

Under the Lilacs

CHAPTER X.

Mark's words had left the sweet spring air like a sharp arrow with a poisoned barb, they had pierced the heart that loved him, and I fell upon the grass like one dead. My heart was pierced, my whole soul crushed. There I lay in the first smart of my anguish.

For a few minutes all was darkness and oblivion, and then Mark tried to raise me.

"I have killed you, Nellie," he said. "I have killed you!"

"No," I answered, raising my white, miserable face to his; "it is worse than that. Do not touch me. Leave me."

"I knew—I knew!" he said. "Oh, Nellie, I would have died to save you this!"

A sudden overwhelming sense of scorn for him, of loathing for myself, a hot, fierce passion of defiance and rebellion, seized me. I rose to my feet; new life and new strength came to me, my whole frame vibrated with passion.

"You are what?" I cried. "Say it to me again—I will be sure that I have heard right. You are what?"

"I am married, Nellie."

"Married! And you have been wicked enough, coward enough, to let me say all that I have said! You have been mean enough to let me pour out my heart, to let me lavish my love on you. How could you? Why did you not tell me the truth the first moment you saw me? How dare you take me in your arms and kiss me when you knew all the time that you belonged to some one else?"

"Forgive me, Nellie. I can never forgive myself. I had not time to think," he said, humbly.

"I shall never respect myself again!" I cried. "And I thought that Heaven had sent you in answer to my longings and my prayers. Give me back my words of welcome; give me back my kisses. They were for a true lover, not for you. Give me back my love. Before heaven, had I known, had I guessed or thought that you were married, not one such word would have crossed my lips!"

"I know," he said, humbly.

"You are married. Oh, I cannot believe it! You are trying me. You want to see if my love be true; you are testing my faith. You cannot be married; you could not marry any one but me!"

"Alas, Nellie, it is true," he cried.

"I flung up my arms in despair. Mark had deceived me; Mark was untrue to me; Mark, my lover, my hero, was false. Could any shame, any degradation, any pain, any grief, any sorrow, any loss of my life, any loss of my love, any loss of my sight, but we were parted forever. No grave dug by human hands could be so deep as the one that lay between us. He was there, but no longer mine. I must love him and cherish him no more. I had mourned for him as absent, I had wept for him as dead, but I had never thought of him as caring for any one else in the wide world—he had been so entirely my own."

"Nellie," he said in a low voice, "do you know that I feel like a murderer? I have blighted the sweetest life; I have killed the truest love; I have betrayed the most loyal faith ever placed in man. Oh, love, your eyes look like those of a wounded dove, and I may not comfort you any more!"

"No, never again in this world, Mark. No comfort, no consolation can come from you so dearly. Since that May morning when we met beside the blue trees, my heart has been full of you. It has held nothing else. When I thought of you, I thought of your life in loving memory of you. I could have taken my love into the spirit world, pure, unaltered, and untouched; while you—you are married. It is enough to make the angels weep! And now I have kissed you and poured out my love to you who are no longer free!"

The next thing I heard was the terrible sound of my own hysterical laughter breaking amid the trees. Such wild, horrible laughter it was, I could not help it. I tried in vain to stop it.

"A married man! I cried, over and over again. 'A married man, over and over again. I believed him to be my true lover, Mark."

And I believed him to be my true lover, Mark. He would not heed my passionate cries, that he should leave me alone, that he should not touch me. He raised me from the ground; he removed the leaves and grasses from my hair; he took my hands and held them in his. "Nellie," he said, try to listen to me, my dear. You will kill yourself if you give way like this."

"Was it of any use to say that I loved I should, of any use to struggle to free my hands from his clasp? Oh, my bruised, bleeding, wounded heart, it was not!"

"Try, my darling, try, Nellie, for the sake of old times, to listen to me," he pleaded.

"You must not call me 'darling,'" I cried, bitter jealousy flaming in my heart again; "you have another darling now. You have some one else to love and cherish and care for now. And in some vague way I knew by the green that came from his lips that he did not love this other, but he seemed to afford me some little consolation. But it was only for one minute. There was common sense said, 'What was the love of a married man to me? Nellie—I will not call you 'darling,' since it grieves you—try to listen to me! For the old times and the old dear, tell me all that has happened. You will judge me mercifully, and I will be happy."

second year—ah, Nellie, if I would you, I must would Nellie more deeply than I do now. I found myself thinking of you more than of my work. I had been promoted, and the difficulties of my profession engrossed me. I had been less of a man, but I loved you just the same. I thought that some little coldness crept into my letters, that at times I missed a mail; but my heart was true to you. One thing that had an evil influence over me was the constant 'chaffing' of my comrades. It was strange that the cry of 'lad's love' should be used in India as it had been in England. They laughed at the number of letters that came in from dear little Nellie. They laughed at the number I sent away. They said that 'lad's love' that in a few years' time I should laugh at it, that all boys suffered from it, and that at times I should laugh over it, and that I was always true to you, Nellie."

He stopped and looked into my miserable face. I could not keep my lips from quivering, and my eyes were heavy with unshed tears.

"Nellie," he said, "you heard my news—anything about me?"

"Not one word since you wrote last," I replied.

"Then," he said, with some little hesitation, "you do not know what name I have now?"

"Your own, I suppose," was my listless reply.

"Yes, my own, but it is a new one. Is it possible, Nellie, that you do not know me? I am not the same as I was when you were in India. No suspicion of the truth came to me; indeed, nothing was further from my thought."

"How can I know?" was my impatient answer. "I have never heard any one mention your name."

He was silent for a few minutes, and then continued slowly:

"I know not which part of my story is the hardest to tell. It was the beginning of the third year of my absence from England that a strange event happened. It was so unexpected, so bewildering, that for some time I seemed to lose my senses; and you know, Nellie, that I was in many respects what my father called me—merely a lad. I was so dazzled and bewildered that I forgot all I ought to have remembered. My first thought was of you, and I ought to have written to you, but I had let two or three months go without writing, and I intended to surprise you. I knew that I should reach you as soon as my letters could, I did a strangely careless thing; I left no address, forgetting that you would probably go on writing. I thought I should soon see you. Do not look at me so sorrowful eyes. You see that up to this time, the third year of my absence, I had done nothing specially worthy of blame. I had been busy and self-conscious about my work, but I ought to have been bolder and more courageous. I had allowed my time and thoughts to become engrossed in my profession, at the expense of my love; still I was true at heart. I had no other thought than to get back to you, and I set out from India still thinking more of your surprise and delight than anything else. But, Nellie, I have not told you what the strange event was. Can you not help me, Nellie? Can you not guess what called me back to England?"

"I have not the faintest idea," he said, "but I will tell you. I was only a lad, and the news completely bewildered me. Do you remember that once when we were together I asked you about your friends and relatives? You replied that you had not a single friend in the world, and I told you that while I had some very wealthy relatives and some very poor, I knew but little of either. There had never been any correspondence, not even the slightest acknowledgment of my letters. My father, as a most peculiar man, he did not like his poor relations. His dislike was not caused by their poverty, but because they had offended him, many years before, and he had never forgiven them. As to my mother, she was a most kind and generous woman, but she would not speak to them; they took no notice of us, nor we of them. Lord Severne—Baron Severne, is the proper title—of Severne Court, and my father's name was Lord Severne. In one moment I saw it all."

"You are Lord Severne, Mark?" I cried.

"Yes, it is so, Nellie; I am Lord Severne," he said, gravely.

"And your wife's name is named Lurline," I said.

"Yes, my wife is named Lurline. Now you understand. I did not know that you were here, Nellie. I never dreamed of seeing you until I came out this morning. I am here as Lady Lurline's friend and guest; Lurline is with me."

He stopped, thinking perhaps that I should speak; but what had I to say? Words were useless.

"If I had known what happened, Nellie," he continued, "in the third year of my absence this news came from England—Lord Severne of Severne Court was dead, the brother who should have succeeded him was drowned in a storm, turning from Italy, and the two sons of his brother, the heir, died from fever at school—two generations swept away. My father, had he lived, would have been Lord Severne; he was the next heir, and his estate was to be entailed. As my father was dead, I was the next heir. My father had never given me to understand that there was the most remote possibility of our reunion. I do not believe he ever thought of it, but he was only second cousin, and at that time Lord Severne was a strong healthy man, his brother the same, and the boys at school gave every promise of a long life."

"Now all was changed; they were dead, and as I was the nearest of kin, I became master of Severne Court and Baron Severne. Nell, as truly as there is a heaven above us, my first thought when I heard the news was of you. 'What will my Nellie say?' I cried aloud; and I felt proud to think that I could make my fair and beautiful love Lady Severne."

"If I had known one line to you, then all would have been different, my life and yours; but I was restless and excited. I had so much to think of, so much to do. I was pleased, proud, but not untrue to you, then, Nellie, I never let you know."

"The letters sent by Messrs. Norton & Sons were most peremptory. In your summons, I must return at once. Fortunately there was a young Englishman who could not with difficulty take my place, and I was free. My friends with my good fortune, and we parted on excellent terms. Nellie, when I started in the Queen of the Seas, bound from Bombay to London, my thoughts were of you. Oh, my true love, my lost love, how shall I tell you what happened then?"

"I deserve to be shot as a traitor, as a coward," he continued, with passionate bitterness. "I cannot think that I am a traitor, but I am sure that my goodness had in some measure turned my brain."

"On the second day that I was on board, I saw a man take an interest in my fellow passengers. His name and history was known among them—how from a simple engineer, glad to earn an income of a few hundreds, I had suddenly an income of a hundred thousand. I was a man of fortune, and I was worth sixty thousand per annum. It was the second day of the voyage I walked about the deck amusing myself with novel sights and sounds, when Nellie, I used to see her in the distance. I had never before seen her—beautiful as a dream or a vision, but, ah, Nellie, not half so fair and winsome as you!"

"I had seen but little of you. I had been thrown much into their society. I hardly remember my own mother; sisters and cousins I had none; you and your mother were the only two with whom I had been on friendly or intimate terms. I loved you, I understood your simple, noble nature; I knew you to be a true and generous character; but I was perfectly ignorant of the acts of women. I thought they were all like you; their capriciousness, their charms, their art and intrigues were all new to me. I was very, very easily caught. I hate myself when I think of my own folly."

"The beautiful woman was walking up and down the deck; her veil was thrown back, and the sun-breeze had brought a level bloom to her face. Her graceful carriage, so free, so stately, attracted me first."

"I saw her lay her hand on the rail. She was looking over at the passing waves. The sun was low, and in the drop a wedding ring shone on it, with broad bands of diamonds and sapphires. 'She is married,' I thought. Then it all came back to me. I understood the mystery of lady's attire. I understood the mysterious line of white defining the form of her beautiful head was a widow's cap."

"Who is that lady?" I asked of Captain Luttrell.

"His eyes brightened, as did the eyes of every other man on board, when they rested on her face. 'That is Mrs. Nugent,' he replied. 'A young widow returning to England. Her husband, Captain Vere Nug-

ent, died a few months since. I will introduce you to her, and the next morning I was loving her, who seemed still a child."

To Be Continued.

TROOPS AND DRINK.

The Curious Statistics Showing What European Nations Pay for Their Troops.

The friends and advocates of "universal peace" and the foes of intemperance and inebriety are pretty generally agreed that the expenses attending war and war armaments and liquid beverages of an intoxicating or exhilarating kind are unduly large.

There is an old proverb, it is not a Swiss proverb, of course, to the effect that a man who drinks more than he should "drinks like a Swiss," and it is for this reason, perhaps, and residents of the republic of Switzerland say for no better one, that the fame of residents of Switzerland for sobriety is not as far-reaching as the fame of the Scotch, for instance, for frugality. A recent computation which has appeared shows that the annual expenditures of the Swiss for wine, beer, cider and brandy are 175,000,000 francs, six times as much as is spent on the army. Germany expends, or more properly, individual Germans expend, \$500,000,000 a year on liquid refreshments, distilled or fermented—chiefly beer and Rhine wine—and \$120,000,000 a year on the German Army. France expends in a year \$300,000,000 on drink, chiefly wine, and \$140,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the army of the republic. The Italians expend \$200,000,000 a year for liquors, wines and cordials and \$55,000,000 for the Italian Army, the expenditures being in about the same ratio as in other nations.

Austria-Hungary spends less upon liquor in a year than any other country of the first class in Europe, amounting to about \$250,000,000, though persons who are familiar with life along the blue Danube might not reasonably come to the conclusion that \$200,000,000 of this sum was spent in the city of Vienna alone in lager beer.

Such, however, is not the case. In the mountainous districts, particularly in the Tyrol, Transylvania, and in Croatia, very little wine is drunk, and though Hungary produces a large and steadily increasing amount of wine, a very large proportion of it is exported to other countries. Relatively, not much of it is kept for home consumption. The Austro-Hungarian Army costs \$70,000,000 a year, or less than one-third of the cost of the liquors consumed in a year. The Russians expend \$900,000,000 a year in liquors, and \$1,000,000,000 a year, or half as much, for the maintenance of the army. England expends \$480,000,000 a year on beer, ale, wine, port, gin, rum, and snaky whiskey, and \$600,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the British Army.

No one knows exactly how much is spent in the United States on liquor in a year, especially in prohibition States. It is supposed that the whiskey taken for medicinal purposes costs more than does the maintenance of the regular army.

The New Woman

Now enters upon pursuits formerly monopolized by men. But the feminine nerves are still hers and she suffers from neuritis. To her we recommend Nerviline—a marvelous cure for neuritis in a moment. Nerviline is the most marvelous pain remedy known to science. Nerviline may be used effectually for all nerve pain.

ALL OVER.

Further Corroborated—'Wah, Josh, is th' milk in all over?' 'Josh Corneil—Reckon it is, dad. Th' old coked th' pail 'bout 100 foot just as I'd finished."

T. Ainslie Young, Rector, High School, Quebec, writes:—"I should like to add another testimonial to the number of boys who have already received in favor of 'Quickcure.' I have been troubled a good deal lately with Boils, and tried Quickcure. I can only describe the effect as marvellous. In about half a minute after application, I felt as though I had never been troubled at all, and was completely well in two days. Wishing you every success with your valuable discovery."

J. Collins is in Vancouver trying to organize a company to manufacture tobacco grown in Kananagan.

CATARH CAN NOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a most obstinate disease, and it is better to cure it by the internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only remedy that cures the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is supported of the best scientific combination of the two ingredients. The perfect combination of these two ingredients is curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. HOBBS & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 25c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

REV. W. A. DUNNETT

From the Smith's Falls Record.

Throughout Canada, from the western boundary of Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean, there is no name more widely known in temperance and evangelistic work than that of Rev. W. A. Dunnett. Mr. Dunnett has been the Grand Vice-Council of Ontario and Quebec in the Royal Templars, and so popular is he among the members of the order that in Montreal there is a Royal Templar council named "Dunnett Council" in his honor. For more than ten years Mr. Dunnett has been going from place to place pursuing his good work, sometimes assisting resident ministers, sometimes conducting a series of gospel temperance meetings independently, but always laboring for the good of his fellows. While in Smith's Falls a few months ago in connection with his work he dropped in to the Record office for a little visit with the editor, during the conversation the Record ventured to remark that his duties entailed a remarkable amount of hard work to this man. Dunnett assented, but added that in his present physical condition he was equal to any amount of hard work. But he gave us the following little personal history, with the permission to make it public. He said that for the past thirteen years he had been greater of his heart, with a rain in the region of his chest, which he was unable to get any relief, at others sharp and dull, heavy pain, at others sharp and severe. Oftentimes it rendered him unfit for his engagements, and at all times it made it difficult to the public and frequently when conducting service he would give out and doctors had to be called in to attend him. This year he was in the Yonge street Methodist church, Smith's Falls, Ontario, and he has had to go to the hospital for a few days.

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N. H. Five doctors had arrived and were in attendance before he regained consciousness. In all these cities and towns the newspapers freely mentioned his affliction at the time. Mr. Dunnett said he had consulted many physicians, though he could not be entirely fair, he had never been a great length of time under treatment by any one doctor, because of his itinerant mode of life. In the early part of the summer of 1896, while in Brockville assisting the pastor of the Wall street Methodist church in evangelistic services, he was speaking of his trouble to a friend who used him to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and next day presented him with a dozen boxes. "I took the pills," said Mr. Dunnett, "and I declare to you I am a well man to-day. I used to worry a great deal over the pain about my heart, but that is all gone now, and I feel like a new man." All this the reverend gentleman told in a simple, conversational way, and when it was suggested that he let it be known he rather demurred, because, as he put it, "I am almost afraid to say I am cured, and yet there is no man enjoying better health to-day than I do."

At that time, at Mr. Dunnett's request, his statement was only published locally, but now writing under the date of Jan. 21st, from Fitchburg, Mass., where he has been conducting a very successful series of evangelistic meetings, he says:—"I had held back from writing in regard to my health, not because I had forgotten, but because it seemed too good to be true that the old time pain had gone. I cannot say whether it will ever return, but I can certainly say it has not troubled me for months, and I am in better health than I have been for years. I have gained in flesh, hence in weight. I would prefer not to say anything about my appetite; like the rest of my family, I eat heartily. I contribute my good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and you have my consent to use the fact."

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The Curious Statistics Showing What European Nations Pay for Their Troops.

The friends and advocates of "universal peace" and the foes of intemperance and inebriety are pretty generally agreed that the expenses attending war and war armaments and liquid beverages of an intoxicating or exhilarating kind are unduly large.

There is an old proverb, it is not a Swiss proverb, of course, to the effect that a man who drinks more than he should "drinks like a Swiss," and it is for this reason, perhaps, and residents of the republic of Switzerland say for no better one, that the fame of residents of Switzerland for sobriety is not as far-reaching as the fame of the Scotch, for instance, for frugality. A recent computation which has appeared shows that the annual expenditures of the Swiss for wine, beer, cider and brandy are 175,000,000 francs, six times as much as is spent on the army. Germany expends, or more properly, individual Germans expend, \$500,000,000 a year on liquid refreshments, distilled or fermented—chiefly beer and Rhine wine—and \$120,000,000 a year on the German Army. France expends in a year \$300,000,000 on drink, chiefly wine, and \$140,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the army of the republic. The Italians expend \$200,000,000 a year for liquors, wines and cordials and \$55,000,000 for the Italian Army, the expenditures being in about the same ratio as in other nations.

Austria-Hungary spends less upon liquor in a year than any other country of the first class in Europe, amounting to about \$250,000,000, though persons who are familiar with life along the blue Danube might not reasonably come to the conclusion that \$200,000,000 of this sum was spent in the city of Vienna alone in lager beer.

Such, however, is not the case. In the mountainous districts, particularly in the Tyrol, Transylvania, and in Croatia, very little wine is drunk, and though Hungary produces a large and steadily increasing amount of wine, a very large proportion of it is exported to other countries. Relatively, not much of it is kept for home consumption. The Austro-Hungarian Army costs \$70,000,000 a year, or less than one-third of the cost of the liquors consumed in a year. The Russians expend \$900,000,000 a year in liquors, and \$1,000,000,000 a year, or half as much, for the maintenance of the army. England expends \$480,000,000 a year on beer, ale, wine, port, gin, rum, and snaky whiskey, and \$600,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the British Army.

No one knows exactly how much is spent in the United States on liquor in a year, especially in prohibition States. It is supposed that the whiskey taken for medicinal purposes costs more than does the maintenance of the regular army.

The New Woman

Now enters upon pursuits formerly monopolized by men. But the feminine nerves are still hers and she suffers from neuritis. To her we recommend Nerviline—a marvelous cure for neuritis in a moment. Nerviline is the most marvelous pain remedy known to science. Nerviline may be used effectually for all nerve pain.

ALL OVER.

Further Corroborated—'Wah, Josh, is th' milk in all over?' 'Josh Corneil—Reckon it is, dad. Th' old coked th' pail 'bout 100 foot just as I'd finished."

T. Ainslie Young, Rector, High School, Quebec, writes:—"I should like to add another testimonial to the number of boys who have already received in favor of 'Quickcure.' I have been troubled a good deal lately with Boils, and tried Quickcure. I can only describe the effect as marvellous. In about half a minute after application, I felt as though I had never been troubled at all, and was completely well in two days. Wishing you every success with your valuable discovery."

J. Collins is in Vancouver trying to organize a company to manufacture tobacco grown in Kananagan.

CATARH CAN NOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a most obstinate disease, and it is better to cure it by the internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only remedy that cures the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is supported of the best scientific combination of the two ingredients. The perfect combination of these two ingredients is curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. HOBBS & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 25c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

REV. W. A. DUNNETT

From the Smith's Falls Record.

Throughout Canada, from the western boundary of Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean, there is no name more widely known in temperance and evangelistic work than that of Rev. W. A. Dunnett. Mr. Dunnett has been the Grand Vice-Council of Ontario and Quebec in the Royal Templars, and so popular is he among the members of the order that in Montreal there is a Royal Templar council named "Dunnett Council" in his honor. For more than ten years Mr. Dunnett has been going from place to place pursuing his good work, sometimes assisting resident ministers, sometimes conducting a series of gospel temperance meetings independently, but always laboring for the good of his fellows. While in Smith's Falls a few months ago in connection with his work he dropped in to the Record office for a little visit with the editor, during the conversation the Record ventured to remark that his duties entailed a remarkable amount of hard work to this man. Dunnett assented, but added that in his present physical condition he was equal to any amount of hard work. But he gave us the following little personal history, with the permission to make it public. He said that for the past thirteen years he had been greater of his heart, with a rain in the region of his chest, which he was unable to get any relief, at others sharp and dull, heavy pain, at others sharp and severe. Oftentimes it rendered him unfit for his engagements, and at all times it made it difficult to the public and frequently when conducting service he would give out and doctors had to be called in to attend him. This year he was in the Yonge street Methodist church, Smith's Falls, Ontario, and he has had to go to the hospital for a few days.

REV. W. A. DUNNETT

N. H. Five doctors had arrived and were in attendance before he regained consciousness. In all these cities and towns the newspapers freely mentioned his affliction at the time. Mr. Dunnett said he had consulted many physicians, though he could not be entirely fair, he had never been a great length of time under treatment by any one doctor, because of his itinerant mode of life. In the early part of the summer of 1896, while in Brockville assisting the pastor of the Wall street Methodist church in evangelistic services, he was speaking of his trouble to a friend who used him to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and next day presented him with a dozen boxes. "I took the pills," said Mr. Dunnett, "and I declare to you I am a well man to-day. I used to worry a great deal over the pain about my heart, but that is all gone now, and I feel like a new man." All this the reverend gentleman told in a simple, conversational way, and when it was suggested that he let it be known he rather demurred, because, as he put it, "I am almost afraid to say I am cured, and yet there is no man enjoying better health to-day than I do."

At that time, at Mr. Dunnett's request, his statement was only published locally, but now writing under the date of Jan. 21st, from Fitchburg, Mass., where he has been conducting a very successful series of evangelistic meetings, he says:—"I had held back from writing in regard to my health, not because I had forgotten, but because it seemed too good to be true that the old time pain had gone. I cannot say whether it will ever return, but I can certainly say it has not troubled me for months, and I am in better health than I have been for years. I have gained in flesh, hence in weight. I would prefer not to say anything about my appetite; like the rest of my family, I eat heartily. I contribute my good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and you have my consent to use the fact."

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