FOR A MILLION ... OF MONEY

By Arthur W. Marchmont.

(Continued.)

"And what do you wish me to do?"

"To undertake the whole of this business for her. Everything," answered

Merridely with a sweep of the hand. Merridew, with a sweep of the hand. And with that he threw open the Mr. Casement appeared to think. door." "There is the estate, of course. But was Mr. Parmenter really a very furiously."

"Do you dare to insinuate such a thing against me, sir?" cried Merridew, furiously.

It had the irritating effect intended. "you have a list of all his investments, at any rate," declared Merridew, curt-

The lawyer was careful not to show the effect which this statement had upon him. In his search for the will at Silverbeech he had been so scrupulously through every paper left by the millionaire that he knew Merridew could not have found any letter or memorandum to such an effect. The only document in which it had been stated was the will itself. How, then, had Merridew gained the knowledge?

"Let me think," he said, slowly, passing his hand across his forehead. "Til ask Gibbons," and he rang his bell. "Send Mr. Gibbons to me," he told the lad. "Gibbons is my confidential the effet which this statement had upon him. In his search for the will at

lad. "Gibbons is my confidential closeted together. "I hope he has persuaded her; but I derk," he explained.
"Mr. Gibbons," he said, when the latter entered. "Bring me the list of the late Mr. Parmenter's investments."

CHAPTER VIII.

wealthy man, do you think? He was sit gularly close in matters concerning his property and posessions."

Merridew looked at him again fixedly. "What do you mean by that? You were in his confidence more than any man."

Mr. Casement paused and looked out of the window, with his finger tips pressed close together. "If that is so, why I—" and he finished the sentence with a shring; as if to imply that it was not very much.

"If you wish it I will repeat what I have said before my clerks there, and you can then bring an action for slander against me—if you dare. Here, Mr. Gibbons, Taylor, Richards, come here."

"You shall suffer for this, lawyer though you are," cried Merridew. But he did not wait for the clerks to enter, and, snatching up his hat, brushed past the old lawyer, and hurried out of the office.

"The infernal villain," said the lawyer to himself, as he closed his door, and paced up and down his room. "He stole "If you wish it I will repeat what I wealthy man, do you think? He was

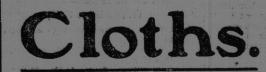
to himself, as he closed his door, and paced up and down his room. "He stole it himself; and then to come here and try to bribe me with the offer of his business to help him to the fruits of his villainy! I'm glad I told him. That child's instinct is right, sure enough. There is some scoundrelism at the back of this thing; and I'll see her through

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Quite Proper, He Says, for His Government to Raise the Tariff Against British Goods or Goods of Any Other Country if Such a Course is Deemed Advi able-Premier Deakin Strongly Endorses Preference.

LONDON, May 2.—The suggestion thrown out by Laurier to the effect that the Imperial government, without violating its free trade principles, might give the colonies quid pro quo for their preferential freatment of British goods by subsidizing lines of steamers between England and the more important colonies is being considered by the cabinet. The object of the suggestion is to bring about a reduction in the freight charges, thus giving an indirect form of preference to the colonies. The Canadian premier specially suggested imperial steamship lines between England and Canada, and Crnada and Australisia, reducing the time from England to Australia to twenty, instead of thirty days, and in the end diverting some of the traffic now going by way of New York.

The Westmin ster Gazette hopes if the scheme of communication via Canadian Associated Press understands with the Far East is put before it in a practical shape, the imperial government will give it the most careful

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Premier Deakin of Australia, resum
Premier Deakin and took up the

eriment will give it the most caretul and sympathetic consideration.

Premier Deakin of Australia, resumenting yesterday at the conference, said the purchasing power of the British Empire was an enormous asset and should be used unitedly. The commonweith could not abolish the customs tariff, but the discrimination was possible, and the advantage given British goods would enable them to replace foreign goods and thus brings about a large addition to the trade between Britain and Australia. It was to be anticipated that the day would soon arrive when there would be committed the of experts whose duty it would be to review the trade of the Empire as a whole with a view to increasing trade between the various constituent parts. In his opinion Australia was steadily moved towards preference though the hope of an early grant of recipyocity by the mother country had never been strong enough to encourage them. An elaborate plan of mutual concessions and revision of customs tariff by the mother country had never been strong enough to encourage them. An elaborate plan of mutual concessions and revision of customs tariff by the preference to white manned British ships. Premier Deakin concluded that there should be preference in population as well as in trade and preference also in channels of trade. He maintained that all these links between the portions of the Empire would stimulate and embody the sentiment of unity of Empire which would decided its destiny.

Sir Jos, Ward urged that the question of the profession of the first portions of the Empire would stimulate and embody the sentiment of unity of party politics. Preference was into to be confused with protection, as the company of the production of the portions of the Empire would stimulate and embody the sentiment of unity of party politics. Preference was into to be confused with protection, as the company of the production of the productio

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