston's expense but Arthur Ca "Miss Thurston," he said, when the had subsided, "you have been jilted; me to offer you reparation. If it is the construction of the laugh at the laug the opportunity you care to emb ence. If you will be first party contract I will agree to be secon will return to-morrow evening w necessary preliminaries in time if wedding."

wedding."
"You are certainly very kind
Carlson," replied Miss Thurston, hau
"People who are so generous seldom
their generosity to be accepted, but surprise you by agreeing to your "I was in earnest when I made to

position, Miss Thurston."
"And I in earnest when I acce Mr. Carlson."
These two were ever at sword's They had quarreled together since hood, and although up to this tim had guarded the secret jealousy fro other, yet it was evident to most of friends that the two were dearer

other, yet it was evident to describe the party now separated for the elated at the prospect of the next eventertainment, but that the jest we come reality hever entered their the When the party beakfasted to morning Mr. Carlson was already way to the village. It was agre part of the day should be spent in ing a place for the mock ceremony Thurston was the gayest of the g peals of merry laughter awoke an echoes from rock and cliff. Only twice, when alone in her tent, he paled as she wondered what Arth son would do, for he had looke mined the night before.

"Well," said Miss Thurston to "your word is given now, Margare

"Your word is given now, Margare Thurston, and a Thurston was never to break their word."

In the late afternoon her friend dress her for the wedding. The dress her for the wedding. The her in some fluffy, white dress filled out the girlish white forn best, coiled the luxuriant brown around her head and placed a simple mountain flowers at h Never before had she looked so nor so defiant. A commotion outent announced Carlson's return, Thurston, surrounded by laughing Thurston, surrounded by laughi went out to meet the others.

"Margie," said her Cousin Jol
ing up to her angrily, "this farce I
far enough. Carlson is certa
mented. He has brought a fu

parson with him without even muthat this is all jest. You must put to it at once, for it is a downright to trifle with such serious thing xtent."
"Yes, he is a real minister," w.
"Yes, he he is a real minister," w.
ily, "for I heard him preach in t.
will last Sunday."
At this moment. Mr. Carlson

He, too, was pale, but his eye with an intense fire.

"Miss Thurston," he said, "I'v rible earnest when I said what I evening, in proof of which I have license and minister. Will you

Those who had been most f Those who had been most fourging on the joke were now mo in dissuading their friends again highly improper proceeding, but intense eyes were upon Marga and his voice said: "You and I for fun all our lives; let us no ried for fun."

The very demon of recklessnessession of Miss Thurston's Carlson had asked her there, but to marry him for love, she

all, to marry him for love, she turned away, shouked and gi-for for; yes, she would dare he, and she immediately stepp