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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

ADVERTISING RATES: FOR RACH LINE OF NONPAREIL densed advertisements a cent a word, ha, marriages and births 25 cents, cial rates for contract advertisements, ading notices, and for preferred positions. Address all Communications : THE YORLD, Toronto.

W. F. MACLEAN. MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1884.

man as the late Edward Gurney naturally enough supplies a text for a good deal of moralizing. Beginning life poor, and as a hard working mechanic at only moderate wages, he died a very wealthy man, after having along with his brother built up a gigantic business. He had real business ability to begin with, and then he was industrious, economical and prudent to a degree. The moralist of the press now comes in with his wise counsel, which appears to be addressed to young men generally, and to young workingmen in particu-See, he says in effect, what prudence and economy have done. Go you and do as Edward Gurney did, and you may be as successful almost as he was. It is in this vein that the Hamilton Spectator says:

He began life as an iron moulder, and his prospects were far poorer than those of hundreds of mechanics in this city to-day, since wages, half a century apo, were very much less than they are now; and if the cost of living was low, still the margin over the cost of living was very much narrower than it is now. The man who could then earn a dollar a day and could live on 5 cents, could save only \$75 a year. The man who now earns \$2 a day can live on \$1.50 with much greater comfort than on half the sum in 1840, and can save \$150 a year. If there is to-day a lad in Hamilton who has only his hands for capital, and who desires to be something more than a mechanic, he could not do better than learn the business history of Mr. Gurney, and lay it to heart. From it he would learn that, as there is no commercial value but that which is created by labor so, there is no accumulated capital but that which is saved by economy. Neither springs from the ground: the one must be wrought out by toil, the other saved by thirt. this vein that the Hamilton Spectator says:

All this reads very nicely, and it has about it a ring as of good morality and common sense together. And yet it is mathematically certain that the inference which we are asked to draw is utterly false, and fallacious, and misleading. Several hundreds, aye, thousands-of young men are told that if they are only prudent and economical, as Edward Gurney was, they may all become rich, and all be great employers of labor. But the thing is simply impossible. Wealthy men and large employers of labor must remain a very small minority, even in the most prosperous communities. Nineteen out of a hundred, must make their living by working for others. This is not the case in farming, but in manufactures and commerce it certainly is. And the thing is growing more pronounced all the time; the tendency now is for the business of the small dealers to be "gobbled up" by big operators and mammoth companies. To tell a thousand young men that they may all be large employers is utter nonsense. True, any one of them may become a very wealthy man, but the country has not the positions for them all, even were they ever so prudent and economical. This truth is well understood by the workingmen of England, who in this and kindred subjects have gone through some hard schooling The British Workman and others of their teachers used continually to be citing for their guidance the story of this or the other celebrated man, who by temperance, industry and prudence had raised himself from humble beginnings to great estate. And the inference conveyed was that if workmen, beginning young, were all temperate, industrious and prudent, they could all rise to similar good fortune. It is to the credit of the genuine British workman that he never was to any great extent deluded by such fallacious teaching. And what British workmen now demand is-not advice showing them how to rise beyond their ordinary station, which they understand full well scarcely one in a hundred of them can do-but how best to secure for themselves the rights of men

working for wages. It is sure enough that any man, be his income large or small, will be better off through temperance, industry and economy, than he would otherwise be. But, suppose that there were now, in this city of Toronto, twenty thousand young men, every one of them a model in these respects. Is it possible, our industrial civilization being such as it is. for all the twenty thousand to become large employers of labor? The four simple rules of arithmetic forbid us to give countenance to any such delusion. And, unless we are de termined to bid defiance to arithmetic altogether, we must admit that much of the godly goody advice tendered to workingmen is downright nonsense.

Our Sewage System. Toronto, in common with the rest of the rather than Canadian.

rapidity than at its last incursion, anything Toronto is in such a position to ensure herself a large death roll by the ities will avail nothing. The dwellers on is a very unlikely one. our best streets, no matter how clean they danger with the residents of the slums so long as the present radical evil of a defec tive sewerage system exists. The evil itself is clear and admitted. Foreign and local sanitarians are practically of one mind as to its existence and extent. What is now required is action—speedy and vigorous, for the time is short. Let an inquiry be held either by means of a municipal commission or some other such system, and let the opinions of sanitary ex-

perts be obtained—local men in any case, and if necessary it might be advisable to summon such men as Col. Waring of New York, or other American engineers who have made sanitation a specialty. After these have given their opinions a scheme should be adopted and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It would be well to have the matter in shape before the approaching municipal elections, so that the various candidates should be distinctly pledged to vigorous action before going to the polls. It some such steps are not taken those who are charged with the government of the city will incur a very undesirable responsibility in such an event as we have contemplated.

The Lieutenant-Governorship. Senator Sir David Macpherson's retirenent at the end of the coming session ha een agreed to and if at that time his health permits he is likely to take a less arduous

office in government house, Toronto, which will be vacated in June next by the present incumbent. It seems curious that Senator Macpherson, having a beautiful home of his own in Yorkville, should b content to abandon it for what has been called the refreshment tavern at the corner of Simcoe and King streets, for it is cer tain that the people of this province will insist on their governor occupying governnent house—if that establishment is to b kept up. The inconvenience felt at Ottawa in consequence of the governor-general's residence being 21 miles from the city cannot be repeated here for the benefit of the

Canada and the British Connection. The arguments adduced by Mr. Stann out of twenty, perhaps ninety-nine ly, looking at the influence of British con wood, in his article in the Atlantic Month nection upon Canadian finances is in brief this: Our dependence upon England makes it easy for us to borrow money; hence a very burdensome debt is contracte which otherwise would not be the case, Thus, on July 1, 1867, when the confeder ation act came into effect, our debt was \$75,728,641; on July 1, 1883, it was \$158, 466,714. Comparing Canada in these respects with the United States the writer finds the following results for the last recorded year :

States.

Debt per head....\$30.52

Debt per head...\$36.64

Interest per head. 1.17

Interest per head. 1.52 This large increase in our debt too, he points out, is not for self-defence: for stand ing armies, or the munitions of war: but has arisen solely by our large expenditure upon public improvement in times of peace, upon canals, railways, etc. None of which pays the bare expenses of oper-

He adverts to the building of the Canadian Pacific railway as one large item in such expenditure, and upon this as a sort of side issue brings forward another argument on behalf of independence. For, he says, Canada gains little if anything in regard to her relations with Great Britain by such expenditure; she has no relations with foreign powers; is not stronger or richer at home. In short, she has by the C. P. R. cemented together a union which is beneficial to England and not to her-

These debts are incurred simply from the fact that it is easy to borrow; and in case of need Canada feels that she could appeal to the mother country for aid. But, Mr. Stanwood argues, the responsibility of payment must finally rest upon Canada, and if we were independent, the lecreased facility for borrowing money, and the recognition of the fact that we should have to rely upon our own efforts for the repayment would conduce to a more conomical fiscal policy.

Turning then to the effects of British onnexion upon the growth of the dominion he finds nothing beneficial. We do not, he thinks, derive from that connexion any more trade; attract no emigrants; money is apt to return to England with those who consider it their home; national pride is diminished; and people become British

rapidity than at its last incursion, owing to the increase of settlement boundary; the sea on three sides; a people and commence. This is no alarmist's dead commence, This is no alarmist's deatened to the soil and accustomed to self-government; excellent institutions; a good code of laws; ability to avoid foreign entanglements; a peaceable neighbor; wealth; resources; foreign assuring to contemplate the possibilities of such a visitation under our present sewerage system; for if sanitary science teaches and anything Toronto is in such a position to

This is not alarmist's deatened to the soil and accustomed to suffere entanglement; the sea on three sides; a people had they any opportunities for so doing; and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and secular, were obtainable would be an insecular, were obtainable would be an insecular, were obtainable would be an insecular, were obtainable character, to say nothing of idle conversation and the house "waiting for dinner" or "expecting so and so"—the usual Sunday occupations of the non-church going population. All charged. Wheat active, firm and higher;

This is not alarmist's deathed to the soil and accustomed to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where papers, religious and to whom a warm room open free of payment, where obtainable would be an interest to 20. The soil of 20. Port dull; new meass \$1.50. S. S. Seal cholera, owing to the contamination of her extract an argument. England, he says, water supply. And the two conditions are | can force Canada into any war in which such that any amount of care in sanitary she is involved, whereas Canada's only natters on the part of individuals or local- likely foe would be her neighbor, and that

What then still preserves British conmay keep their premises, are in equal nexion? "A sentiment," says Mr. Stan-

The Police Force. That there is any such increase of crime in Toronto as asserted in the Mail on Saturday no person in the city believesin fact to say that "the undetected crimes have become so numerous of late that other cities are beginning to point to Toronto as a good place for a man with money to keep away from," is a mis-statement altogether uncalled for. Still our contemporary's remarks on the subject of the detective department of the force we believe, in fact know, to be true to a large extent. The inefficiency of some of the so called detectives was known long ago, and the matter was brought to the notice of the three police commissioners, but without effect.

The late Judge Mackenzie, in his life time Tele 12 at 17. Montreal Gas 50 at 1772. Sterling exchange was quoted in New 17. The late Judge Mackenzie, in his life time one of the commissioners, when repeatedly urged to depose some worthless officer, used to say "it canna be done unless you can bring some specefic charges against htm," but the trouble was the men in question were too wily to commit any overt act; and consequently those who have followed in their footsteps have got into the same idle, reprehensible mode of endeavoring, apparently, how not to do their duty, at the same time avoiding any act upon which specific charges could be their duty, at the same time avoiding any act upon which specific charges could be based. Some years ago the chief of police had power to put back into the ranks any detective officer who failed in giving satisfactory evidence to him of ability or willingness to fulfil the duties required of a detective, and while this was the rule

ency. A return to the old system would therefore appear to be advisable. Mr. Moody's Coming Visit. Mr. Moody's visit is looked forward to with great expectations by the ministry. Christians "throughout the land" are enjoined "to urge their people to make supplication without ceasing," that this convention may be "a season of refreshing oming down from the presence of the

there was no trouble in keeping this most

important department in a state of effici-

The aim of Mr. Moody's visit is not an evangelistic one, but for "consultation and

vivifying exhortation; dull theological mmonplaces instead of incisive rebuke; noral platitudes substituted for edifying exegetics; ecclesiastical panegyrics where there ought to be trenchant attacks on the nroads of infidelity; trivial doctrinal theories when men are looking for moral guidance, or, in theological phraseology, when there are "souls to be saved." What short comings would Mr. Moody not detect in Toronto were he to exercise a little eareful investigation.

The Canada Educational Monthly for November contains a great deal of good inormation for educationists.

Sunday Street Cars. Editor World: I rather fancy the weather this morning was sufficient to convince anyone who will be convinced that it is really necessary we should have some Sunday street car service. I know I got wet through going to the restaurant I board at to get my breakfast and I can leave you to to get my breakfast and I can leave you to judge whether I felt like taking the side-walk for it again at church time. We have, I am afraid, too much religion and not enough godliness in our midst—one is outward and visible to the naked eye, the other where no one can see Great Britain outward and visible to the naked eye, the other where no one can see. Great Britain has always been a very religious and christian country and there we see street cars, railway trains, steamboats, etc. running on Sunday; in fact trains are compelled to run under a penalty by act of parliament. People in Toronto who cannot keep horses and carriages to the best of my knowledge have never tried to prevent more fortunate

Even from the standpoint of a possible outbreak of war Mr. Stanwood is able to extract an argument. England, he says,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Nov. 22. Transactions on the local stock exchange to-day were as follows: Toronto, 10 at 1723. Federal, 10 at 47, 10 at 471, 10 at know, to be true to a large extent. The 471, 25 and 15 at 48. Northwest Land,

Canada Southern 32 Canadian Pacific 107 Delaware & Lackawanna 107 Jersey Central 421 June & Nashville 211 66 Delaware & Lackawanna
Jersey Central
Louisville & Nashville
Lake Shore
Northern Pacific
do do prefered
Northwest
Pacific Mail
St. Paul
Union Pacific

The local grain markets were fairly tive to-day. About 1000 bushels of wheat sold at 70c to 73c for fall, 70c to 72c for prayer regarding the best methods of effective christian work." That some fresh methods of effective christian work are necessary in this city is very evident. "What shortcomings will Mr. Moody detect in Torontes" with the control of the control

dent. "What shortcomings will Mr. Moody detect in Toronto?" asks the Mail. It is hard to say what shortcomings he will detect. It is only of late that Mr. Moody has left the path of revivalism pure and simple and devoted himself to the edification of the already "converted." He will not, therefore, so readily detect shortcomings. And another obstacle to such ready detection will be the crowded and enthusiastic congregations that are sure to welcome him.

We would recommend Mr. Moody, if he truly desires to diagnose the ineffectiveness of christian work in Toronto, and to prescribe remedies, to come first incognito: to attend churches, listen to the various sermons, and to examine for him self the different methods of church work. He would find much that probably would shock him: sensational oratory in place of vivifying exhortation; dull theological commonplaces instead of incisive rebules.

St. Lawrence Market.—Beef, roast, 10c to 13c, count to 13c, inmiching teak, 13c to 15c; round steak, 10c to 13dc. Mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 8c 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 12dc. 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. Turnips, 35c to 40c per bag. Parsnips, 60c to 75c per bag. Carrots, 40c to 60c per bag. Turnips, 35c to 40c per bag. Parsnips, 60c to 75c per bag. Chickens, 25c to 45c. Geese, 60c to 75c per bag. Chickens, 25c to 45c. Cheese, 15c to 25c. Onloss, 60c to 75c per bag. Chickens, 25c to 45c. Cheese, 15c to 25c. Onloss, 60c to 75c per bag. Chickens, 25c to 45c. Cheese, 15c to 25c. Onloss, 60c to 75c per bag. Chickens, 25c to 45c. Cheese, 15c to 25c. Onloss, 60c to 75c per bag. Chickens, 25c to 45c

Wheat—Nov...
Dec...
Jan...
Corn—Nov...
Dec...
Jan,...
Oats—Nov... 80.733 0.744 0.75 0.40 0.368 0.253 0.253 10.874 11.00 6.95 6.674

Oil Ciry, Nov. 22.—Oil opened 72½ closed, 72½; highest, 72½; lowest, 71½. Beerbohm's London cable to-day says Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, noth rioating cargoes—Wheat and maize, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet; maize, turn dearer. Arrivals off coast—Wheat and maize nil. Liverpool—Spot wheat, hardening; maize dull, 5s. 34c; half-penny cheaper. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22, 11.30 a.m.—Flour, 10s to 11s 6d; spring wheat 6s. 4d. — 6.03.

10s to 11s 6d; spring wheat, 6s 4d to 6s 6d red winter, 6s 2d to 6s 6d; No. 1 California red winter, 6s 2d to 6s 6d; No. 1 California, 6s 4d to 6s 9d; No. 2 California, 6s 3d to 6s 5d. Corn, 5s 4d. Barley 5s 6d. Oats, 5s 5d. Peas, 5s 8d. Pork 75s. Lard, 38s. Bacon, 44s to 45s. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 57s 6d.

Oswego, Nov. 22.—Wheat unchanged; white state 82c, red state 84c. Corn unchanged; sales, 1000 bushels regular at 53c. Oats quiet; white state 35c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 Canada 70c; No. 2 extra Canada 75½c; Rye quiet; Canada nominal at 60c in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas 4½c; corn and rye 4½c; nominal at 60c in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas 4½c; corn and rye 4½c; barley 3½c to New York, 3c to Albany; 3½c optional. Lake receipts—Barley 115,000 bush, rye 25,000 bush, lumber 738,000 ft.

Toronto, in common with the rest of the continent, escaped a cholera visitation during the past season, but in all probability in also, he contends, is by no means due to our being connected with the Britague, it is working away in a less active form to resume its more vigorous march with the reappearance of the warm weather of next summer. Past experience has shown how little can be trusted to red-tape quarantine regulations to ward of the plague from an extended coast linearted with ports and busy with commerce Equally ineffective are official regulations likely to be in preventing its increased and or remarkable to make the plague visit in the last ten years upon this side of the line. Our exports in 1853 were only 10 per eent, greater than they were in the more sloggish regions in the ton porthern states of New England, by the population has been more rapid to ward of the plague from an extended coast linearted with ports and busy with to more there are sometiments of the population in the domination also, he contends, is by no means due to our being connected with the Britague of the contends are singuished regulations of the population in the domination also, he contends, is by no means due to our being connected with the Britague of the contends are stamped out in Europe, but, as has usually been the case with this plague, it is working away in a last even in the more sloggish regions in the United States the increase in population in the domination also, he contends, is by no means due to avoid carriages to the best of my knowledge and carriages to t

habit of listlessly wandering about the relation of the non-church going population. All contribute their share to the library; it is but right that to those who can only make use of it on Sunday it should be accessible.

READER.

Suppress Furious Driving.

Editor World: I should like to remark that it is about time some steps were taken to impress upon the drivers of vehicles that foot passengers at the crossings have a right of way, quite as much to be respected as their own. However, their code may be "might is right," but a few examples made of these unfeeling louts would go a long way to prevent such an accident which happened near Queen and George streets Thursday night, when a Mr.

Morton was knocked down and badly shaken.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

CHICAGO Markets.

CHICAGO M \$5.50 to \$5 52\frac{1}{2}, short clear \$6.10 to \$6.15. Whisky freights unchanged. Oats unsettled; cash and Nov. 25\frac{1}{2}0, Dec. 25\frac{1}{2}c. Receipts—Flour16,000 bbls., wheat 147.000 bush., corn 225,000 bush., oats 107.000 bush., rye 6000 bush., barley 54,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 32,000 bbls., wheat 15,000 bush., corn 244,000 bush., oats 84,000 bush., rye 21,000 bush., barley 240,000 bush.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past ix months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patient medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the presentseason of the year is the most favorable for a sneedy and received. Catarrh-A New Treatment, the remedy is simple and can be done at home and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 28

> M. GOFF & CO. Brokers, 53 King Street East.

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with the electric light and every modem
ort. Besides the advantage of being
magnificent ship, passengers will find i
perior in ventilation and many other res
to the saloon on many ocean steamers,
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D. POTTINGER, Chief Superinte ailway Office, Moneton. N. B. May 28th 1884. y1 6

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"GEORGINA'S RE

A NEW AND FASCINATIN UED STORY.

BY HENRY JAMI Kate Theory asked, turning face from her sister. It was

that Mildred should not se the expression of that char tenance corresponded with t The precaution was useles for in a moment Mildred sai delicately draped couch what the open window, "Kate The affected." Perhaps it's for you he don't see why he shouldn't; more attractive than I, and

great deal more to say. I help seeing you are the cleve clever? You can talk to hi thing; of the dates of the diff tions, of the statues and broad poor darling—but which you about than he does, than an What was it you began on las yes, you poured forth flo Magna Græcia. And then—" But with this Ka paused; she felt it wouldn't the words that had risen That her sister was as be saint, and as delicate and re angel-she had been on t saying something of that Mildred's beauty and delica fairness of mortal disease, as her for her refinement was s timate that she had the te consumptive. So, after she herself, the younger girl younger only by a year or to kissed her tenderly, and sett of the lace handkerchief the over her head. Mildred kne had been going to say—kn had stopped. Mildred knew without ever leaving her roing, at least, that salon of the the pension, which she ha pretty by simply lying there dow that had the view of the Vesuvius, and telling Kate range and how to rearrange Since it began to be plain to must spend her small remn altogether in warm climate the two sisters had been car garnished hostelries of south Their little sitting-room was very ugly, and Mildred was I till it was rearranged. He to work, as a matter of cour day, and changed the place tables, sofas, chairs, till ever tion had been tried, and thought at last that there veffect.

Kate Theory had a taste and her ideas were not alwa as her sister's; but she di Mildred liked, and if the po did her to put the door-idining-table or the clock un she would have obeyed wit mur. Her own ideas, h tastes, had been folded away, like garments out lavender. They were not thing, for Southern wear dispensable to comfort in the New England, where poor lost her health. Kate Theor this event had lived for her and it was almost an inco and it was almost an inconher to think that she was Capt. Benyon. It was as if supher house and was not to entertain. So long as Milive her own life was suthere should be any time perhaps she would take it ufor the present, in answer tather door, she would only at her door, she would onl from one of her dusty wind was not at home. Was it reterms she would have to d Benyon? If Mildred said i he came she must perhap herself such a duty; for, seen, Mildred knew everyth therefore must be right. abut the statues in the Mu the excavations at Pompe antique splendor of Magna always had some instructiv the table beside her sofa strength enough to hold half an hour at a time. The the only strength she had Neapolitan winters had been soft, but after the first mo had been obliged to give walks in the garden. It her window, like a sir bouquet, as early as May t flowers were so dense. No however, had a color so in splendid blue of the bay, w all the rest of the view all the rest of the view. I looked painted, if you he to see the little movement Mildred Theory watched hour, and the breathing creans on the other side of N great sea vision of Capri or changing its tint while her there, and wondered what come of her sister after show that Percival was man come of her sister after sh. Now that Percival was mar their only brother, and fro the other he was to come do to show them his new wi complete stranger, or reve the few letters she had during her wedding tour—ival was to be quite tal. Kate's situation would be grave. Mildred felt that able to judge better, after have seen her sister-in-la of a home Kate might e with the pair; but even if prove—well, more satisfact. prove—well, more satisfactetters, it was a wretched Kate—this living as a men to happier people. Maide very well, but being a man only a last resource, and h sources had not even been while the latter young I as well—wondered in what had read that Capt. Benyo with her. She admire thought, but he didn't see

would fall in love with would fall in love with of She could see that he was he wouldn't throw himse thought too much of him rate he took too good care in the manner of the m something had happene given him a lesson. Of had happened was that h buried somewhere—in s grave; he had loved some —much more beautiful, K than she, who thought he dark—and the maiden his capacity to love had d He loved her memory;