# LATE BRITISH NEWS.

## A TRAGEDY IN INDIA.

### Extraordinary Freak by Boys.

#### Choked With an Old Hat.

The property left by the late Sir Richard Sutton, the owner of the Genesta, is estimated at over seven millions of pounds. The heir to the estate is a posthumous child only just born, and by the time he comes of age the fortune will be among the very greatest.

The census of Ireland shows that the Roman Catholics number 3,549,745, a decrease of 411,146 during the last decade; the Protestant Episcopalians number 600,830, a decrease of 38,744; the Presbyterians 446,680, a decrease of 24,047, and the Methodists 55,235, an increase of 6236.

John Trowell, tailor, living at 9 Upper Marylebone Street, London, cut his throat on Wednesday morning owing to depression arising from business worries. His daughter was badly cut about the hands in trying to prevent him from carrying out his purpose.

A telegram from Colchester states that a discharged soldier named Sadler, who formerly lodged with a man named Wass, on Monday night stabbed the latter behind the ear with a clasp knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. It is stated that Sadler had induced Mrs. Wass to leave her husband.

Two young men named Riley and Fleet, belonging to the Nantwich Volunteers, just returned from camp, were leaving chapel at Crewe on Sunday night when one of them filled a pipe with gunpowder, placed some tobacco on the top, and dared the other to smoke it. Riley accepted the challenge, and when a light was applied the gunpowder exploded, his face was terribly burnt, and he has lost his sight.

At the Harrogate Police Court, Edward James Kilvington, common lodging-house keeper, of Tower Street, Harrogate, was charged with housing eighteen persons, when he had only a license for twelve. Defendant said that his wife let the lodgings, and she was always drunk. Sergeant Butterwith stated that he had visited the house five times a week during the past twelve months, and he had only seen her sober once. The defendant was fined 10s. and cost, or 14 day's imprisonment.

Barbara Walterhouse, the 5-year-old daughter of a Leeds quarry man disappeared mysteriously last Saturday. At midnight Wednesday night, the police discovered a body in a bundle in the street close to the Town Hall. It proved to be that of the missing girl. It was horribly mutilated, the legs and arms were severed from the body, which had been cut open and the intestines protruded. The clothing had evidently been replaced after the murder.

Late on Tuesday night a shocking tragedy was discovered near Thornbury, Gloucestershire. A woodman of about 35 years, name unknown, was found lying on a road on the outskirts of the town with his throat cut, and examination proved life to be extinct. Close by was a man also with his throat cut badly, but he was alive, and was removed to Thornbury Police Station, where his injuries were attended to. The parties are apparently tramps, and their names are not at present known.

The establishment of a distillery upon the river Tweed in turn [illegible] been a great benefit to the [illegible]. The [illegible] of barley and hot water, [illegible] of the *London Times*, [illegible] distillery [illegible] at regular intervals, has decidedly improved the [illegible] quality of the fish. The same correspondent says that in the Dee and Don, and other rivers [illegible] the same [illegible] upon the salmon through the [illegible].

A London entry [illegible] that the Pall [illegible] has been boycotted. By the [illegible] the past two months, and so on [illegible] only two were [illegible] of whom [illegible] Then rector [illegible] and there was no organist. The rector has resumed the charge after a suspension [illegible] unbecoming conduct toward a young lady parishioner, and [illegible] honors [illegible] boycott the church [illegible] minister.

A remarkable [illegible] occurred near Worcester on Friday. An express train approached the city a young girl [illegible] in front of the engine [illegible] was crushed to death. Police constable Williams who was called to the place was horrified to find that the victim was his niece, Kate Hughes, 13 years of age, who lived at Kingswinford. Her clothes were found under an archway beneath the line. Nothing is known that could account for the girl's extraordinary conduct.

About half-past nine on Saturday night a young man named James Lathrow, residing at Burn Street, Carlisle, engaged a swing-boat, of which there are always a number on the sands for the hiring fair. A friend was with him, and the two men had only given the boat one or two swings when Lathrow's companion noticed him fall back as if in a fit. He was taken out of the boat in an unconscious condition, and conveyed to an adjoining public house, and medical aid was promptly summoned but he died.

An elderly man, well known to the police as an expert burglar, who has suffered several terms of imprisonment, including penal servitude, is lying in Liverpool Hospital in a critical condition. He was found soon after midnight on Tuesday morning on the pavement in Great Charlotte Street with both legs and one arm badly fractured. He had attempted burglary at a shop, and had climbed to the first floor, when the spout to which he was clinging gave way, precipitating him into the street.

A shocking tragedy was enacted at Belvedere at midnight on the 18th ult. In a fit of jealousy the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal's Madrassi boy, [illegible] an ayah in the establishment, as she lay asleep on her cot in the compound. After the event a note was found on his master's table in the Madrassi's handwriting stating why he was about to commit the crime. The woman was suspected of carrying on an intrigue with a Mahomedan Khitmutgar, who had been discharged some time previously. Immediately after shooting his wife the Madrassi blew out his own brains with second barrel. In both instances death was instantaneous. The police were at once informed, and the Commissioner of Police was on the spot within an hour of the occurrence. The Civil Surgeon examined the bodies, and the inquest leaves no doubt that the deaths were caused in the manner described.

The Welsh newspapers report an extraordinary freak by boys, involving the enforced idleness of three hundred men. It appears that when the iron workers employed at Ynysyngharad Chainworks, Pontypridd, returned to work after the holidays they found that the whole of their tools were missing. Welders, tongs, hammers, swages, and other chainworkers' tools had all disappeared and great consternation prevailed amongst the men. After several hours' search the missing articles were found deposited together at the bottom of a deep well below the water-wheel. The water had to be pumped from the well before the tools could be recovered, and work was suspended at the mills for the day. It is believed a number of the workboys broke into the mill and mischievously hid the tools.

### The First Armored Ship.

The first account we have of an armored ship is in 1530. It was one of the fleet of the Knights of St. John, entirely sheathed with lead, and is said to have successfully resisted all the shot of that day. At the siege of Gibraltar in 1782 the French and Spaniards employed light iron bomb-proofing over their decks. The first practical use of wrought iron plates as a defense for the sides of vessels was by the French in the Crimean war in 1853, to be used against the Russian forts in the Baltic.

"What do you call your dog?" was the question which a policeman asked of a very large man who was followed by a very small pup. "I don't gall him ad all," was the reply. "Ven I vant him I vissle."

"What do you think of Dr. Holmes' idea that a fish diet gives a man many fishy characteristics?" "I think the statement a little indefinite. He does not state whether the man becomes a shark or a sucker."

The laundresses of London, Eng., supported by numerous trades societies, aggregating 80,000 persons, held a demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday. They marched to the music of bands, many of them carrying banners, and they presented a curious spectacle. John Burns and all the ladies' leaders spoke in favor of the workday of eight hours, and Louise Michel harangued the crowd from the socialist platform. It is rumored that a tramway strike is imminent.

### Strength in Swimming.

There are two periods in the year when deaths by drowning are frequently recorded: December, when skating begins, and June, when swimming-time has come. Last winter was remarkable for the number of instances in which boys had the good fortune to save the lives of their comrades who had broken through the ice.

The Royal Humane Society of London awarded their bronze medal to Cecil Manning, a boy of fourteen years, for saving another boy aged twelve years, who broke through the ice in deep water seventy-five feet from the shore.

They gave another bronze medal to a boy named Murray, who saved a little fellow one year younger than himself from drowning in the Thames at Hampton Court.

Then there were two brothers, Anthony and Charles Ellwood, who saved two of their younger brothers, and to each of them the Society awarded honorable recognition. There were several other boys, from fourteen to twelve years old, who saved or assisted to save children only a year or two younger than themselves.

It is well for boys to become acquainted with such facts as these. At the same time they should bear in mind that a human being in deep water has no great amount of strength over and above what is necessary to keep his own head above the surface, and that it may mean two victims instead of one if he tries to save from drowning a person heavier than himself, or one who will cling to him and impede his action.

The strongest swimmer cannot carry in the water more than a very few pounds, and that weight but a short distance. When he has plunged into the water with all his clothes on, with perhaps a pair of high boots on his feet, and a dozen pieces of metal in his pocket, he must be a strong man to render much help to another.

We advise healthy boys and girls to improve all good opportunities, not merely to learn to swim, but to acquire strength and confidence in the water. Our swimming-teachers very sensibly require their pupils to bathe now and then in a complete suit of old clothes, including a pair of high boots, that they may know how it feels to be in the water thus equipped, and how to get rid of some of their garments. A person who has bathed encumbered thus will get an idea how much aid he could render to a drowning person.

It is a mistake to over-bathe; and in this particular there is a curious difference between one person and another. Of two brothers, both in apparently equal health, one can bathe every day with advantage, while the other will discover that it is best for him to keep out of the water except on hot days, and then not to stay in more than fifteen minutes. In this, as in all other athletic exercises, zeal should be tempered with prudence.

### Bidel to the Rescue.

A lion-tamer's power lies not only in his courage and self-possession, but in his undertaking of the temper of the animals. It is perilous for any one but the tamer himself to attempt any liberties with them, however indifferent and well disposed they may seem. M. Bidel, the noted lion-tamer, relates in his memoirs a terrible adventure. He was sitting at the entrance of the menagerie with Madame Bidel, and the entertainment was about to begin, when he heard a piercing cry. This was followed by furious roaring, and cries of "Help! help!" by many voices. He rushed in. All eyes were turned toward one of the cages.

"It was appalling. Venturelli, a poor fellow in my employ, had been lifted from the ground, and was suspended outside the cage, in the claws of four lions, one of whom was eating his arm!

One glimpse of that horrible sight, and I ran, reflecting in a second that to go around the cages and get in by the ordinary entrance would involve a fatal delay, and deciding on the desperate expedient of raising the grating on the side toward the spectators, and so crawling into the cage.

How I did it, how it happened that I was not caught and mangled, I do not know. But suddenly I was on my feet, in the midst of that savage feast, with neither stick nor whip, and only my fists for weapons. I struck and I commanded. The lions fell back and let fall their prey. I hurried out of the cage, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

I thought poor Venturelli was dead. But he was taken to the hospital, his wounds were dressed, and he recovered. Then I asked him how it happened. He said, 'When I passed those gentlemen,' he always spoke courteously of the lions, 'I wished to caress them. Three were asleep, and one was awake; that one misunderstood my attention. He waked his comrades, seized me, and but for you I should certainly have made a meal for them.'"

The heroic lion-tamer goes on to relate that the king, being informed of his act, decorated him publicly, and the people feted him and loaded him with honors. On this occasion, he says, though he was not used to being afraid, he was so agitated that his limbs shook; he was faint and could hardly see. He soon recovered himself, however, and his pleasure in this public recognition of his bravery was marred only by a regret that his father could not be there to enjoy it.

### Wood Pulp.

Wood fibre has come into general use as a substitute for the cotton rags and other materials formerly employed in the making of paper. This fibre is called pulp, having taken the name which used to be given to the cotton and linen fibre when it had been prepared by maceration for spreading into sheets of paper. The wood fibre used to be prepared, only a few years ago, by a wholly mechanical process. The blocks of wood were ground, or rasped off by action applied obliquely to the grain. The length of fibre depended partly upon the angle at which the block was held during this process.

In place of the old mode of obtaining wood pulp, chemical treatment of the wood is now in vogue. As formerly, the bark is stripped from the wood to secure fibre of uniform quality. All discolored or decayed parts are removed for the same reason. Then the wood is cut across the grain into thin chips, which are carried to the top of the mill and dropped into large drums about fourteen feet in diameter, and twenty-four feet long.

The drums are made strong enough to bear a pressure of from seventy-five to two hundred pounds to the square inch. When a drum is packed full of chips it is filled with sulphuric acid and other chemicals. The wood is converted into a cotton-like product, which is then pressed dry and mashed. It is next mixed with water, rolled flat, and cut into shape for bundling. In this condition it is said to be made up of sixty per cent. moisture and forty per cent. fibre. In this shape it goes to the paper mill. It is found to be better to pay the freight on the contained water than to cheapen the cost of transportation by pressing out the water, for the pulp packs hard when it is dry.

One cord of spruce wood is estimated to make twelve hundred pounds of dry fibre, worth from one dollar to one dollar and a half a hundred pounds. A sulphite plant that will use up from eight to fifteen cords of wood every twenty-four hours costs about ten thousand dollars.

### Grisi's Children.

It is delightful to read of two persons in the same profession who are happily married. Identical tastes and pursuits bring about a certain harmony of relation which is both rare and beautiful. Grisi, the great singer, married the tenor Mario, and some incidents told of them and their children prove an unusually happy domestic life.

The prima donna identified her own success entirely with that of her husband, always preferring his advancement to her own. Perhaps the clever reply which she made to the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, was half-serious, in embodying this spirit of self-surrender.

"So," said his majesty, jocosely, pointing to her children, "these are your little Grisettes!"

"No, sire," she returned, "they are my little Marionettes."

The children themselves tell an amusing story of their own sensations at one of their mother's public triumphs in Dublin. Grisi's admirers had dragged her carriage to the hotel, and she had sung to them again, "as if she were tearing the harp-strings asunder and singing from the depths of her heart." The enthusiasm of the listeners knew no bounds.

"They climbed up the lamp-post," said one of the children, in after years. "We thought they would come into the room, and when one speaker called out, 'Leave us one of your children!' our fright was awful. In a chorus of pitiful little voices we begged mamma not to leave us behind; we would be such good children!"

France is following the example of Germany and is providing State insurance for aged and disabled workingmen. The payments by workingmen are to be voluntary, and at the end of thirty years a workingman may claim from 300 to 600 francs a year.

## HEALTH.

### Hints for Hot Weather.

Comfort in summer depends almost as much on the food and drink that are taken into the system as on the clothing. If a man is careful about his diet in particular, about what he drinks, he may be reasonably comfortable in summer, though he should go around all day with a silk hat, a tight fitting collar, and frock coat. The unpleasant sensations of a hot day come as well from inside the body as outside. The feeling of parching thirst in the throat is more uncomfortable than the direct rays of the sun. The feeling that a man has eaten something that does not agree with him, or has had too many cold drinks, causes greater discomfort than torrents of perspiration. To be comfortable there must be an equilibrium between the interior apparatus of the body and the external conditions and circumstances. No man who eats and drinks carelessly on a hot day will have this comfortable poise.

A mistake many men make is not to drink until they are thirsty, and not to drink anything at all cool until they are hot. A man may get up in the morning and feel fairly comfortable; he will eat his breakfast and drink but little. When he gets to his work it will be warmer and he will be warmer; he will then drink beer, soda water, lemonade, or ice water. In a little while he will be thirstier and he will drink some more of the same. From this time on, as the thermometer rises, he will become hotter and thirstier. It is not that he has not taken enough fluid to quench any amount of thirst, but that the fluid was not taken until he was thirsty, and therefore does not quench his thirst at once. Eating satisfies hunger almost at once, but the food is not taken into the system for several hours, until the digestion and assimilation are completed. It is so with thirst even more than with hunger. Thirst is a local feeling, but it means that there is not enough water in the system. Pouring water down the throat puts water into the stomach, but not into the system for some time afterward, particularly if the water is cold. Coffee and tea quench thirst more rapidly when they are hot than when they are cold, because they are assimilated more quickly.

Then after the victim of the heat is loaded up with cold water he begins to perspire more freely. This means that he has put into himself more water than his system demands, that the heat and his overloaded system combined are working it off. As the perspiration trickles down his face, he goes and takes more drinks, and so keeps the uncomfortable round until night, when he tosses around damp and uncomfortable.

In the same way that a short run exhausts a man's breath and makes him sweat more than a long leisurely walk, so a number of iced drinks poured in rapidly tire a man more, and make him sweat more, than a moderate amount of fluids taken at long intervals of time. The best time to drink is in the morning. The stomach is empty, and the fluids will be carried through the system and into the blood more speedily. A pint of moderately cool water then, will do more to relieve thirst during the day than ten glasses of beer or soda water in the afternoon. A man is somewhat like a locomotive; if the water is not judiciously administered to the boiler, there is an explosion. The time to lay in the supply of fluids is before the man starts for the day. If he wants to drink any more, he may drink it slowly, and should not have it so cold that it will inflame the throat and the stomach, and make them warmer. A cold bath makes the skin glow with warmth. So a cold bath of ice water, in its reaction, warms the throat and stomach.

### Variety in Food.

Many people fall into the mistake of supposing that, because they take a certain number of meals daily, and keep their stomachs in constant employment, they have satisfied the needs of the body. A doctor was recently called in to attend upon a seamstress who was suffering from weakness and general depression. "What kind of food have you been living upon?" asked he of his patient. "Oh! my food has been all right," she replied. "I have lived mostly on bread and butter for a long time, and I am sure there is no harm in that." "My dear woman," exclaimed the doctor, "you have explained the secret of your illness. Your body has been starving on that diet, and I am surprised you are no worse." The functions which the body has to perform are many and various, and the supply of food must be complex to meet its requirements. The internal organs are constantly at work, and therefore wasting; the body must be kept warm to a large extent by food. Then there is the wear and tear of the system which an ordinary day's work involves. Whether one's life be one of comparative ease, or filled with arduous toil, this variety of diet must be maintained, and flesh forming, heat giving, and starchy matter must be taken in proper proportions. With this fact before us, it is a duty incumbent upon all to understand the nature and composition of food, and its fitness for the nourishment of the human frame. Under natural conditions, the appetite is a fair guide in the selection of materials, but our methods of cooking and seasoning are so contrary, the reason that its power in that direction is not of much use. Food should also be regulated in quantity by the amount of physical labor to be performed. An artisan or farm laborer, who spends Saturday afternoon and Sunday in resting after a week of exacting toil, does not require quite so much food during his leisure. Yet in the majority of instances, he eats more, and, as a consequence, is in worse trim on returning to his work than he was when he left it. When the food supply is kept up, and mechanical labor diminished, the system is burdened with a surplus of matter which the tissues cannot dispose of. The strain then falls to the internal organs, and, when this happens, indigestion, headache, and several other disorders make themselves known. Over-feeding and disregard for the true requirements of the human frame in its diverse experiences have been the cause of much physical discomfort. We cannot reasonably hope to be healthy ourselves, or that our children will develope and become strong, unless our food is adapted to our physical needs.

### The Treatment of Slight Wounds.

In the treatment of wounds we must attend to these rules: First, stanch the bleeding; secondly, put the injured part under the most favorable conditions for healing to occur; and, lastly, we must try to prevent excessive inflammatory action from setting in, and avoid blood poisoning.

If the cut is a small one, a very little pressure will stop the bleeding, such as that of a piece of rag tied moderately tight round the part. If larger, a piece of soft rag, or lint, must be folded up, made into a pad, pressed on the bleeding part, and tied there.

In large wounds, and where blood is coming out in small jets with every beat of the heart, the fingers must be firmly pressed on the part for some time, until a clot forms in the vessel and blocks it up. If a very large blood-vessel has been cut and there is danger of the person bleeding to death, the usual flow of blood to the part must be nearly stopped. This is readily done by firmly tying a hankerchief or scarf round the limb between the wound and the heart. If this does not arrest the bleeding, a piece of stick must be put under the tight bandage, and turned round and round until the hankerchief or scarf is made so tight as to stop the loss of blood. The patient must then be quietly conveyed to the nearest surgeon or hospital with this tight appliance on the limb. After stanching the bleeding, the next condition is to secure the most favorable state for healing. This is done by bringing the cut tissues together, and keeping them at rest.

In small wounds a bit of rag will keep the pieces of cut skin close together, but in larger wounds the edges must be mechanically brought together. Some do this by pieces of sticking-plaster, but more satisfactory results are got by putting in a few stitches. Any one with a little nerve can put stitches into the edges of a wound, bring them together, and keep them in contact by tying the thread. An ordinary needle will do; thread it with silk, push through the skin from the outside of the wound and about one-twelfth of an inch from its edge, draw the thread partly through, then pierce the skin of the opposite side from the inside of the wound, bring the two edges together, tie the thread with two or three knots, and the operation is complete. Put the stitches about a quarter of an inch apart, and sew up all the wound. Use a clean needle, uncolored silk thread, and dip both into boiling water before using.

### A New Version.

"They are going to try Dr. Griggs for heresy." "You don't mean it! On what ground?" "His interpretation of the Eden episode. He insists that Adam and Eve ate a banana, and that the fall was due to their carelessness with the peeling."—*New York [illegible]*

## ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

### Lieut. Ryder has Started for the East Greenland Coast.

On last Sunday, less than twenty-four hours after Lieut. Peary started north to ascertain if possible the northern extension of Greenland, another expedition set out for the great island, expecting to spend this year and next in investigations upon the east coast. This second expedition is that of Lieut. Ryder, who intends to explore the unknown coast between 66° and 70° north latitude. The expedition left Copenhagen under the auspices of the Danish Government. If Ryder reaches this coast through the ice which presses against it he intends to connect the surveys of Scoresby and the Koldewey expedition on the north with the discoveries of Capt. Holm on the south, and thus complete the outlining of the east coast of Greenland from Cape Farewell, its southern extremity, to Cape Bismarck, in the far north.

Dike Peary, Rider believes in the efficacy of small exploring parties in the Arctic regions. He is accompanied by only five or six men. He hopes to devote a considerable part of this fall to the study of glacial phenomena, and after he has established his camp at Cape Stewart he will investigate the neighboring fiords with their glaciers. As soon as the sledging period begins next spring he will start south with sledges and boats, hoping both to ascertain the outlines of the coast and to study the edge of the inland ice. He will travel south as far as Angmagsalik, where he will await the arrival of a steamer to take him back home. It is the purpose to have the vessel attain the coast at two points, if possible; first going to Cape Stewart to take on board the collections which the party make during next winter and this summer's campaign; and secondly, pushing through the ice again to take the explorers on board at Angmagsalik. If for any cause the vessel does not reach Ryder and his men, he will be compelled to spend another winter in the far north, living this time among the natives, whom Capt. Holm has already so carefully studied. In this event he will in the following spring retreat to Cape Farewell and the Danish settlements of the west coast in the boats which he expects to take with him from Cape Stewart to Angmagsalik.

These two expeditions, with the auxiliary exploring party which is accompanying Peary for the purpose of making scientific collections on the west coast and ascertaining the coast outline of Melville Bay, are the only enterprises of importance which are likely to attract attention in Greenland during the next two or three years. The success of all these expeditions is problematical. The Peary auxiliary party will, without doubt, succeed in making valuable observations and gathering important collections, but it is very doubtful that they will be able to get within sight of the coast of Melville Bay. If Ryder and Peary succeed in their ambitions we will know at last practically all there is to ascertain about the coast line of Greenland, except along Melville Bay, and the stretch between Cape Bismarck on the east coast and the eastern limit of Peary's travels. Whatever occurs, we shall be likely to have a good deal of interesting news from the Arctic regions within the next twenty months.

### How the Hound was Scared.

An aged Lehigh Valley woodsman, Amos Metz, say that during the winter of 1840-41 he lived alone, save for his hound, in a small cabin on what is now the Drinker Turnpike, Penn., between Moscow and Tobyhanna Mills. Amos often boasted that Zeke, the hound, was the best hunter in the county.

One night, an hour or two after I'd gone to bed, I was waked by Zeke's yelping. He was putting in at a good rate, and I jumped up to see what was the trouble.

It was bright moonlight, and I soon made out that two wolves were chasing the hound. Zeke was running round and round the cabin, and the wolves were after him as fast as they could leg it; but the hound was swifter on foot and managed to keep a few feet ahead of them.

I had two loaded muskets in the house. I placed one of them in the corner near by, cocked the other, and opened the door a few inches to get a shot at the wolves as they came round in front of the house.

The frightened hound saw the crack where I stood, dashed into it, threw the door wide open, and knocked me off my feet. Both wolves rushed in after him, and Zeke leaped upon the bed, which stood at one side. The wolves stopped when they came to the bed, and I shut the door in a hurry, and then banged away at one of the critters, hitting it in the head and killing it instantly.

The second wolf was scared, and ran around the room and then made a spring for the window. It knocked out three or four panes of glass, but didn't break the sash. The brute tumbled backward, but was on its feet in a second and made another spring. By this time I was ready with my other musket, and I bored a hole through the animal's heart just as it struck the window. That settled the wolves. But Zeke, although he wasn't hurt a mite, was so scared that he hasn't been worth a copper to hunt since that night.

### Lord Mountstephen.

The Queen's birthday, which is made the great occasion for bestowing honors upon worthy subjects of the realm, has enlarged the list of Canada's titled sons by adding the names of Sir George Stephen, who has been made a peer, Robert Gillespie, chairman of the Canada Company, who has received the honor of Knighthood, and General Sir John Ross, commanding the troops at Halifax, who has been made G. C. B. Of the former the London *Times* say: "Sir George Stephen's honor is the first instance of colonial service being recognized by a peerage." In making this statement the *Times* must have overlooked the case of Hon. Robert Lowe, who was an Australian, and who became Lord Sherbrooke. Possibly however the fact that Mr. Lowe's honor was not conferred until long after he left the Colony was the reason why the *Times* did not take his case into the account. That Lord Mountstephen—for this is the title which the new Canadian peer is said to have selected—has rendered any particular service apart from that which he performed while president of the Canadian Pacific railroad is not clear. Rumor has it that his honor is partly the reward of his prompt action in giving personal assistance, as well as inducing other monied men to lend their aid to the Baring Bros., thus averting a financial failure that would have proved nothing less than a national calamity. But as to this nothing can be positively stated. That the honor has been bestowed upon a worthy subject those who know the new peer are the first to admit. Said his successor, President Van Horne, "There never was a better man than Sir George Stephen, and he is a gentleman who would adorn any position within the gift of her Majesty."

### Horses in Spectacles.

One of the curious effects of the unwonted cold weather in Europe during the past winter was observed in Austrian Moravia, where the inhabitants are said to be very fond of their horses, and humanely inclined toward them.

For many weeks the ground in Moravia was covered with a thick coating of snow. As this was unusual, and the people found that their own eyes were unpleasantly affected by the intense whiteness of the snow, it occurred to them that their horses must be affected in the same way, and needed protection for their eyes.

The farmers, therefore, procured quantities of goggles and spectacles with black, blue, or green glass, which they tied over their horses' eyes whenever they went out.

A market-day in Moravia during the prevalence of the great snow is said to have been a funny sight. Scores of horses, dragging wagons through the snow, or else improvised sleds and sledges, were seen in the streets, and nearly every horse had on a pair of blue or green spectacles.

The white horses were especially comical, and if they possessed a sense of the ridiculous, as some horses are thought to do, perhaps they wished that they were black or chestnut, for on colored horses the glasses were not so conspicuous.

### Great Games.

The great American game, Baseball, in the States, and the great English game, Cricket, in the Dominion, are in full career, and it is apropos to consider what a celebrated pitcher says: Mr. Louis Rush, 49 Preston St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A., writes: "In pitching ball I sprained my arm; two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." If you want to be ready for the next day, try it.

If everybody improved the minutes with the zeal that a hen puts into her work while making a surreptitious five-minute call in a flower garden what a world this would be.


# King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**


### But Yet a Mother.

There are no ties that bind as close as those of mother-love, and none that cost so dear.

An example of this was given a few days ago, in the case of a mother in a city, who lay on her deathbed. She had given up life and the world, and was sinking peacefully into that sleep which knows no waking, when her little daughter who had been away on a visit returned home, in answer to a telegram.

The child was led into the room and stood sobbing at the bedside of her dying mother. She had been told that she must control herself and she tried bravely to smother her great grief, but when she saw the beloved face so white and still on the pillow, her whole soul was wrought in one great cry:

"Oh, mamma, mamma, don't go, mamma! Wait for me!"

Back to earth and its sorrows drifted the soul that was almost anchored in Heaven. The pale lips that had been speechless for many hours parted in reply, as the words escaped like ghosts of sound:

"I—will—wait—for—you, darling—I will wait till you come."

And to give this last recognition, and say these few words of comfort to her child, the mother suffered the agony of a second death.

But it is through these divine mysteries of pain that God prepares us for His compensation.


# "German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.


### A Snow Storm in His Hat.

The same causes which produce a fall of snow in the open air—namely, a subjection of a moist atmosphere to a temperature cold enough to crystallize the drops of moisture which are formed—may of course, take place under artificial conditions.

*La Nature*, a French journal of science, relates that a gentleman who was walking rapidly along the street on a cold, fair day, and had, by violent exercise, brought himself into a condition of profuse perspiration, took off his tall hat in saluting friend.

As he did so, he was astonished to feel what was a slight fall of snow upon his head. Upon passing his hand over his head, he found several unmistakable flakes of snow there.

It is supposed that the freezing, outer air condensed the moist warm air within the gentleman's tall hat so suddenly that a veritable snowstorm, of miniature proportions, was produced upon his head.

A similar incident is related by the same journal. During the past Winter, on a very cold clear night, an evening party was given in a *salon* in Stockholm, Sweden. Many people were gathered together in a single room and it became so warm in the course of the evening that several ladies complained of feeling ill.

An attempt was made to raise a window, but the sashes had been frozen in their place and it was impossible to move them.

In this situation, as it was absolutely necessary that air should be admitted, a pane of glass was smashed out. A cold current of air rushed in and at the same instant flakes of snow were seen to fall to the floor in all parts of the room.

The entrance of a frosty current into an atmosphere which was saturated with moisture had produced a snow-fall indoors.


# St. Jacobs Oil

A SURE CURE. A PROMPT CURE.

CURES PERMANENTLY

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Back-Aches, all Aches, NEURALGIA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. IT IS THE BEST.


### Do we Live Longer than Our Ancestors?

In an article entitled "Our Grandfathers Died Too Young," in the "Popular Science Monthly" for June, Mrs. H. [illegible] Plunkett shows that statistics are not [illegible] dry given to women, and that, with a woman's treatment they may be made attractive to any one. She completely demolishes the superstition that our ancestors had hardier constitutions than we, and that their more healthful mode of living enabled them to attain a riper old age. The statistics which throw the strongest light upon this subject are those of Geneva, Switzerland, where official vital records have been kept ever since the time of John Calvin. In the year 1600 the death-rate there was forty in the thousand. In 1800 it had fallen to twenty-nine in a thousand. The meaning of this is that the average length of life in that city has increased one-third. During this century vital statistics have been kept in other countries, with the result of showing that in no century has the duration of life been lengthened so much as in our own. To a great extent this change for the better has been due to better food supplies, better clothing, warmer houses, and better medical service.

Owing to the last-named cause, plagues have been almost unknown in this century, while in the last, through the ravages of small-pox alone, in the city of London two hundred thousand people died, and, as Macaulay says, it was the exception to find a person whose face was not pitted. But in a larger measure the change has been due to better ventilation and better sanitary arrangements both domestic and municipal. "By thorough attention to house drainage, Boston has reduced her death-rate from thirty-one in the thousand to twenty." At the beginning of this century it was doubtful if there was a single well authenticated case of a man who had reached the age of a hundred years. Such cases are now numerous. Age and youth have, of course, always been correlative terms, but men are now regarded as in the prime of life who were regarded as a century ago. It is not, therefore, the old people of this generation who carry through life, but it was our ancestors, who did this. They married many years younger than do their descendants, and they died more years younger.

### The "Night Air" Superstition.

The prejudice which exists among persons otherwise sensible and intelligent against night air is really remarkable. They consider a breath of it while sleeping as something to be carefully guarded against. Yet science has announced and experience justified the fact that at no time in the twenty-four hours is the air of a crowded city so wholesome and pure as after eleven o'clock. This is specially true, says the New York *Times*, during the warm spring and summer months, when the setting of the sun and the consequent cooling process which the earth immediately begins sends off vapors and exhalations in vitiating quantities. After two or three hours the atmosphere is rid of its impurities and clear to a noticeable degree. This air should come into our sleeping rooms copiously, not in a direct draught upon the bed, but for free circulation through the apartment. Happily now-a-days most private houses are built with transoms to the bedrooms, and it is easy to set the air moving. Some, however, as are obliged to occupy a one-windowed sleeping-room without a transom will find good air circulation got by lowering the window from the top and raising it from the bottom. The ventilation of the sick-room is another subject in which most people have not advanced from the old-fashioned notion that air direct from the outer atmosphere is to be avoided. A trained nurse will tell you that she fights this obstinately clung-to tenet in nine families out of ten to which she goes. Yet who so much needs the vitality and strength-giving qualities of fresh air as a patient struggling with disease? It was refreshing to encounter a sensible mother the other day who has recently brought her two boys through scarlet-fever, and hear her tell how every two or three hours she covered them up, leaving just breathing space, and filled the room with fresh air. It was doubtless an important factor in their easy convalescence and entire freedom from the too often serious aftermath of this dread disease.

### Walls and Papering.

Wash a wall that has been whitewashed, with vinegar and saleratus-water to make paper stick to it.

Papered walls may be cleaned with stale bread; cut a loaf in half and rub the wall down with the crumb side until dirty, and then take a fresh piece.

### Street Scene in Montreal.

"I was passing down the St. Lawrence Avenue in Montreal, one cold winter day," says a contributor, "when I saw a little tableau, the recollection of which has made me laugh many times since.

"A very courtly, dignified old gentleman, wrapped in a heavy beaver-fur overcoat, was just passing another gentleman, who, from the appearance of his clothing, was in destitute circumstances, but trying to keep up a jaunty bearing, which went down with an ill grace in an atmosphere with the temperature at ten below zero. As the fur-coated gentleman passed, he glanced at the face of the other man sharply, and after taking three steps, he turned around, strode back to the other and touched him on the shoulder, saying very politely:

"Excuse me, sir, but I think your nose is frozen."

"Ah," replied the other, carelessly, "shouldn't wonder. It very often is." And catching up a handful of snow from the pavement he began to rub his nose furiously. Then taking off his hat very deliberately, he bowed as if in a drawing-room, and said, "I am under deep obligations to you, sir. Some time may I hope to be in a condition to return the favor!"

"And the two formal Englishmen parted without having even smiled at the absurdity of the scene."

"Time brings strange reversals. There's poor old Henpeck, for instance, who married his typewriter." "Well, where does the reversal come in?" "Why, she was he used to dictate."

"No drink between trips" is a New York railway order.

Many a once suffering consumptive has had reason to bless that valuable preparation, T. A. SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. Every druggist sells it, whilst the office of the company at Toronto, Ontario, can bear witness to the daily increasing demand for it.

New York has a K. of L. assembly of church choir singers.

### No Disappointment.

Disappointments of one kind and another crop up all along life's pathway, but unfortunately it is the unexpected that always happens. There is at least one article of acknowledged merit that never disappoints. Putnam's Painless Corn extractor is sure to remove the worst corns in a few days, and as no claim is made that it will cure anything else, it cannot disappoint. If you have hard or soft corns just try it. Beware of the article "just as good." N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

San Francisco compositors have donated $6,000 to strikers.


### The Head Surgeon

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak an exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLE, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.


### What Cured Him?

Disturbed, disturbed; with pain oppressed,
No sleep, no rest; what dreadful pest
Such terrors thus ensnared him?
Dyspepsia all night, all day,
It really seemed had come to stay;
Pray, guess you, then, what cured him?

It was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the great cure for Headache, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and General Debility. An inactive Liver means poisoned blood; Kidney disorder means poisoned blood; Constipation means poisoned blood. The great antidote for impure blood is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Acting directly upon the affected organs, restores them to their normal condition. The "Discovery" is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

Brooklyn has a $1,000,000 sewing [illegible] company.

GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM [illegible]

The U. Public Printer [illegible] car-loads of type.

### Notice.

Every bottle of Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is warranted.

Guatemala will send a band of 200 to the World's Fair.

Pale and listless girls and prematurely aged women would soon give place to bright, healthy, rosy females if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used for the ills to which women are peculiarly liable. They enrich the blood, build up the nerves, [illegible] the shattered system, regulate the [illegible]. Try them and be convinced. 50c. by all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of price—50c. per box, or five boxes for $2, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Mormon Temple at Salt Lake [illegible] 10,000 people.

Health and a vigorous appetite [illegible] by using Adams' Tutti Frutti, [illegible] licious and healthful confection [illegible] all druggists and confectioners. [illegible]

### Hezekiah's Surprise.

"Wal, Hiram, if this don't beat all! The old way for doctors was [illegible] here I've found a piece in this here newspaper where a doctor offers [illegible] It's fer catarrh. I wish we had [illegible] to try him! Jest listen, Hiram: 'The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer a reward of $500 for any case of catarrh which they cannot cure.' [illegible] lotteries hollow! The medicine [illegible] cents—your catarrh is cured [illegible] $500! Where's my hat? I'm going right over to neighbor Brown's, to [illegible] never wanted to get within [illegible] before, but if it is, the cure [illegible] I, [illegible] I can stand it once [illegible]

Four hours from New York [illegible] rail is predicted.

### Women Wanted.

Between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. Must have sallow complexions [illegible] and be hardly able to get about. All answering this description will please apply for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; take it regularly, according to directions, and then note the general improved condition. By a thorough course of self-treatment with this valuable remedy, the extreme cases of nervous [illegible] debility peculiar to women, [illegible] cured. A written guarantee [illegible] companies every bottle. [illegible]


# NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

CANCER [illegible]

SPECIAL SESSION for [illegible] teachers, commencing [illegible] keeping and Shorthand [illegible] College, Galt, Ont.

SICK AND AFFLICTED, [illegible] THE HEALTH HELPER [illegible] TO GET WELL [illegible] Editor J. H. DILL, M.D. [illegible]

PATENTS [illegible] W. J. GRAHAM [illegible]

MAGIC SCALE FOR DRESS CUTTING [illegible]

MOTHERS [illegible] Dawson's Chocolate [illegible] The Great Worm Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

RUBBER STAMPS, BADGES, CHECKS. STEEL NAME STAMPS.

TEACHERS! [illegible] WILLIAM B[illegible]

DECORATED TINWARE [illegible] MACDONALD MANUFACTURING [illegible] King Street [illegible]

PANTS [illegible] DOM[illegible] 362 and 3[illegible]

INVEST [illegible]

FITS. EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS [illegible] CURED. H. C. ROOT M. C., 186 West Adelaide [illegible] Toronto [illegible]

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AND AGENCY CO., LT. 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Capital. [illegible] Choice farms for sale [illegible]

Some Children Growing Too Fast become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda. Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

COWLING'S PILLS [illegible]

TORONTO CUTTING [illegible] precedented facilities [illegible] thorough knowledge of [illegible] application. 63 King St. West [illegible]

LIVE SPECIAL AGENTS [illegible] represented districts [illegible] Liberal terms. Address [illegible] Insurance Office, Toronto.

DR. A. WILFORD HALL, Health without Medicine [illegible] given on application [illegible] King St. W., Toronto.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED [illegible]

TO THE RED RIVER VALLEY [illegible] Are You Thinking of Emigrating [illegible] To the Northwest [illegible] J. M. HICKINS, [illegible] Station Agent, [illegible] Northern Railway.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest. CATARRH. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

USE CHESTER'S CURE FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, [illegible] TORONTO BREWERY. I must candidly say that yours is one of [illegible] medicines I ever came across in my life [illegible] caused an add that [illegible] intend to recommend it far and [illegible] To W. E. CHESTER, Montreal [illegible] by all druggists [illegible] your druggist has not got it in stock [illegible] return. [illegible] Address W. E. CHESTER, 461 Lagauchetiere [illegible]

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED. TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their [illegible] Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

FORTIFY YOURSELF AGAINST THE INFLUENZA BY A LIBERAL USE OF Johnston's Fluid Beef [illegible] nation of the Stimulating [illegible] tive properties of Prime Beef [illegible] trated. Easily digested. A [illegible] Blood, Brain, Bone and Muscle. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

Confederation Life. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. BUSINESS IN FORCE, $20,000,000. Assets and Capital FOUR AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS. INCREASES MADE IN 1890: In Income, $55,168.00; In Assets, $417,141.00; In Cash Surplus, $68,647.00; In New Business, $706,967.00; In Business in Force, $1,600,376.00. W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary. J. K. MACDONALD, [illegible]

THE Most Delicately Perfumed AND POPULAR SOAP OF THE DAY. SOLD EVERYWHERE, USED BY EVERYBODY AND MADE BY THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COMPANY. BABY'S OWN SOAP.


# LYNDON OF HI[illegible]

## AN OLD SOLDIER'S L[illegible]

By C. DESPARD, Author of "When the Tide was [illegible]" "Into a Larger Room," [illegible]

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### HOW THE CURE WORKED.

The drawing-room party broke up early that night. Lady Flora seemed tired and out of sorts, and she was glad to escape from the task of entertaining, which, during those past days, had been a heavy burden to her. Hoping to see something of Colonel Lyndon and Letty, she stood out on the terrace for a few minutes after her guests had gone; then, hearing and seeing nothing, she went to her own room.

She had not been there for more than a few moments before there came a knock at her door. Guessing who the intruder was, she cried to her to come in, and a little white-robed figure, with a curiously shy [illegible] expression in its eyes, stood before her.

Lady Flora smiled. "Ah! Letty, my darling!" she said, "I was expecting to see you. Here, you shall take down my hair and bring me my dressing-gown, and then we can sit down together and have a talk."

Silently Letty obeyed. In a few moments Lady Flora was in her favourite attitude, and she was curled up on the rug at her feet.

"I have a confession to make," said [illegible] tremulously, taking one of Lady Flora's hands, and clasping it in both hers.

"I thought so," answered Lady Flora, upon which Letty coloured. "But how could Lady Flora know? [illegible] had told her?

"Then you are not angry with me?" she murmured.

"Angry, my child! how could I be? I knew, of course, that this would happen some day, and with my eyes [illegible] you."

"But," broke in Letty, to whom [illegible] was very perplexing, "it has nothing [illegible] with me. I want nothing [illegible] to see you all happy. Why do you [illegible] at me so, dear Lady Flora? [illegible] all right. I think he sees how [illegible] has been. I do not think he will [illegible] Turkey or Russia now."

"*He* will go who will go [illegible] Flora, who was now as much perplexed [illegible] Letty.

"I mean Captain Winstanley," Letty, blushing up to the roots of her hair.

"Captain Winstanley," cried Lady Flora in great astonishment. "What has he to do with you?" She [illegible] herself up in her chair, and [illegible] clasp of Letty's hands upon her knee. "I do not understand," she said, "I [illegible] must be some mistake."

In a voice choked with sobs, [illegible] to hear that she had done something unnatural and forward, Letty began to explain what had happened.

"I met Captain Winstanley in [illegible] dell," she said, "and it [illegible] mind all day to tell him how [illegible] him to make you unhappy [illegible] unhappy himself, and so [illegible]

"And so you told him?"

"Yes, I told him."

"In those very words?"

Letty hung her head. "[illegible] told him that he was [illegible]

To her surprise and relief Lady Flora began to smile.

"Well," she said, in a [illegible] the sternness had gone, "what did Captain Winstanley say to you? Did he promise to be a good boy?"

"He said I was quite right, and [illegible] think over what I had said. 'We [illegible] impertinent?' said poor Letty.

"No, not impertinent, dear, [illegible] in the intention. A little [illegible] haps. You meant well. So I will say no more about it. But another time [illegible] consult me before you give way to [illegible] rather Quixotic impulses. [illegible] me this?"

"Oh, yes, yes!" answered Letty [illegible] and then Lady Flora kissed her [illegible] her good night; but even after [illegible] tained an uneasy feeling [illegible] proceeding that evening.

There was still some intercourse [illegible] tween the Castle and Dene [illegible] where Veronica remained, [illegible] being sufficiently recovered to [illegible] travelling; but Colonel Lyndon [illegible] more frequent visitor than [illegible] Flora paid no more attention [illegible] tain.

The little hoop of spaniels [illegible] Colonel Lyndon had placed [illegible] of his arrival. For he [illegible] who were about the Castle [illegible] guessed, whither things were [illegible]

Once Lady Flora ventured [illegible] surprise that he took [illegible] than he told her gravely [illegible] been mistaken. Yet he [illegible] constantly together, and [illegible] more than ever, and she [illegible] droll ways, her confidence [illegible] regard for his opinion. "M[illegible] a wholly perverse," said Lady [illegible] herself. "There is no doing [illegible] with them." All her people [illegible] pointing her, and all her schemes [illegible] to nothing, and she felt, naturally [illegible] indignant with the world in [illegible] submitting itself to management.

Some of this irritability may have [illegible] apparent in her manner to Colonel [illegible] or, possibly, he was over sensitive [illegible] to feel presently that he had [illegible] welcome, and that it was time [illegible] leave Castle Ettrick.

On the day before his departure [illegible] an opportunity for speaking to Letty [illegible] It was not to tell her he loved her [illegible] her an impression of farewell [illegible] the colonel's way. He left it, [illegible] have said, to boys and weaklings [illegible] out their want of self-control [illegible] He was a man, and he was able to [illegible] self in check.

They met in the garden early in the [illegible] noon. Milly was with them [illegible] after the dogs, and for a few moments [illegible] were left alone.

"Do you remember," said the [illegible] looking down at Letty with [illegible] eyes, "a talk we had one night [illegible] tion, Deep Deane?"

"Oh! yes, yes! You were so [illegible] helped me so much by what you [illegible] swered Letty very earnestly.

"Did I help you? I am very [illegible] the colonel. "And you would [illegible] Do you remember that [illegible]

"You asked me to look upon [illegible] friend."

"And I ask you again, [illegible] "I admire you not as a young [illegible] of course, I am a man nearly [illegible] to be your father, Letty. And [illegible] the fact is that I can't help [illegible] sometimes, when I think of the [illegible] your position. It has come to me [illegible] married at the age when men get [illegible] ry, I might have had a daughter [illegible] and that I might have liked and [illegible] and that it, when I was dying, [illegible] might had offered to be her [illegible] have been a comfort to me. [illegible] look upon me just as if I were [illegible] comrade of your father's who [illegible] terest in you. Will you?"

The tears sprang to Letty [illegible] was very kind, and it was pleasant [illegible] that she had a friend in the world [illegible] a friend! But why was he so [illegible] why did her heart ache [illegible]

"Thank you! thank you!" she [illegible] holding out both her hands. "Indeed I [illegible] And then for the overflowing [illegible] woman's heart would have [illegible] can't bear your going away," she said [illegible] "The place will seem so empty [illegible] you."

For the space of an instant he [illegible] her searchingly. Could it be that [illegible] he was mistaken? Then, while [illegible] hesitating, feeling for the next word [illegible] came through the trees a sound [illegible] knew. It was nothing but the whistle [illegible] which Percy Winstanley was [illegible] ed to summon his favourite dog [illegible] old deer-hound—from the yard, [illegible] adversion.

The call was repeated two or three [illegible] impatiently, and Letty became restless [illegible] "I do believe they have lost [illegible] Beauty up," she said. "It is too bad [illegible] we come and see, Colonel Lyndon."

There was no further quiet talk [illegible] Letty and the colonel that day, and on the following morning he left the Castle [illegible] she was up.

Shortly after the colonel's departure, Veronica, who looked pale and worn after her recent illness, but who was on her feet again, called to say her farewell visit to Castle Ettrick. Lady Flora had been prepared to receive her coldly; but being touched by the change in her appearance, she forgot her displeasure in motherly anxiety.

"Are you really fit to travel?" she said kindly. "Are you quite sure you will not be overtaxing your strength?"

"Oh, no! And if I do, what matter? I shall have plenty of time for rest. You know I need never do anything else," said Veronica, with a forced smile.

Veronica's visit, and the change in her [illegible]