

# GUILTY OR INNOCENT?

By AMY BRAZIER.

## CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

Poor little Mrs. Bouverie, having given up all idea of attending the chrysanthemum party at Lady Barry's is considerably surprised when, at about 3 o'clock, her son dashes into the drawing room with speed and exclaims:

"The dogcart will be round in five minutes. Jump into your bonnet, mother mine, and we'll trot over to Barrytown."

Mrs. Bouverie stands up, with a look of pleasure and gratification on her sweet old face. A little attention for George touches her heart.

"How good of you, my dear boy, to think of me! So sweet of you, George!" she says, reaching upon tiptoe to kiss his brown cheek, pride and love in her eyes.

George had refused to go to the party at Barrytown. He had made an excuse, and his mother thinks, that, seeing her disappointment, he has regretted his decision and changed his mind.

"But are you sure, dear, you don't mind?" she asks, her sweet eyes on his face. "It is good of you to give up your afternoon to take the old woman out."

"Of course, I like going!" George replies, half shame-faciously. "Trot off, mother, and put on your toggery; I've got to change, too."

Twenty minutes later a very spruce and well-groomed young man, with a little tiny old lady with a bonnet with violets in it sitting perched beside him, spins down the avenue and out of the gates of the Grange at a pace little short of terrific. Mrs. Bouverie is frightened, but has every confidence in her son as a whip.

"He is very fresh, dear, isn't he?" she ventures to ask, as the chestnut performs various frantic evolutions.

"Your aren't frightened, little mother, are you?" George says. "We must hurry along, you know, for we've a good bit to go; but there's nothing to be afraid of."

The chestnut is a rare good goer, and steadies to his work presently; but it is dark when they reach Barrytown.

"So good of you to come so far, dear Mrs. Bouverie," Lady Barry says, in a high-pitched, harsh voice; "and you have brought your son. How very delightful! I know it is hard to get young men to do anything but hunt."

The rooms are full. George Bouverie's golden head rises out of the crowd. How handsome he looks! Mrs. Saville, seated on a sofa amidst a bevy of friends, remarks wistfully that it is a pity poor dear Mrs. Bouverie has such a bad, unprincipled son.

"He is breaking his mother's heart," she adds, lowering his voice. "Poor thing! she told me herself that she has never known happiness since he took to gambling. His father, you know—"

And here she lowered her voice still more, and shakes her head till the osprey in her headgear shakes like a field of barley when the wind passes over it.

It won't be Mrs. Saville's fault if George Bouverie's fallings are not magnified into crimes.

George is looking for Barbara. Perhaps she is in the tearoom, and thither he wends his way; and then to the conservatory, which is off the drawing room, and lit with lamps to display the beauty of blossoms there.

Yes, Barbara is there, and Sebastian is at her side. Barbara's cheeks are flushed, and her eyes are sparkling with anger. Sebastian looks moved, too, out of his usual cynical calm.

Barbara's face as George appears is a revelation, and the man's heart throbs. "You have come," the girl says softly, turning her back on her cousin and looking up from beneath the brim of a black velvet picture hat trimmed with ostrich tips. "I thought you weren't coming."

"Sebastian's face is white, and his eyes gleam. How dare Barbara treat him like that?"

"Will you come back to my mother now?" he says pointedly to her. "You have seen all the chrysanthemums."

"I am going to show them to Mr. Bouverie," Barbara says, with a smile that after all is forced. "If you are tired of them, Sebastian, Mr. Bouverie will take care of me."

Without a word Sebastian Saville walks off, and then all Barbara's ears, eyes, and hands vibrate; her lips tremble, and if she lashes her eyes it is because she is striving to conceal the tears.

"He was cruel to me," she whispers. "George, I am afraid of him."

"They are alone, and he takes both her hands in his in a close grasp."

"Let us announce our engagement, Barbara, and give me the right to champion you."

"Not yet," she whispers. "We must wait, George, till I hear from father."

"But that will be weeks and weeks, Barbara," he urges. "How am I to wait and see Sebastian Saville persecuting you?"

George Bouverie is young and passionate.

"It is my right," he exclaims, "to let Sebastian know that you are mine, that you have given your love to me."

And, woman-like, Barbara loves the masterful tones of his voice.

"I will tell my aunt myself," she says, "but she will be dreadfully angry, George. I know quite well Aunt Julia means me to marry Sebastian. She said so over and over, long before—"

Her quick blush finishes her sentence.

"Before you cared for me," George whispers softly.

The lovers do not look at the chrysanthemums after all, but into each other's eyes, for they have entered a paradise that opens to mortals in the days when the heart is young.

## CHAPTER III.

Mrs. Saville is standing in her own room dressed for dinner. Her dress is ruby velvet, very long, and a small lace cap rests on her white hair. On the hearth stands Barbara, in a simple white frock, a primrose sash round her slim waist. There is an expression of resolution on her pretty face, but the eyes are wistful and appealing.

Mrs. Saville is putting on her bracelets. Even in her old age she is a vain woman, and casts sundry glances at a face that owes much to art.

Barbara turns round suddenly, her heart beating wildly beneath the white, lace-trimmed bodice of her gown.

"Aunt Julia, I want to tell you something."

The agitation in the young voice does not escape Mrs. Saville. She crosses the room suddenly, and lays two jeweled hands on Barbara's shoulders.

"My dear, are you going to be my daughter? Is that what you are going to tell me, Barbara?"

Barbara turns rather white, but the beautiful blue eyes are brave enough as she looks up at her aunt.

"No, Aunt Julia, I told Sebastian today—that afternoon at Barrytown—that I could not marry him, because I am engaged to George Bouverie."

Which is undeniable, and George feels that he can say nothing in reply.

Mrs. Saville writes herself to Tasmania by the next mail. Barbara watches her aunt as she sits at her writing table, her pen racing over the foreign notepaper, covering page after page abusing George, thinks Barbara indignantly. The letter is posted, and, greatest trial of all, Barbara's love affair is quietly ignored.

George does not come any more to the Court, in honor he feels bound not to do so. And Mrs. Bouverie, coached by Mrs. Saville, also thinks it better not to ask Barbara to the Grange; so the lovers are forced to meet each other how and where they can.

These stolen interviews are truly delightful, and the young people build lovely castles in the air, and count the days till the letter can come from Tasmania, never doubting that the answer will be anything but favorable.

"Never! The girl wouldn't, positively. And I think you are cruel and cowardly."

"Cruel and cowardly? You shall answer those words!" he breathes out fiercely, his face close to her scarlet cheek. "Barbara, your beauty maddens me! I have looked upon you as mine for so long, and your father wishes you to marry me. He wrote to me himself."

She lifts her dark head with pride. "And am I to have no voice in the matter? Sebastian, you need not say any more; I have made my choice."

"And so have I!" he says, with a ring of suppressed passion in his voice as he rises to his feet. "Don't think for one moment, Barbara, that I will give you up"—moving away across the room.

The days that follow are unhappy enough. Barbara finds her engagement ignored, and she herself undergoes a sort of domestic boycotting.

George arrives at the Court one afternoon and holds a short interview with Mrs. Saville. That lady gives him to understand pretty plainly that, without the consent of Barbara's father, the name even of engagement is not to be mentioned.

"Barbara is under my charge, Mr. Bouverie, and her father would never forgive me if she made an undesirable marriage. I may as well tell you at once he has other views for his daughter!"

George is furious; but what is the use of being angry? He and Barbara are treated as a pair of children, allowed to play at being engaged if they choose, with the distinct understanding that it can never come to anything.

"Of course I cannot prevent my niece promising to marry you," Mrs. Saville says, with great frankness, turning her heavy, expressionless face on George. "She is quite at liberty to engage herself to any one she chooses; but I feel sure, Mr. Bouverie, you will have the good sense and taste to agree with me that, under the circumstances, it would be better for you not to visit at the Court until Barbara can hear from her father. You have written to him, I presume?"

Yes, George has written, and colors up as he thinks of his letter, which he had found so hard to write, for he had so little to offer Barbara but his love.

A kind of smile passes over Mrs. Saville's face.

"I suppose you have explained to Mr. Saville how you intend to support a wife?" she asks, with a degree of sarcasm.

"I have two hundred a year," says poor George, "and in course of time the Grange comes to me."

"Ah, yes, but I fear Mr. Saville may not take quite such a hopeful view as you do."

Which is undeniable, and George feels that he can say nothing in reply.

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(To be continued.)

## HORSES IN WARFARE.

Equine Quadrupeds Necessary at the Front.

The horse is not to become obsolete after all—that is, so long as there are wars. Automobiles and electric cars may drive him from town and country, but the army is still left for him. One thing that the present war in South Africa has emphasized is the value of mobility in troops. And mobility can only come through mounted infantry, and mounted infantry needs horses. Here, incidentally, lies a new market for Canadian horses, and one that may not be unworthy of attention.

The last official report of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war in President Lincoln's cabinet, gives some faint conception of the enormous consumption of horses and mules to our armies during such a Titanic war as that between the Northern and Southern states of the American Union, which lasted from April, 1861, to May, 1865. The report in question is dated Washington, March 1, 1865, and contains the following striking passage: "The supply of horses and mules to our armies has long been at the rate of 500 per day, which is also the average rate of their destruction. The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was twice remounted during the first eight months of 1864. The resources of supply in this country were able to bear the immense drains upon its horses and mules, and, judging from current prices, the stock shows no symptoms of exhaustion or diminution. An army in the field, well equipped with artillery, cavalry and trains, requires one horse or mule to every two men. The number of horses and mules in our armies is nearly equal."

If the calculation of Mr. Stanton, the American secretary of war in 1865, be correct, 100,000 British troops now engaged in fighting the Boers would need 50,000 horses and mules to keep them going. Philadelphia Times.

## Full Text of Declaration of Principles.

## M'KINLEY'S ACTS INDORSED.

The Party Renews Its Allegiance to the Principle of the Gold Standard and Favors New Monetary Legislation—The Adherence to Monroe Doctrine.

The text in full of the Republican national platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention is as follows: The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The principles in which the American people believe in the democratic party, entrusted power four years ago to a republican chief magistrate and a republican congress, has been met and satisfied. The people then assembled at the polls after a term of democratic legislation and administration business was dead, industry was paralyzed and the nation's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed.

The democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the rate of 16 to 1. The republican party, denouncing this plan as a desperate expedient, even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures: a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

The people, by great majorities, issued to the republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more abundant and more abundant than we have ever known followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government security. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or every American equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

where labor is profitably occupied. The story of what republican government means to the country during the period of 167 years while during the whole period of 167 years there has been an excess of exports over imports of only \$38,000,000. The republican administration of the excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,433,537,094.

And while the American people, sustained by the republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory carried a war for liberty and human rights.

No thought of national agrarianism tarminated the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unthought and patiently won. The American people, their armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumphs of their forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the skill and courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and courage of republican statesmanship.

It was the human race they were saving, millions of the human race they were saving, a new birth of freedom, and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and patriotism, and at home and abroad it has extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untired and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every way inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

In asking the American people to indorse this republican record and to renew their allegiance to the republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in democratic party incapacity to conduct the general business of the democratic party to conduct public affairs.

The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate and the country's prosperity has been demoralized. The party is announced, hails and ceases in mere anticipation of democratic blunders and failures.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of a sound and stable currency. We indorse the standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the parity of our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured.

We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rate of interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be actively sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged.

We declare our opposition to the tariff and to the unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world.

However firmly republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money currency. The democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all combinations and combinations intended to restrict production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, and protect and promote competition and the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. It is that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. Protecting the home market the competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been given. Wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguished by the people in their better contentment of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of American common schools, secure in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not produce in return for free foreign markets.

and we favor a comprehensive reciprocity legislation which will enable them to cover our former trade areas and to carry on our trade with the world on a basis of mutual advantage. We believe that the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The government should be liberal, and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has set a high standard for the public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. Only those whose fitness has been tested by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

If we favor the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the right of suffrage. Devises of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of the amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the rural life of the country should be encouraged with our cordial approval and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

In furtherance of the constant policy of the republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we commend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the rate of the government's revenues, and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations, that it is now possible to issue bonds at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the republican party to bring about, a reduction of the war taxes.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an inland waterway by the government of the United States.

New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly commended for its successful efforts to complete all trading and reciprocity negotiations to the policy of the open door in China.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend the congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it amenable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the Volunteer Aid societies, and as nurses in camp and hospital, during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and in the appreciate their faithful cooperation in all works of education and industry.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinction and credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended for securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Southern Pacific and the best harbor in the southern Pacific.

American interests are being safeguarded. We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague.

We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly invitation to Great Britain and the South African Republic. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly believe that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other victory has done more than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world for the welfare of the island population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of self-governments and for the performance of international obligations.

Our authority could not be less than their responsibility, and to preserve our high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer liberty and self-government upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law.

To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared and to the settlement of this pledge shall be performed. The republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently looks to the consideration and approving judgment of the American people.

## How to Get Good Roads.

An excellent plan for making a limited amount of money accomplish a large amount of work in the improvement of highways has been devised by the supervisors of Des Moines county, Iowa. When the board met it received applications for more work than it could pay for, there being many petitions for road improvements, including the grading of hills and deposit of gravel and macadam on graded roadbeds. The board decided that it could grant nearly all of the requests on condition that the property-owners and the residents affected by each improvement contributed a certain amount of work with their teams. Thus the order for the improvement of the Burlington and Pleasant Grove road in Pleasant Grove township was granted on condition that the residents agree to donate twenty-three days' work with their teams. Orders similar to this were entered in every case, and no road improvements were authorized unless the property-owners and residents were willing to aid. This plan is one that might be followed with profit by county supervisors in other states.

Two men arrested on charge of opening a store at Peakskill and obtaining \$20,000 worth of goods on time and then shipping them elsewhere for sale.

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**Ayer's Pills**

Small text describing the benefits of Ayer's Pills for various ailments, including constipation, indigestion, and general weakness. The advertisement includes a small illustration of a woman and child, and a list of agents and distributors.

**Farm News**

Small text describing the Farm News publication, its content, and subscription information. The advertisement includes a small illustration of a globe and a list of agents and distributors.