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W. F. MACLEAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1884.

The Court House Question.

The council will be called on on Monday night to vote on two important issues, and seeing that the elections are just ahead, and knowing the financial condition of the city and the need there is for sound administration of the civic exchequer, aldermen can not afford to rashly commit themselves to extravagant schemes. About Ald. Turner's motion, on which they will be asked to vote, considerable misconception prevails. It does not call for a change in site. He simply takes the ground that as only $300,000 is appropriated by act of the legislature to build a court house, and as it is generally admitted that $200,000 of this amount will be needed to buy the land, he thinks that before we proceed any further the consulting architect should report as to what the estimated cost of the court house will be apart from the land, so that if another $150,000 is needed to complete the work we ought to delay proceedings until we get the vote of the people or the consent of parliament to the increased outlay. Mr. Turner does not want the city to enter on the expenditure of half a million when as yet there is only authority for spending or raising $390,000, two-thirds of which will go for the land. Furthermore, many people are of opinion that the present courthouse could be altered and extended to meet all requirements and that Mr. Storm ought to report on this and on its cost before the other scheme is gone into. And still further it is believed that St. Lawrence hall could be made into a suitable city hall and on this and on its cost Mr. Storm will also be asked to report. The city, we think, can well afford to await the report of Mr. Storm on these points and it is to secure it that Mr. Turner will ask the aldermen to express an opinion.

What the Government May Do.

The report that the British government was about to order the construction of a number of vessels of war in private shipyards, as a means of relieving a trade now in prevailing distress, is repeated. This is a fair example of the good that governments have it in their power to do, if only they understand their duties, and have the courage to act accordingly. Say that there is some important government work in prospect, which *must* be done at no very distant date. To a private individual a year or two's interest on a contemplated expenditure might be an item; but to a government it might be nothing at all in comparison with certain contingencies. Generally speaking, the credit of the government is good, and it can borrow at any time at ordinary rates. But in what are called "hard times" individuals who borrow have to pay much more than ordinary rates, unless indeed on prime "gilt-edged," which is never very plentiful in the market. There is this in the government's favor, besides, that in times when money is called "tight" there is really no scarcity, but rather an extra abundance of money in lenders' hands, for the reason simply that they are timorous, and inclined to hold it in rather than lend it out. But the disadvantage of individual borrowers is the government's opportunity, for then is the very time that lenders are more than usually anxious to place their money where it will draw fair interest, and still be safe. The government is in a position to have work done a year or two or a few years in advance of the time when actually wanted; and very frequently, too, it is in a position to delay, and to take its own time. Private individuals cannot always do this, and hence the peculiar duty which the government owes to the community.

The general inference from all which is that as a rule government work ought to be pushed most vigorously in times of industrial depression, and slackened off when the demand for labor is brisk through the liveliness of private enterprise. The government might thus to an appreciable extent act as a regulator of commercial uncertainty, like the steam-engine governor, for illustration. When business is brisk, labor in great demand, and wages high, then let the government consider schemes and prepare plans for new works, but still hold back from execution, either by contract or otherwise. Then, when times change, when men are unemployed and walking the streets, at which time also materials are apt to be cheap—then, we say, let government strike in and fill the gap, to its own profit and the good of the community as well. For beyond doubt the time when the people need work the most is the very time when the government can get its work done the cheapest. If common report speaks truly, this is exactly the plan upon which the British government is acting now.

How would it do to apply this rule in the case of the Ontario parliamentary buildings, which must be put in hand one of these years? Say that it were determined to hold off as long as building was brisk and contractors busy, but to have everything in readiness for a quick start whenever it should appear that a decided slackness in the building trades had set in? The opening of next spring will surely give fair indication of what the situation for a year or two following is to be. Mr. Mowat might do worse than to have everything in readiness for acting promptly as circumstances may then dictate.

Co-operation in Higher Education.

Some prominent persons in the methodist church of Canada take the position that as a matter of principle the denomination is bound to maintain a great methodist university, in order that the church may have some guarantee of the soundness from a theological point of view of the scientific culture imparted to candidates for its ministry. If this stand is taken by the methodist body as a matter of principle how is it that the principle can be ignored when considerations of expediency demand it?

In Montreal the methodists have a theological college, which is, we believe doing excellent work in its own line of education. It has at its head one of the most eminent of our methodist clergymen, Rev. Dr. Douglass, and it enjoys the unlimited confidence of the whole denomination. If we are correctly informed—and if not, we shall no doubt elicit the facts—the students of this methodist theological school take their literary and scientific courses in McGill college, which is, like University college in this city, a purely secular institution. So far as we have been able to find out, the Wesleyan college at Montreal finds no difficulty, either in the matter of principle or in the arrangement of details, in accommodating itself to this economical system; why should the theological faculty of Victoria college need any other training school than the one provided for it in the provincial University college?

If it is said that McGill is a safer place theologically and morally than University college, the obvious reply is (1) that Dr. Wilson and his colleagues are as much entitled to public confidence from this point of view, as Sir William Dawson and his colleagues; (2) that the theological students of Knox, Wycliffe and McMaster now resort to University college, as those of the Presbyterian college, the Wesleyan college, and the Congregational college in Montreal do to McGill; (3) that many methodist students now attend University college, including some who are in training for the ministry; and (4) that if the methodists require any further guarantee for the orthodoxy of the teaching in University college the best way to secure it is for them to join in its supprt and assume their natural and proper place in its management and control. As a denomination they deservedly exercise a great influence in every sphere of church activity, and they would exercise a similar influence in that of higher education if they chose to do so.

We desire to call the attention of Dr. Sutherland and that section of the methodist body which thinks with him to this point. If they are going to base their appeals to their church, to keep itself separate from the provincial university in Ontario, on an alleged principle, how are they going to explain the violation of that principle in Quebec, where the arrangement is obviously one of convenience? There is no harm in a church adopting one policy in educational matters in Ontario, and a different policy in Quebec; but when a church does this it is going too far to ask the laity to believe that in both cases the selection of the policy is a matter of principle.

A Late Vindication.

The cable informs us that an old man who has long suffered by reason of a suspicion of treachery, was accorded a signal honor on Monday. Gen. Georgey took part in the Kossuth revolution in Hungary in 1848, and fought for his country against Austria with varying success. On Aug. 13, 1849, he surrendered his army at discretion to the generals of the czar, who sided with the Austrians, at Viloges, and for this act he was long execrated by his countrymen and remained under the cloud until a few months ago, when an investigation forced the conclusion that he was innocent. A deputation of 208 former comrades presented the general with a document declaring that he had been falsely charged with treachery. The signatures of Count Andrassy, General Klapka and many other distinguished men are attached. General Georgey was greatly affected, and said that he had been resigned to die under the accusation of treason, but he hailed with joy the courage of his comrades in restoring to him his reputation to take with him to the grave.

Georgey's vindication comes very late; and the fact is that it ought to have come long ago, though it did not. The reason exactly why it was so long delayed may itself be delayed in being given to the public, and what it is the public can only guess. The facts of the case were substantially as follows: In the Hungarian rising of 1848-'49 Kossuth was the political and Georgey (or Georgei) the military leader. The former was the man of oratory, who fired men's souls with his burning words; the latter was the man of action in the field, who had the hard facts of military necessity to deal with. As long as he had the military power of Austria only to face, Georgey saw before him a reasonable chance of success. Immediately, however, that the armed hosts of Russia took the field against him, he realized that the game was lost and hastened to make what terms he could. Austria alone he could fight, but to fight Austria and Russia together he knew to be hopeless. This was Georgey's judgment as a military man; and it has never been seriously questioned by any military authority.

But it has been repeatedly questioned by people who are of no authority at all on military matters. Kossuth felt sore enough after his defeat and his friends, or some of them, have since heaped reproaches of treason upon Georgey. But independently of what old comrades now testify, there never was any real need of imputing treason. When Russia came into the field the military situation was so perfectly hopeless that Georgey did well to save the lives of thousands of brave men from being sacrificed for nothing. But the vindication comes very late it must be said.

Ammoniaphone.

Great are the wonders of science. The Canadienne need no longer despair of rivalling her trans-Atlantic sisters in the mellifluous tones of her speech. Dr. Moffat has discovered for her a simple method by which to recall the harshest voice back to the silvery tones of childhood. By a few pulls at a bottle of peroxide of hydrogen and free ammonia a magical sonority is at once the blessed result—testis Marie Roze, Lady Macfarren, Miss Carlingford, and 2997 others, according to Dr. Moffat.

The secret of the invention is this: By an analysis of the air and dew of Italy, a country famous for producing fine voices, the doctor discovered them saturated with peroxide of iron and free ammonia. Immediately he set to work to make an inhaling machine containing these substances with the results above stated.

We hope if ever the inhaler finds its way into Canada that a very heavy duty will be imposed upon it, for imagine the legion of Canadian M.P's. and M.P.P's. each armed with a bottle of ammoniaphone and intoxicated with their own egotistical verbosity speaking world without end to the terror of an already too long suffering public. Heaven grant it at least never finds its way into the senate.

Talmage on Darwin.

It is pitiable to see a man of the stamp of Dr. Talmage sensationally attacking Darwin. Darwin's rank has long ere this been assigned him, and he and the system called by his name are not to be lightly decried by sophistical rhetoric.

Sophistical rhetoric was the sole element of Dr. Talmage's address on evolution. His proof that science and revelation are not antagonistic is that Morse and Field, the heroes of telegraphy and the submarine cable, were christians. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest was knocked on the head by the fact that Guiteau survived Garfield by a year. Evolution is a myth because it existed before Herbert Spencer. And so on. Shall we add that the apes are not all dead, even after Darwin's death?

One more cast of the beautiful Knidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles is at length permitted to delight the sight-seers of the South Kensington museum, who are, it is to be hoped, less prudish than the officials of the vatican. By order of a former pope the statue which stood in the Sala della Croce Greca of the vatican was hidden by tin drapery. After lengthy negotiations a cast was allowed to be made with the strict proviso that the tin drapery was to be immediately replaced. Despatches omit to state whether the influx of visitors to the papal palace was in any way appreciably increased during the temporary disrobement of the goddess.

Attention is directed to Mr. Dwight's letter in another column in regard to projected improvements which require to be made on the Girls' home in Gerrard street. There has of late been a great deal of sickness amongst the children of this institution caused as it is feared by defective sanitary arrangements. William Gooderham has offered to give $2000 to the necessary alterations and improvements provided the additional amount necessary can be promptly raised. There should be no great difficulty in regard to raising the amount required for so worthy an object.

The presence of a few members of the radical party as guests at Sandingham is enough to incite the inevitable "it is supposed." This time it is supposed the prince's intention by these courtesies and hospitality is to influence their votes in favor of the government's compromise and on the grant for Prince Albert.

The British government is killing two birds with the one stone: the depression in the ship-building trade and the inefficiency of the navy. It has been decided to invite tenders for new men-of-war to be built on the Clyde, Tyne and Mersey.

Italy has for many years been assiduously increasing the quantity and efficiency of her munitions of war. Her two splendid armor-plated men-of-war and her 200-ton cannons, with the prolonged gunnary experiments at Spezzia, are proofs of this. She has just added to these by an order for a couple of 130-ton guns from the Krupp factory.

Musicians, both amateur and professional, will learn with pleasure that Messrs. Schott & Co., London, Eng., have just published a pamphlet by Francis Hueffer containing a complete analysis of the story of Wagner's great Parsifal, ein Buhnenfeifestspiel of the myth upon which it is founded, and of the music. Wagner's music has been much appreciated upon this side of the Atlantic, notably at Buffalo during the past summer. Toronto too has been treated to at all events isolated excerpts by competent players. Mr. Hueffer's pamphlet will, no doubt, be eagerly read.

The buffalo trade this year, we heard some time ago, amounted to four new hides. Furriers should follow the example of the crocodile farmers—for there are such persons, unknown as the fact may be to the public. Since people have taken such a fancy to crocodile and alligator skin boots these animals have been rapidly disappearing, and now veritable crocodile farms have sprung into existence. Their proportions may be judged from the fact that one firm supplied a St. Louis tanner with 5000 skins during the current year. Why should not buffalo hunters go and do likewise. The Canadian Breeder has already suggested that Highland cattle might be profitably raised in Canada for their hides to take the place of buffalo skins.

Improvements to the Girls' Home.

Editor World: It is necessary that extensive alterations and improvements should be made in the Girls' home on Gerrard street. The building, which was erected nearly eighteen years ago, and which when erected was sufficient and suitable for the purpose intended, now urgently needs repairs and improvements for sanitary reasons, and enlargement to hold a much greater number of children than the present building can properly accommodate.

The Boys' home, recently found to be in a similar condition, has been improved, enlarged and newly fitted up at a cost of about $25,000, and is now known as one of the most complete institutions of the kind to be found anywhere, and may justly be looked upon with pride, not only by its special friends, but also by our citizens generally who take an interest in such matters.

It is proposed to do a similar work on the Girls' home in accordance with plans which have been carefully considered at a cost which will probably not exceed $10,000, and an effort is now being made to secure this amount. Wm. Gooderham has promised $2000 on condition that the balance is promptly secured, and it is hoped that the necessary sum will be forthcoming in order that the work may be done as soon as possible. There has been of late, and still exists, so much of sickness amongst the children, largely attributable to defective sanitary arrangements and need of repairs in and about the building, that there is special need of prompt action in the matter.

Mr. Gooderham and John Withrow, who took principal charge of the improvements made in the Boys' home, have kindly undertaken to superintend the work now projected in the Girls' home and carry it forward to completion as soon as the necessary amount of money is raised.

Payments may be made if necessary in four quarterly instalments.

H. P. DWIGHT,
Sec. to the building committee.

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1884.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.

Transactions on the local stock exchange to-day were as follows:

Morning sales—Merchants, 10 at 108¾, Commerce, 4 at 118¼ xd. Imperial, 10 at 129 after board. Federal, 20 and 10 at 48. Western Assurance, 10 at 103½ after board.

Afternoon sales—Federal, 10, 16 at 47¾, 10 at 48. Northwest Land company, 200 at 46, 100 at 46, seller 60 days.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—Sales to-day—Montreal, 25 at 187. Merchants, 15 at 109¼. Northwest Land, 25 at 44s 6d. City Pass., 150 at 179. Union, 5 at 66¾.

The rates of sterling exchange in New York to-day are unchanged. Three day bills, $4.86; sixty day bills, $4.82.

Hudsons Bay company shares were quoted in London to-day at £24⅝, and Northwest Land company at 46s 3d.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The whole market was exceptionally strong to-day. Lackawanna, Erie seconds, Lake Shore, Northwest, Rock Island and St. Paul were conspicuous in the rise. While it is altogether likely that stocks may go higher, it is hardly probable that the advance will be permanent. Closing prices were:

B. Q. 120½, C. H. 89½, C. S. 31½, D. H. 90½, D. L. 109½, E. R. 14, J. C. 42, K. T. 16½, L. N. 24, L. S. 67⅝, N. P. 18, N. W. 91⅝, P. M. 53, R. I. 110¾, S. P. 78⅛, S. S. 30, T. Z. 12⅝, U. P. 51, W. U. 60¾, X. N. 94½, W. S. B. 41⅝, X. C. 34⅝.

The opening, closing, highest and lowest prices in the leading stocks were:

	Open.	Close.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canada Southern.....	31½	31½	31½	31½
Canadian Pacific.....	...	...	...	...
Delaware & Lackawanna	108½	109½	109½	108½
Jersey Central.....	41½	42	42½	41½
Louisville & Nashville..	24½	25	25	24½
Lake Shore.....	65⅞	67⅛	67⅛	65⅞
Northern Pacific.....	17½	18	18	17½
do do prefered	42½	41½	41½	40½
Northwest.....	89⅝	91½	91½	89⅝
Pacific Mail.....	52⅝	53½	53½	52½
St. Paul.....	78½	78½	78½	76⅝
Union Pacific.....	50½	51	51	49½
Western Union.....	60½	60½	60½	60

Produce Markets.

The local grain market was rather dull to-day. Wheat sold at 70c to 74c for fall and spring, 55c to 57c for goose; about 300 bushels were sold. About 3000 bushels of barley sold at 50c to 67c; the bulk going below 60c. Oats 32c to 33c. Rye, 60c. Timothy hay sold at $11 to $14, clover $7 to $10. Straw $7 to $9.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—Beef, roast, 11c to 16c; sirloin steak, 13c to 15c; round steak, 10c to 13½c. Mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts 6c to 8c. Lamb, per pound, 9c to 13c; lamb chops, 13c to 16c. Veal, best joints, 12c to 14c, cutlets, 17c; inferior cuts, 8c to 9c. Venison, carcase, $4.50 to $5.50; haunches, $7 to $8. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 11c. Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; cooking, 14c to 17c. Lard, 11c to 12½c. Cheese, 12c to 15c. Bacon, 10c to 14c. Eggs, 21c to 25c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, 35c to 45c. Geese, 60c to 70c. Ducks, 50c to 70c. Partridges 65c per brace. Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c. Apples, per barrel, 75c to $1.50. Cabbages, 15c to 20c. Onions, 60c to 70c per bushel. Beets, 50c to 75c per bag. Carrots, 40c to 60c per bag. Turnips, 35c to 40c per bag Parsnips, 60c to 75c per bag.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Wheat opened strong to-day and advanced during the forenoon. Towards the close a bear movement set in and the close was weak. Corn was fairly active and strong. Provisions closed strong.

	Open.	Close.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat—Nov..	$0.74½	$0.73½	$0.74½	$0.73⅝
Dec..	0.74⅝	0.74¼	0.74½	0.73¾
Jan....	0.75	0.74⅝	0.75⅛	0.74¼
Corn—Nov....	0.38½	0.39⅜	0.39	0.38¼
Year..	0.36⅛	0.35¾	0.36½	0.35⅝
Jan....	0.34⅝	0.34½	0.34½	0.34⅛
Oats—Nov....	0.26	0.25½	0.26	0.25½
Dec....	0.25½	0.25	0.25½	0.25
Pork—Jan.....	10.77½	10.82½	10.90	10.77½
Feb.....	10.92½	10.95	11.00	10.92½
Lard—Nov.....	6.85	7.17½	7.17½	6.85
Dec....	6.70	6.74½	6.72½	6.70
Jan....	6.70	6.75	6.77½	6.70

OIL CITY, Nov. 25.—Oil opened 71⅞ closed, 71⅞ B; highest, 72½; lowest, 71.

Beerbohm's London cable to-day says: Floating cargoes—Wheat firm; maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize firm. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firmer; maize quiet and steady. No. 1 California 6s. 8d., No. 2 6s. 5d., red winter 6s. 5d., W. M. 6s. 7d., spring 6s. 6d., all a penny dearer; maize 5s. 4d., a half-penny dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Flour, 10s to 11s 6d; spring wheat, 6s 7d to 6s 9d; red winter, 6s 4d to 6s 8d; No. 1 California, 6s 7d to 6s 10d; No. 2 California, 6s 5d to 6s 7d. Corn, 5s 4d. Barley 5s 6d. Oats, 5s 5d. Peas, 5s 8d. Pork 75s. Lard, 38s. Bacon, 39s to 41s. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 58s.

OSWEGO, Nov. 25, 1 p.m.—Wheat unchanged, white state 82c, red state 84c. Corn steady; high mixed 55c. Oats lower; sales 1000 bush; white state 34c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 Canada 70c, No. 2 extra Canada 71c. Rye nominally 60c in bond. Lake receipts—Barley 21,000 bush.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 30,000 bush.; steady; sales 14,000 bush., unchanged. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal easier; yellow western $3 to $3.30. Wheat—Receipts 180,000 bush. spot, ½c to ⅝c higher and moderately active; options opened ¼ to ⅜c better, subsequently ruled easier, fell back ⅜c to 1c, closing heavy; speculation more active; sales 5,728,000 bush. future and 178,000 bush. spot, exports 16,000 bush.; No. 2 red 84⅛c to 84¾c, No. 1 red state 91c, No. 1 white state 81c, No. 2 red December 81⅞c to 82⅛c, January 84¼c to 85⅛c. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 106,000 bush., spot; lots ⅛c to 1¼c, options ⅛c to 1c higher, closing with some reaction, speculation moderate, export demand light; sales 1,112,000 bush. future and 225,000 bush. spot; exports 9000 bush; No. 2 Nov. 49c to 50c. Dec. 47⅞c to 48¼c, May 46⅛c to 46⅜c. Oats—Receipts 73,000 bush., higher; sales 575,000 bush. and future 119,000 bush. spot; No. 2 32¾c to 33¼c, mixed western 32c to 33c, No. 2 Nov. 32c to 32¼c December 31⅞c to 32⅛c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice petroleum, tallow, potatoes, eggs, pork and beef unchanged. Cut meats firmer; pickled bellies 6⅜c to 7c, hams 9⅜c to 10c, middles dull, long clear 6¼. Lard quiet. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

—Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
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A Pellet, rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and *small*;
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

The council of Thorold have passed a bylaw authorizing a vote of the ratepayers upon giving $20,000 in aid of the construction of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central railway.

—Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand.

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"GEORGINA'S REASO
A NEW AND FASCINATING CO
UED STORY.
BY HENRY JAMES.

him a whit more free or more
Women of that sort were not for
women whom one could not see fa
ly without falling in love with
and whom it was no use to fall
with unless one was ready to
them. The light of the summer
noon and of Miss Mildred's pure
seemed suddenly to flood the who
ject. He saw that he was in
and he had long since made up hi
that from this particular peril
not only necessary but honorable
He took leave of his hostess befo
sister reappeared, and had the
even to say to her that he wo
come back often after that; they
be so much occupied by their
and his wife! As he moved acr
glassy bay to the rhythm of the
wished either that the sisters
leave Naples or that his conf
commodore would send for him.
When Kate returned from her
ten minutes later, Milly told her
captain's visit, and added that
never seen anything so sudden
way he left her. "He wouldn't
you, my dear, and he said he tho
more than likely that he would
see us again. It is as if he thoug
were going to die too!"
"Is his ship called away?"
Theory asked.
"He didn't tell me so; he
should be so busy with Perciv
Agnes."
"He has got tired of us, tha
There's nothing wonderful in
knew he would."
Mildred said nothing for a mo
she was watching her sister, wh
very attentively arranging some
"Yes, of course, we are very dull,
is like everybody else."
"I thought you thought he
wonderful," said Kate, "and so
us."
"So he is; I am surer of that
ever. That's why he went av
abruptly."
Kate looked at her sister no
don't understand."
"Neither do I, darling. But y
one of these days."
"How if he never comes back
"O, he will—after a while—
am gone. Then he will explain
at least, is clear to me."
"My poor precious, as if I
Kate Theory exclaimed, smiling
distributed her flowers. She
them to the window, to place the
her sister, and here she paused
ment, her eye caught by an obj
out in the bay, with which she
unfamiliar. Mildred noticed i
mentary look, and followed its di
"It's the captain's gig going
the ship," Milly said. "It's so s
can almost hear the oars."
Kate Theory turned away with
den, strange violence, a moveme
exclamation which, the very nex
ute, as she became conscious of
she had said—and, still more, o
she felt—smote her own heart
flushed her face) with surprise a
the force of a revelation: "I
would sink him to the bottom
sea!"
Her sister stared, then caught
the dress, as she passed fro
drawing her back with a weak
"O, my dearest, my poorest!" A
drew Kate down and down towa
so that the girl had nothing fo
to sink on her knees and bury h
in Mildred's lap. If that ingeni
valid did not know everything n
knew a great deal.

CHAPTER V.

Mrs. Percival proved very pre
is more gracious to begin with
claration, instead of saying that
first place, she proved very s
took a long day to arrive at the
her stillness, and the two la
Posilippo, even after a week had
suspected that they had only ski
edges. Kate Theory had not spe
an hour in her company before s
a little private sigh of relief;
that a situation which had prom
be embarrassing was now quite
was even of a primitive simplicit
would spend with her sister-in
the coming time, one week in th
that was all that was mortally p
It was a blessing that one co
exactly what she was, for in th
the question settled itself. It
have been much more tiresome i
had been a little less obvious; t
would have had to hesitate and c
and weigh one thing against a
She was pretty and silly, as di
as an orange is yellow and roun
Kate Theory would as soon have t
of looking to her to give interes
future as she would have tho
looking to an orange to impart
to the prospect of dinner. Mrs.
traveled in the hope of meeti
American acquaintances, or of
acquaintance with such Americ
she did meet, and for the purp
buying mementoes for her relatio
was perpetually adding to her
articles in tortoise shell, in mo
pearl, in olive wood, in ivory, in
in tartan lacquer, in mosaic;
had a collection of Roman scar
Venetian beads, which she look
exhaustively every night befo
went to bed. Her conversatio
mainly upon the manner in wh
intended to dispose of these acc
tions. She was constantly ch
about, among each other, the pe
whom they were respectively
offered. At Rome one of the firs
she said to her husband after
the Coliseum had been: "I gues
give the ivory workbox to Be
the Roman pearls to Aunt H
She was always hanging ov
travelers' book at the hotel; sh
brought up to her, with a cup o
late, as soon as she arrived
searched the pages for the magic
of New York, and she indulged in
conjecture as to who the people
the name was sometimes only a
cue—who had inscribed it there
she missed most in Europe, an
she most enjoyed, were the New Y
when she met them she talked
the people in their native city
"moved" and the streets th
moved to. "Oh, yes, the Dra
going up town, to Twenty-fourth
and the Vanderdeckens are goi
in Twenty-third street, right
them. My uncle, Mr. Henry Platt
of building round there." Mrs.