KING OLAF

Or, Kinship Between Man and Horse

CHAPTER XVII.

"It's awfully good of you," she said after a slight pause, "really, awfully good; but your time is very valuable, and I should feel positively ashamed to occupy so large a share of it."

"You, personally, will trespass but on a very small portion, I'm afraid. Come, Miss Brewser, won't you say yes, for—for King Olaf's sake?" He lowered his voice a trifle as he made the request, and pretended to be deeply interested in the nap of the glossy silk hat reposing between either knee. "Won't you put your pride in your pocket and agree, just in order that King Olaf may win?"

"My pride has nothing to do with it," she answered in similar tones, "but I feel I really ought not to accept so kind an offer, and one that entails such a vast amount of trouble. Only think what a nuisance I have been already."

He shrugged his shoulders with a gesture of irritation and dissent.

"I wish to goodness," he said, "that once for all you could be induced to divest yourself of a most absurd and entirely erroneous idea."

"What absurd and erroneous idea? Explain yourself."

"Why, that whenever, of my own free will, and to please my own individual inclinations, not yours, mind you—for," bitterly, "you accept any little attentions on my part reluctantly enough in all conscience—I offer to be of service, you immediately turn round and talk of the trouble. Can't you see in this particular instance how selfishness is at the bottom of all this said trouble? I have set my heart on King Olaf winning the race. You need not disturb yourself by imagining that I have any other reason than the exceedingly simple one of always liking to see the best horse to the fore, and in urging you to take the most probable steps to effect a result I do but foster my own egotism."

"A remarkably ingenious way of distorting facts. Nevertheless, I remain unconvinced by your argument."

"Never mind about that, if only you will cease thanking me for nothing at all, and making me out to be a benefactor when I perform an exceedingly trivial action, which gives me a great amount of personal gratification. There! Do you still insist on refusing my overtures?"

"How can I after such an appeal? If I may not express my sense of your kindness, may not protest, may not say no, and may not even enter into any explanations, what can I do but yield to the wishes of so very unreasonable and headstrong a person?" He had won the day, as he could see by the mischevious twinkle in her eye, the merry smile on her lips.

"We might have settled this matter long ago," he said, "had you not displayed those very qualities of which you accuse me. However, now I trust all will go smoothly. I want to see you win. I would rather see you come first past the post, than anybody."

"Not sooner than Lady Anne?" she asked, prompted by some vague spirit of rivalry. "You'd rather Lady Anne won, surely?"

"Can't we leave Lady Anne alone?" he exclaimed, with just a shade of irritation. "Why should her name be dragged in? What has she to do with my preferences?"

"I don't know. That is a matter for you to decide. I only thought," and her voice grew a little indistinct and husky, "that as she was an old friend, and I merely a new acquaintance, that your sympathies would naturally be enlisted on her behalf, especially after the panegyric you pronounced a short time ago."

"People's sympathies sometimes take a queer, unnatural turn—fly towards those who repulse them most, and pass over the comparatively congenial. Such things are unaccountable I grant you, but nevertheless they occur not infrequently. If my sympathies have taken what seems to you a strange direction, you might still give me credit for possessing them. But you are a terrible unbeliever, I'm sadly afraid."

"I hardly know what I am," she said musingly. "Number one, though apparently not a very complex problem, is the most difficult of all numerals to analyze. Number one is stubborn and stiff-necked, lending itself to no divisions. It must be first or nowhere."

"You speak in parables."

"A bad habit of mine, for which I apologize freely. Half-fledged ideas run away with one at times before they can be properly bridled. They are like little chickens when they first break their shell and find themselves launched in this immense world. They wander hither and thither, without definite aim or object."

"In spite of a certain lack of method," said he, chiming in with her mood, "I prefer the rovers to the stay-at-homes. Half-fledged ideas and embryo notions are better than none at all. They promise well, even if they do nothing more. However, I frankly admit you're too clever for me, Miss Brewser, and inspire me with a salutary awe. Meantime I have something weighing on my mind, but am in mortal dread of disclosing it for fear I should bring down on my devoted head the vials of your wrath."

"Do you think they are so easily unloosened, then?"

"No; but when a lady reminds a man she dislikes any interference in her affairs, he naturally bears the injunction in mind, and feels a delicacy in re-offending."

"Oh dear me. What a terribly tenacious memory you have got, to be sure. It is an awful punishment finding all my foolish sayings brought up against me in this sort of way. Let bygones be bygones."

"Willingly. I ask for nothing more. May I feel emboldened to proceed?"

"Yes, in the exact proportion that a guilty conscience commands attention," she replied playfully.

"Let me confess that Terry and I spent the hours of worship in Mr. Phipp's, the horsedealer's yard. After a bit, Grisette's name was introduced, and I asked Phipps, who I know well as a very respectable dealer, if he happened to have anything in his stable just then which he could thoroughly recommend as a lady's hunter?"

"I hope you did not commence operations by taking poor Grissette's character away altogether, for in that case Mr. Phipps would naturally feel prejudiced against her beforehand, and less inclined to come to terms?"

"Now, do you think it likely that anyone the least acquainted with the intricacies of horse-coping could be such a downright fool? No, no; I puffed the mare up to the skies, and made her out a wonderful animal. However, to get to the point, Phipps showed me an uncommonly well-shaped blood-horse he had just bought at one of these big Yorkshire fairs, from which country he came with a great reputation. When I told Phipps who the lady was he was very civil indeed, and said if you would kindly fix an early day you could either see the animal ridden over his fences or try him yourself, as you chose. This I said, was well enough so far as it went, but that we should require a trial with hounds. Now Phipps, as a rule, like a wise man, sets his face against such a proceeding; but knowing me to be a pretty frequent customer, he ultimately consented to my demand. The horse seemed a smart, sporting, well-bred animal, and took my fancy greatly. He has capital legs, good flat bone, and some of the best hocks I have ever seen—just the sort of horse that is certain to be snapped up immediately, as he looks a Huntingshire hunter all over. Now I feel half afraid of my presumption, but I thought I would lose no time and come and see you to-day in order to give you the particulars, so that at all events you might have first choice. I have got Phipps to let me have the refusal of the horse for a couple of days. The question is, do you feel disposed to look at him?"

"Very much. After such a description I already long to possess him."

"But when do you think you will be able to go to Phipp's, Miss Brewser? Not just at present, I should imagine, for you can scarcely move."

"Can't I?" limping across the room out of pure bravado. "There, I'm getting on capitally. I believe I could go to-morrow."

"I should not dream of allowing you to do so. Besides, it's a hunting day."

"Why don't you reverse the order of your reasons, and put the last first and the first last? Well, if Monday won't suit, how about Tuesday?"

"Tuesday would do very well indeed. I could arrange to meet you at Mr. Phipps' that afternoon, at any time you like to mention."

"But I thought the Scottsmore always met on Tuesday?"

"So they do; but to tell the truth they are a long way off, and I have half a mind to run a bye for once in away. I stumped a couple of horses last week, and an extra rest will do them all the good in the world."

In spite of two trifling casualties, his stables were still pretty well stocked; but he did not consider it necessary to mention that circumstances, nor that, until her advent, neither wind, rain, nor distance had ever in former seasons succeeded in keeping him away one single day from his beloved hounds. A change was fast coming over the spirit of his dream, and even sport was beginning to occupy a secondary place in his thoughts, though he still entertained frequent misgivings as to the probable manner in which their object might receive his advances. This feeling prompted him to add somewhat abruptly, "It's rather cool of me, offering to meet you at Phipp's, for perhaps my presence is not acceptable." How charming she was, to be sure, when in one of her gracious moods! How nice when she dropped that sharp-edged tool of sarcasm and left repartee untouched!

"I should be dreadfully at sea without you," she answered truthfully, and Colonel Clinker thought he had never seen her look so sweetly feminine before. "A lady is terribly helpless on these occasions, and certain to be worsted when it comes to pitting her wits against one whose profession demands their daily use. I often wonder why it is that a horse, who is the noblest of all animals, should give rise to such mean pettifogging actions and jobbery? The fault is not his, but surely lies in the predatory instincts of a race which teaches the knaves to outwit the fools. Horsedealers, I fancy, mostly belong to the former section."

"They would soon cease to exist were it not so. Their imaginations become sharpened, and they romance upon every occasion. "There's old Phipps, now, he'll tell you one story after another in a frank and open way that would deceive his very grandmother. He means no harm by it, probably does not even know he swerves from the path of truth; but the force of habit is too strong, and makes him forget that it is some times advisable to be plain-spoken. Honesty pays every now and again, though some people find it hard to believe."

"Well, so long as I succeed in getting a good horse, I can afford to smile at Mr. Phipp's little idiosyncrasies. Will three o'clock be too early for you on Tuesday afternoon, or will you not have finished breakfast then?"

"You never can desist from chaffing your fellow-creatures on every occasion, Miss Brewser. My morning meal is generally well over by the time you mention, and I shall be delighted to meet you at that hour."

"All right, then; Mary and I will be at the rendezvous punctual to a minute. By-the-bye, do you think it would be a good plan to let Stirrup ride Grisette down a little beforehand? Mr. Phipps, as one of the heads to the proposed bargain, would probably like to see her."

"Yes, most certainly. If we only succeed in effecting a deal I shall be perfectly happy, and the brute need never set foot inside your stables again."

"Poor thing! I feel quite inclined to stick up for her when I hear her so vigorously assailed. You are a very ruthless enemy, Colonel Clinker."

"A ruthless enemy but a good friend, I hope; so don't let us re-open the argument. You know what you told me when we drove up the drive together?"

She remembered perfectly well. She had told him she did not believe he was actuated by motives of self-interest, and that he only sought her good. At this moment the belief was stronger than ever.

"Yes," said she, looking down and toying with the lace handkerchief on her lap, "you are right. We settled the matter then to our mutual satisfaction, and need not discuss it any longer. Grisette's fate is sealed, and never again shall I crash through the fences on her back. I don't regret her one bit, really. The chances are that I should have sold her anyhow, though perhaps not quite so soon. I am very much obliged to you—I dare not say for the trouble, since that is forbidden—but for the pains you have taken on my behalf. Please believe I am truly grateful."

"And that I am more than rewarded by the exceedingly kind manner in which you have granted my request."

"We are getting too polite," retorted Kate with a happy little laugh. "If we go on being so civil to each other we shall quarrel again before long, if only for the sake of variety I hate monotony, don't you?"

"I like poison. Shall we break it at once?" he answered, while a broad smile illumined his face.

"It's hardly worth while for this afternoon, but we'll bear it in mind for some future occasion, and start afresh the next time we meet."

The tete-a-tete was here interrupted by Captain Fuller and Mr. McGrath, and Kate, who seldom was at a loss for something to say, contrived to keep all three amused at the same time; while Mary Whitbread, making a photograph-book an excuse for retiring into the nearest window with Mr. Grahame, remained there, much apparently to the satisfaction of both parties, while the two flaxen heads bent suspiciously close together over its contents. Before long Mr. McGrath discovered a number of mutual acquaintances, whose shortcomings he and Kate discussed with the usual zest, while even Captain Fuller exerted himself to be agreeable. Tea was brought in, and they chatted away so merrily that not until it was well-nigh dusk did the four gentlemen reluctantly rise to take their departure. "We have to thank you for a very pleasant afternoon, Miss Brewser," said Mr. McGrath. "We have paid an unconscionably long visit."

"Not at all. The obligation is entirely on my side. Just think how dull Mary and I would have been all by ourselves with no one to enliven us! I hope you will take pity on us again very, very soon."

"No fear of that. We certainly shall. You will, I forsee, be favored with too much of our society before long.

"Impossible to have too much of a good thing; eh, Mr. McGrath?"

And then at length they departed, and the two girls were once more alone together. Kate seemed lost in a brown study. Mary Whitbread was the first to speak

"What a nice man Colonel Clinker is," she remarked tentatively.

"Do you think so?"

"Yes, don't you?"

"I hardly know. Sometimes I think he is and sometimes I think he is not. I can't make him out."

"How do you mean? He does not appear a very impenetrable personage. On the contrary, he rejoices in a peculiarly frank and open expression which impresses one favorably at first sight."

"Like Mr. Grahame's, I suppose?" She laid her hands on Mary's shoulders and looked her straight in the face. "Mary," she said, "what a foolish little romance-weaver you are, to be sure! Always building castles in the air, whose very existence depends upon the workings of your imagination, and which can only come crashing to the ground on the smallest provocation." So saying she rose from the sofa with a sigh and went upstairs.

(To be continued.)

Endorsed by the Justice of Peace

Chronic Liver and Stomach Trouble Thoroughly Cured by Using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

In every home there is more or less suffering as a result of constipation and derangements of the digestive system.

Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure such ailments more promptly and thoroughly than other preparations they have come to be considered almost indispensable as a family medicine.

Mr. C. F. Immel, shoemaker, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regularly for some time and consider that they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, defective circulation, indigestion, headache and constipation, as these were my troubles, I used many remedies, but got no relief until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and a few boxes of this preparation have entirely cured me. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Chase's Pills for what they have done for me."

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FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

DRAINING FARM LANDS.

The successive wet seasons of the past two years have caused much loss to those living in low sections and interest is being revived in drainage as a means of reclaiming the thousands of acres of farm land which have been rendered unproductive by this excess of water. These tracts have long been the most productive lands during the dry seasons, but the surface drains have been unable to care for the excess of water during the last two years. As a result, crops have been a failure and much of the land has been abandoned. There are those, however, who believe that, with a proper system of tile drainage, these lands can be brought back into cultivation even wet years. Preparations are being made for laying thousands of rods of tile this spring, the success of which will depend largely upon the knowledge and skill of those who lay them.

There are many problems which confront the person who wishes to drain his land which are of a local nature and which must be settled by his own judgment. There are also certain general rules which, if observed, will go a long way toward making a drainage system a success. Soils vary greatly as to the amount of water they will hold. Generally speaking from fifteen to twenty per cent of the soil moisture will not pass off as drainage. This is known as capillary water. It is independent of the force of gravity and finds its way upward from the water table below as it is evaporated. It is this moisture which furnishes the water for the use of the plant.

A saturated soil is one in which the pores of the soil are filled with water to the exclusion of the air. There are two ways of getting rid of this excess of water: (1) by drainage, (2) by evaporation. The latter is manifestly a slow process, and any way by which we can hasten the diminution of this water will be of great advantage by lengthening the growing season and by decreasing the labor of tillage.

OPEN DRAINS OR UNDERGROUND DRAINS.

Open drains have long been used to drain large acreas and to remove surface water. They are, however, inefectual in draining heavy soils sufficiently deep and soon enough to insure the production of good crops. The following are advantages of tile drains over open drains:

1. The surface soil is retained entire instead of the finest and most fertile parts being carried off with every rainfall.

2. Plant foods and manures which are on the surface of the soil, are carried into it as the water percolates downward from the surface instead of being carried off.

3. As the water passes through the soil it serves a most useful purpose by dissolving and preparing crude soil material for the nutrition of the plants.

4. Frost goes out earlier in the spring so that the ground can be worked much earlier.

5. The stiff clays are made more porous and the roots penetrate more deeply in the tile drained soils than in surface drained soils.

6. The effects of drouth are diminished, as has been shown by experiment, owing to the enlarged and deepened soil bed and the more favorable condition of the surface for preventing excessive evaporation.

On the other hand it may be said that, in case the soil becomes very dry and cracks, the rain may flow off so quickly that it will have opportunity to do but little good. This, however, may be overcome by placing valves in the tile until the soil has absorbed a sufficient amount of water.

There are several kinds of underground drains such as brush drains stone drains, board drains, etc., but for all purposes the tile drain is the most economical and the only satisfactory one in the long run.

The first and most important consideration in a drainage system is the outlet. It should be far enough below the level of the ground that is to be drained to give a good fall and allow the tile to be laid well below the surface. A fall of two inches per hundred feet is usually allowed and should not be less if it is possible to secure that amount.

DEPTH OF TILE.

Many different opinions are advanced as to the correct depth to lay tile. In practice they are laid anywhere from one and one-half to four and one-half feet. Four feet is usually considered to be a good depth, as it is usually below the frost line and the tiles are not so liable to become clogged with roots. The depth should depend largely upon the kind of soil and the rapidity with which water will pass through it.

A common and satisfactory practice in tile draining is to run a large main along the natural depression of the land to be drained, and then run smaller parallel laterals from each side. While this may not be quite as economical as some other systems it has the advantage of being easily put in, and should there be any trouble it is easily located. The size of the tile will depend largely upon the amount of water to be carried.

The distance apart of laterals also depends, like their depth, largely upon the kind of soil and the ease with which water will pass through it. In clay soils they should be placed from forty to seventy feet apart, while in open soils they may be placed from 80 to 250 feet apart. "In case of doubt as to the proper distance apart for drains they should be placed so that, if a more perfect drainage is required, another line may be laid midway between the two." Large tiles should be used in the laterals as the distance between them is increased.

The tile should be round and well burned. Unless they are subjected to severe freezing and thawing, vitrified tile are little better than the common kind. They should be laid as slightly as possible, for plenty of space will then be left for the water to get into them. In making the junction with the main the laterals should make a V-shaped angle in the direction in which the water is flowing rather than a T. By this means the onward movement of the water is not obstructed.

The approximate cost of tile per 1,000 feet is: For three-inch, $10 to $12.50; for four-inch, $15 to $20; for five-inch, $20 to $27; for six-inch, $27 to $35.

King estimates the cost of constructing a drain three feet deep, including tile, at 66 cents per rod for four-inch and 55 cents per rod for three-inch tile. Of course, unless a crop is to be raised on the land this year, one can do the greater part of the work himself during odd spells and the cash outlay thus be materially lessened.

DRAINAGE WELLS.

Another system of drainage which is used with much satisfaction in some parts of the state is the drainage well system. This consists simply of a two or four-inch rock well with tile drains leading to it. The well is drilled down until a large seam in the rock is reached. Then it is cut off about six feet underground, curbed up with stone and cement, a screen placed over the top and the water allowed to run in. A two-inch well will drain three to twelve acres with ease. We have seen a two-inch well, in which the water came to within six feet of the top of the pipe, received the drainage of two four-inch tiles as fast as they would run, and yet the water was not raised appreciably in the pipe. The cost of such an outlet is rather large, but no more than a long deep cut to a natural outlet. In sections where these wells will work they are the ideal means of securing drainage where there is no natural outlet, and each individual is then responsible to himself for the drainage of his land.

DAIRY NOTES.

Buy milk cans and pails that have smooth seams. It is a difficult matter to keep any other kind properly cleansed.

Continue the grain ration for a while after the cows are on grass, by the way, would it not pay to continue some grain right along.

If the barnyard is full of manure rather than have to wade through it draw in a load of straw and let them tramp over that.

Don't turn the cow out to tramp over the soft field in search of a mouthful of grass. It will do great harm both to the cows and the fields.

Every farmer and especially the dairy farmer should raise clover, both to maintain the fertility of his soil and supply one of the most valuable foods for his animals.

Large, clean windows, and lots of them on the sunny side of the barn are the salvation of the young calves and the surest safeguard against tuberculosis. The germs of this disease are killed by a short exposure to sunlight.

Warm bran mashes and warm water to drink the first twenty-four hours after calving will often save a cow from trouble and start her along in her period of usefulness.

A great many experiments have been carried out during a number of years in various parts of the world and these all go to show that from fall calving cows about 25 per cent more milk is obtained than from spring calving. The reasons are obvious. During the winter the cow is free from the effects of drouth, heat and flies and her yield is thus not affected when right in the flush of the milk as is too often the case. Then the spring grass coming toward the close of her period of lactation serves as an inspiration to her fearing powers and greatly increases the waning milk flow.

FILLED EVERY WANT.

Mrs. De Flat—"Have you anything new in folding beds?"

Dealer—"Only this, madam, and it really is quite a success. On arising in the morning you touch a spring, and it turns into a washstand and bath-tub. After your bath you touch another spring and it becomes a dressing-table, with a French plate mirror. If you breakfast in your room a slight pressure will transform it into an extension table. After breakfast you press these three buttons at once, and you have an upright piano. That's all it will do except that when you die it can be changed into a rosewood coffin."

A RICH BEGGAR.

For years past an old woman had solicited charity from visitors to the Pere Lachaise Cemetery, Paris. She was known as "The Cemetery Pearl" from the habit she had of collecting the imitation pearls which fell from the wreaths in the cemetery. She was returning to the garret where she lived, when she fell unconscious on the pavement, overcome by the cold. At the police-station Government and municipal bonds worth $6,000 were found upon her, and at her home papers representing another $10,000.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of Piles, blind, bleeding and protruding Piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it, on testimonials in the daily press and ask your druggist to show what they think of it. You can see the evidence and get your money back if not cured. 60 cents a box, all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

BRAIN WEIGHT.

The intelligence of a man is stated to be in direct proportion to the weight of his brain. M. Mathiega, an anthropologist, of Prague, has been conducting experiments into the matter. Having first ascertained that the male brain weighs on an average 1,400 grammes and the female brain 1,200 grammes between the ages of twenty and sixty, he has gathered the following statistics, based on the study of the brains of 235 persons, differing widely in their occupation and intellectual culture. The weights of the brains of the different people are calculated in grammes. Day laborers, 1,400; workmen and unskilled laborers, 1,433; porters, guardians and watchers, 1,436; mechanics, 1,450; business men, 1,466; physicians and professors, 1,500.

RED SNOW.

This is a phenomenon which is frequently observed in the Polar regions, and has occasionally been met with in the Alps and in Scotland. Captain Ross discovered, on the shore of Baffin's Bay, a range of cliffs extending for eight miles which were covered with red snow of a brilliant hue, and sometimes as much as 12 ft. in depth. The cause of the appearance was a puzzle to men of science as well as to the observers, until careful examination with the microscope revealed that it was due to the presence, among the snow of a very minute plant, which has been called by Sir William Hooker Palmella nivalis.

USE FOR BALLOONS.

The French naval engineer, Renaud, calls attention to the fact that a captive balloon rising to a certain height may be employed to discover the presence of rocks beneath the surface of the water. Every sailor knows that in certain parts of the sea shallows can be detected in time by the coloring of the water. From certain heights the shallows are shown still more plainly, as, for instance, from the hills surrounding the entrance to Brest. From this it follows that from a captive balloon at a certain height above the surface, especially in waters containing many submarine rocks and tortuous channels, shallows can be located with the eye, and better still through photography.

WORLD'S LARGEST FENCE.

The longest fence in the world is probably that which has been erected by the Erie Cattle Company along the Mexican border. It is seventy-five miles in length, and separates exactly for its entire distance the two republics of North America. The fence was built to keep the cattle from running across the border and falling an easy prey to the Mexican cowpunchers. Although it cost a great deal of money, it is estimated that cattle enough will be saved in one year to more than pay for it. It is a barbed-wire fence, with mesquite and cottonwood poles, and for the entire length of it runs as straight as the crow flies.

"Everybody says that baby looks like you. Doesn't that please you?" "I don't know," replied Popley; "but I tell you what—I'm glad nobody thinks of saying I look like the baby."

THE BISMARCK OF JAPAN

BY ONE WHO WAS THE GUEST OF THE MARQUIS HO.

A Few Delightful Days Spent at His Home in Tokio.

Since Bismarck [illegible] ways considered [illegible] most remarkable [illegible] said a gentleman who returned from a [illegible] I think anyone who [illegible] his wonderful [illegible] me.

At any rate, [illegible] tion that at the [illegible] is the most [illegible] living, and, as I [illegible] portunities of [illegible] quarters a few [illegible] say your readers [illegible] the result, says [illegible] Bit-Bits.

When one thinks [illegible] quin has done in [illegible] apt to picture him [illegible] whose work is [illegible] you nothing could [illegible] fact. In spite of [illegible] and the grey in his [illegible] he is still essentially [illegible] alert, active, full of [illegible] all appearance [illegible] few more nations. [illegible] great man should [illegible] but conceit and [illegible] cannot resist a [illegible] how this man, [illegible] has placed his [illegible] most progressive [illegible] tions of the earth. [illegible] deference of a student [illegible] on government when [illegible] delightful hours [illegible] villa of Oiso, a few [illegible] Tokio.

There you see the [illegible] at his very best, in [illegible] overlooking a glorious country bounded by the sea and that [illegible] mountains, Fujiyama.

THE MARQUIS

is really two distinct [illegible] thoroughly European [illegible] separated from the [illegible] gardens, just as [illegible] which means delight [illegible] quis, whom I had met [illegible] times before in Tokio, [illegible] his study in the European [illegible] a courtesy and hospitality [illegible] scarcely match out of [illegible] was, as usual, dressed [illegible] fashion, with a [illegible] Bond Street; and [illegible] cups of tea and [illegible] phere of cigar smoke [illegible] see the marquis without [illegible] his mouth—I was [illegible] as thoroughly at home [illegible] known him for years.

And really, apart from [illegible] prospect of valleys and [illegible] pines seen through [illegible] might have fancied [illegible] try house in Surrey. [illegible] table were a dozen [illegible] English newspapers, [illegible] reviews; the furniture [illegible] tions were English [illegible] were literally covered [illegible] of children—principally [illegible] of the Mikado himself [illegible] one of them a friend of [illegible] the statesman.

Under the spell of [illegible] society an hour passed [illegible] ble quickness while we [illegible] am ashamed to think I did [illegible] the talking—almost every [illegible] from favorite brands [illegible] the new ships that had [illegible] added to the Japanese [illegible] much too soon we were [illegible] to lunch. The marquis [illegible] through

THE BEAUTIFUL GARDEN

which I was interested to [illegible] like his home "half and half" [illegible] s, one section was entirely [illegible] and the other and lower [illegible] bright with the gayest [illegible] Europe. The flowers, he [illegible] were his wife's "children," [illegible] ended with loving care [illegible] ss for himself, he declared [illegible] dance at gardening and was [illegible] to admire his wife's skill.

The lunch was as European [illegible] nvironment was Japanese [illegible] meal as you would get at [illegible] English hotel, and perfectly [illegible] and served. It was during [illegible] meal that the marquis told me [illegible] of the story of his life, covering [illegible] forty years ago, when he was [illegible] a sailing vessel over the [illegible] England to study. "Since [illegible] days, when I was little more [illegible] boy," he said, in his fluent [illegible] I have always loved England [illegible] all things connected with [illegible] try; and it was there that [illegible] dreamt those dreams which [illegible] country's good, I am thankful [illegible] since become realities."

What those dreams of a [illegible] youth, alone in London, [illegible] ready done for his country [illegible] knows. The Marquis Ito [illegible] not so unconquerably modest [illegible] well say, "Japan, it is [illegible] is not one step in its [illegible] evolution of the last [illegible] which he has not inspired [illegible] ed. And yet, in spite of [illegible] epoch-making career, this [illegible] century remains as unpolished [illegible] child. "Be sure to come [illegible] up again soon," he said as [illegible] hands in good-bye, and [illegible] that I made my way to [illegible] each time as I came away [illegible] other piece of my heart behind.

MEASURING A WAVE.

How fast can a man [illegible] who is interested in this [illegible] subject has made experiments [illegible] nection with it, and succeeded [illegible] the time occupied by [illegible] phases of the movement. [illegible] The mean duration of the [illegible] the lid is seventy-five [illegible] thousandths of a second. [illegible] while the eye is shut [illegible] only fifteen hundredths [illegible] and. The rising of the lid [illegible] seventeen hundredths of a [illegible] specially-arranged [illegible] paratus was used for the [illegible]

DOOM OF [illegible]

Have Your Sca[illegible] Than [illegible]

(Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the [illegible] Thousand Nine Hundred [illegible] by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, [illegible] Department of Agriculture.)

A despatch from Los [illegible] says:—Rev. Frank De W[illegible] preached from the following [illegible] Psalm li.7, "Wash me, [illegible] be whiter than snow."

"Absurd simile," [illegible] statement cannot be [illegible] true. There is nothing [illegible] snow, any more than [illegible] thing deader than dead [illegible] than black, or redder [illegible] blood or emptier than [illegible] Snow, from a chemist [illegible] has a superlative white [illegible] purest of all vapors [illegible] far up in the heavens [illegible] a sudden cold wave [illegible] that vapor into snow [illegible] that cold wave [illegible] raindrops into hailstones [illegible] er upon the pavement [illegible] that snowflake slowly [illegible] the air it comes to be [illegible] is possible for anything [illegible] yet there is a sense [illegible] psalmist is right in [illegible] can wash away our [illegible] become "whiter than [illegible] pure snow, the spotless [illegible] snow."

THE DRUNKARD

We do not bind the [illegible] the poet with the [illegible] scientific accuracy. [illegible] a license to see and [illegible] spiritual eyes and [illegible] sounds not scientific. [illegible] Though these words of [illegible] not be literally true, [illegible] tive language of the [illegible] are poetically so. [illegible] In the common [illegible] Though your past [illegible] that seem to you [illegible] though you have [illegible] which have not only [illegible] own soul, but have [illegible] others, like the [illegible] the Aztec sun worship[illegible] altars, yet even for [illegible] pardon and cleansing [illegible] cept them. Like the [illegible] rags and tatters, they [illegible] you in the Father's [illegible] like Paul, you have [illegible] yourself the chief of [illegible] you may find grace [illegible] honor of toiling in [illegible] Christ is ready [illegible] drunkard's sins. [illegible] few nor small, [illegible] sins can drag a man [illegible] that he will lose all [illegible] and respect. They [illegible] man into a condition [illegible] than that of a [illegible] drunkard after awhile [illegible] come as unquenchable [illegible] sions as the patient's [illegible] appetite is insatiable [illegible] lack of typhoid fever [illegible] ard's craving will [illegible] and steal and destroy [illegible] his business. The [illegible] will eat out a man's [illegible] as his brain. They [illegible] are like the legion of [illegible] took possession of [illegible] who, naked and alone [illegible] tombs of the Gadarenes [illegible] them, they may be [illegible] same divine power, [illegible] direct and indirect [illegible] other sins.

REDDEST OF ALL

The drunkard's sins [illegible] must be classed among [illegible] all scarlet sins. A [illegible] practical question. W[illegible] the drunkard's sins? [illegible] he is a loathsome, [illegible] for nothing drunkard [illegible] "There is no hope [illegible] ard?" Some of us [illegible] lack of faith that we [illegible] Let God never meet [illegible] "Purge me with hyssop [illegible] be clean; wash me [illegible] whiter than snow." [illegible] tation of the drunkard [illegible] will not forgive the [illegible] Oh man, though [illegible] have sold your home [illegible] 40's hammer, though [illegible] ed your business and [illegible] horror struck with [illegible] of delirium tremens, [illegible] even pardon and [illegible] There is the same [illegible] tion and rescue for you [illegible] was for Francis Murphy [illegible] or Captain Barlow [illegible] for the scores and [illegible] formed drunkards who [illegible] are found testifying to [illegible] rescuing power of [illegible] Christ. "Though [illegible] sins be as scarlet, they [illegible] white as snow; though [illegible] like crimson, they [illegible]

CHRIST READY TO [illegible]

Christ is ready to [illegible] debauchee's sins. [illegible] Christ is ready to [illegible] have immorally broken [illegible] ity of the home. The [illegible] sins of Rahab, who [illegible] Hebrew spies; he forgave [illegible] David, who stole the [illegible] ewe; he forgave the [illegible] dissolute woman who [illegible] him at the Samaritan [illegible] gave the sins of the woman [illegible] ed by the scribes, to wit [illegible] and said: "Woman, where [illegible] accusers? Doth no man [illegible] thee? Neither do I [illegible] Go and sin no more." [illegible] ready to forgive the [illegible] sins, as he was ready [illegible] scarlet, sins of the drunkard [illegible] the murderer.

But, though the [illegible] there is but one unpardonable [illegible] and that is the sin against [illegible] Ghost, yet, strange [illegible] people are not willing [illegible] sins of libertinism, especially [illegible] social outcast belongs to [illegible] sex. Alas, alas! Even [illegible] men, the leaders in our [illegible] pulpits, are often ready to [illegible] the breakers of the seventh [illegible] commandment as moral degenerates [illegible] have no chance for ultimate [illegible]