

Advertisement for 'The Secret of My Fortune' and other miscellaneous notices.

When little Roy Glenmore's mother was dying, she had felt that she could not go and leave her baby behind her.

For the sake of that little lonely child, for the sake of the promise he had made to his dear friend, Russel Anthon resolved to live.

"And a little child shall lead them." Did you ever stop to think of the many poor, despairing creatures who have been led by a little child out of misery, away from sin?

Russel Anthon never knew how he lived through the twenty-four hours of that long night of agony. For the first time he found himself brought face to face with the stern necessities of life.

Henry Glenmore had said that if the time should ever come when he needed money to use what he had left just as if it had been his own—and the time had come.

It was a beautiful October day that he arrived at the little cottage among the hills of New Hampshire, which had been the child's home since his babyhood.

The innocent brown eyes were raised to his with a solemn, earnest look in them. "But I don't want my papa to be dead; I'd rather have my mamma."

They were alone together in the old-fashioned little parlor; Roy's nurse had bustled out into the kitchen to prepare a dainty lunch for her unexpected guest.

"No, Roy, no; I am all alone." A glad smile broke over the child's face. "Then you can be my papa, and I will be your little boy," he said gleefully.

CHAPTER XVII. It wanted but a few moments to the hour for closing, and the many clerks in the large wholesale house of R. P. Morehead & Co., were preparing to leave the building.

"Mr. Fay, has Mr. Brandon come down stairs yet?" The question was asked one of the salesmen by a tall, handsome man about fifty years of age, who had walked quietly down the centre aisle of the store, and as he passed near them, a group of young men hushed their laughter into respectful silence.

"No, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Brandon has not yet come down; shall I send up stairs for him?" "Yes, I would like to see him in my office."

So saying, Mr. Morehead turned and went back into his private office, where a moment later he was joined by the man who had called Richard Brandon—the man who had taken that name because he had been robbed of his own—the man who had been wronged as cruelly as ever man in the world.

When the misery of his life had first come upon him, Russel Anthon had thought that he could not remain in New York, but afterward, when the mad, convulsive agony had settled down into quiet, hopeless, unrelenting, unceasing pain, he had decided that it

joy and gladness, hope and faith, forever out of his life, and he had lived—lived through that long year of agony and convulsive pain.

That sorrow and mental pain can make a man old long before his time had been well proven in Russel Anthon's case.

For a day he had remained with little Roy Glenmore among the breezy New Hampshire hills; then, with the child's kisses upon his lips—the warm, innocent kisses, but for which the noble, stricken heart might have turned to ice—he went back to New York to look for work, by the proceeds of which he could support life, which, without any warning, had suddenly grown so utterly dark.

But even in the great busy city, if he applied for any position the first question which was asked him was, "What are your references—who are your friends?"

It was terrible to be brought thus face to face with the harsh necessities of life, but perhaps it was best for Russel Anthon that it was so, for had there been nothing for him to do but sit down and brood over his own misery, his brain surely would have reeled, reason would have deserted him, the brave heart would have fainted.

One morning he was walking slowly and wearily along Broadway, wondering sadly what he should find to do. It was a cold, cloudy morning; it had rained during the night, and the cross-walks were black with slippery, slimy mud.

So Russel Anthon had gone with him to his beautiful home, and had been introduced to his wife and family, as Richard Brandon, for that was the name he had decided to bear through life in place of the one which had been stolen from him.

From the very first Robert Morehead had been attracted toward the sad-faced man whose deep, mournful eyes had told so plainly that his life held a bitter, hopeless sorrow.

"I don't know anything about his life, perhaps I may never know," Mr. Morehead said to his wife, "and if I never know anything more about him than I do now, it will not make any difference to me; this I do know, that he is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and I feel sure that he has known a terrible sorrow. However it may be, I like him; he saved my life, and as long as I live he shall be my friend."

So in his great misery and desolation, Russel Anthon was not utterly alone, he had the love of an innocent child, and the friendship of a true-hearted man.

When Robert Morehead found that his new friend wanted work, it did not take him long to find him a place in one of the departments of his own large business.

"But I have no references, Mr. Morehead," Russel said, bitterly, when the position was offered him, and Robert Morehead had answered, "I want no references other than your own face, Richard Brandon, I can trust you."

When the misery of his life had first come upon him, Russel Anthon had thought that he could not remain in New York, but afterward, when the mad, convulsive agony had settled down into quiet, hopeless, unrelenting, unceasing pain, he had decided that it

would be easier to stay where he could sometimes see Muriel.

"I cannot bear it, I cannot live without Muriel, I must go and tell her the fearful wrong Arundel has done me. Even if she dies, it will be better than knowing that she is living in Arundel's arms, gazing him over the love, sleeping with her head upon his breast."

And then always the thought of the child—Muriel's child and Arundel's—would come to him, and he would whisper brokenly, while great drops of water stood upon his forehead:

"No, never through me shall shame and sorrow come upon her."

No man in Robert Morehead's employ had worked harder than he had done during the year he had been there. He had made the interests of his friend and employer his own; he had brought to bear upon that branch of the business under his control, all the magnificent business abilities which he had inherited from his father; he had astonished even Mr. Morehead. Early and late he toiled, always at his place, and there was not a man, young or old, in the house who did not respect and honor Richard Brandon, for, though he was grave and silent, he was gentle and tender, kind and courteous with every one with whom he came in contact.

Scarcely a day passed that he did not see either in the streets or in the store some one of his many former friends, and on a good day he knew how bitter it was to have men who had taken him by the hand, who had sat at his table in the old happy time go by, pass him now without a sign of recognition.

Though he longed unutterably to see Muriel's face again, he shivered, and grew faint and sick, when he thought how terrible it would be to have her eyes rest upon him as upon a stranger; he wondered, would he could possibly bear that. He knew they were still abroad, Muriel and Arundel, for many times he had passed the house—the house which had once been his home—and it was still tightly closed; he tried to think of Muriel with a baby in her arms—Arundel's child—but the thought brought with it agony which completely unmanned him.

Little Roy was still with his old nurse among the New Hampshire hills; every month or so he went to see him, feeling instinctively that the love the child gave him so freely kept him from sinking into despair.

For a few moments Mr. Morehead talked earnestly about some matters relative to his business, then he said in his hearty way, "There's no man for business, now for pleasure. Brandon, I want you to go home with me and dine with us to-night. My married daughter has just returned from Europe and I want you to meet her and her husband; oh, you must come, I shan't take no for an answer; besides, Mrs. Morehead expects you, and you must not disappoint her, you know."

So Russel went and met for the first time Mr. and Mrs. Disbrow, Mr. Morehead's daughter and son-in-law. Just as her father had been, Mrs. Disbrow was attracted toward the grave man, whose refined face, with its expression of sorrow and pain, interested her deeply, and sitting beside him at dinner she had talked with him in her own graceful way, telling him of her trip abroad, when she found that he had visited every part of Europe.

Desert had been placed upon the table when Mr. Disbrow said: "I have a box at Wallack's for to-night, and we are all going; yes, Mr. Brandon, you too," and Russel shook his head, "you certainly will not refuse the first invitation I have had the opportunity to extend to you."

"No, indeed," said Mrs. Disbrow, smiling; "that would never do; you will go with us, will you not, Mr. Brandon?" He could not very well refuse, yet how he shrank from going. The last time he had gone to the theatre it had been to Wallack's, and Muriel had been with him; how lovely she had looked that night in her rich dress of blue velvet with a great cluster of deep roses at her waist, and she had been so interested in the play she had cried at one part of it—she was so tender-hearted, his little Muriel, she could not bear even the sight of mimic grief and misery.

"Brandon, of course, you will go with us," said Mr. Morehead.

With a shiver he came back to the present; mechanically he bowed his head, he could not speak, for whenever these thoughts of Muriel came sweeping over him, those iron fingers seemed to clutch his throat, depriving him for a moment of the power of speech.

The theatre was well filled with people when the Disbrow party entered their box; all the other boxes were occupied, with the exception of the one directly opposite theirs across the stage.

There's a bill and mountains down there, sir," said an old sailor to me one day as we were scudding in toward the sound; "and fields and forests, all made of coral. Of a clear day eight or ten miles outside, sir, with my water-glass, I've seen things as you could hardly believe if I told you. Mighty big trees, and places like grass plots and onion fields, bigger'n any in Bermuda; groves like palmettos, and build-in's and churches—cathedrals, I believe you call 'em—like they have in London, with heaps of steeples and big fish going to meet 'em."

"No fairy tale, now, Captain?" "No sir; all fact, except 'bout the meet-in'. Fish hain't got much feelin', specially sherks, and marays, and gray snappers, you know."

The coral reefs on which the Bermuda Islands are built extend a distance of from ten to twenty miles beyond the land west, north and east, much of the intermediate space being dotted with islands and darkened by innumerable shoals that are of endless torment to sailors. The shores are with little exception rugged, broken, made up of overhanging cliffs and peculiar terrace like layers of rock. In places the ceaseless action of the waves has made deep caverns, bored holes, carved fantastic shapes and made decorations that resemble weird work.

Sea moss carpets many of these weird looking structures, and hangs in long wreaths from escarpment and cornice, where mermaids and mermen can go to housekeep and find all sorts of beautiful and aesthetic articles to embellish their interiors. Hermit crabs scramble awkwardly along the ledges near the water, looking like criminals trying to hide, scudding for an untenanted periwinkle or vacant conch shell when persecuted for time, while here and there, in natural aquaria, little tanks and bowls of water in the rocks, you can see pretty small fry that seem to have concluded to drop in there and rest till the tide comes up again and enables them to rejoin their congeners in the deep green sea.

Persian Characteristics. The great charms of the Persians is their manliness and heartiness. These qualities in the Afghan are linked with blood-thirsty treachery and greed, but the Persians are not blood-thirsty or cruel by nature, and one need fear no violation of the laws of hospitality under a Persian roof.

Whatever may be the rule in Ouzbajjan and Khorassan, a Persian in the part where I travelled has no objection to eat with a European or to smoke from the same pipe, unless he believes some one of the stricter school among his countrymen is present. I need hardly say what an element of attractiveness lies in this one fact as a contrast to the caste exclusiveness of India.

In other respects also the Persians have an admirable freedom from prejudices. They are quick witted and ingenious people, highly imitative and ready to adopt the manners of western nations. "You English have been 100 years in India," said a Persian to me, "and you have not yet taught the people to drink out of glass. If you were governing Persia in twenty years the whole population would be wearing European clothes and eating with a knife and fork." This was perhaps an exaggerated way of putting the truth.

Certainly Persia presents no deep-rooted obstacle to the influx of European thoughts and manners, even of European fashions, if they could but reach the women. A nation which has produced so many free thinking poets can never relapse into bigotry. The influence of the Persians in the long run than that of all the mullahs, and one sees at once that the Mohammedanism of Persia is very different from that of India. Another instance of that freedom from prejudice which distinguishes Persians is their love of travel. The one redeeming point in a Persian servant is his uncomplaining endurance of long marches, and the cheerful curiosity with which he confronts the prospect of an excursion into some half starved region among the savage hills—"Six Months in Persia."

A Forgotten Translation. Prof. Francis Bowen of Harvard brings to notice an almost forgotten translation of the Bible by Charles Thompson who was Secretary of the Continental Congress, and published his work in 1808. Thompson was a distinguished teacher of Latin and Greek in Philadelphia, and he spent the better part of twenty-eight years on his version of the scriptures. Prof. Bowen has been examining the book, and it is his deliberate judgment that, in many respects, it is better than the revision of 1881. Thomson anticipated some of the changes recently made. He printed the texts in paragraphs, and the songs and poetical citations as poetry in lines of an unequal length. He also omits the passage in the first epistle of John, concerning the "three that bear record in heaven," and he prints in brackets the doxology at the close of the Lord's Prayer, mentioning in "many ancient manuscripts" it is not found.

Wagner, the composer, as is well known, ran away with the wife of Hans von Bulow, the eminent pianist, with whom he was then on terms of intimate friendship. Von Bulow's wife and two daughters now live with Wagner, as though legitimately the latter's wife and daughters. This singular arrangement does not seem to cause much difficulty by dissension in the respective families, and it is reported that Von Bulow's mother, who is very wealthy, has just made a will bequeathing 550,000 marks (about \$120,000) to each of the grand-daughters whom Wagner has cared for.