

Her Great Love; Or, A Struggle For a Heart

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

"I am very glad," said Gaunt in a low voice. "And you think that Miss Deane will accept him?"

"I think so," said Mr. Bright. "He began to talk about the estate. Gaunt listened, but absently, and presently he rose and said: 'I think I will go and change. Mr. Bright, it will be quite pleasant to get into evening dress. You will dine with me tonight?'"

Mr. Bright accepted. Gaunt rose and left the room, and Mr. Bright went to the kitchen to see that the dinner was ready. The result was a very nice little dinner, which Mr. Bright would have enjoyed if Lord Gaunt had displayed any interest in it; but Gaunt seemed to have had no appetite. He seemed disinclined to talk, though quite willing to listen to all that Mr. Bright had to say. When Mr. Bright referred to the Deane, Gaunt was attentive, but other subjects attracted little of his attention. Gaunt endeavored to draw Lord Gaunt on the subject of the expedition, but Gaunt courteously refused to be drawn. He made light of the privations and perils which the expedition would entail, and said nothing of his own share of the undertaking. Any one listening to him would have thought that the affair was quite a commonplace business, unworthy of notice.

Bright, at last, said "Good-night." "I shall see you in the morning," Lord Gaunt said.

"Oh, yes," said Gaunt. "But I shall go by the early train to the city."

When Bright had gone, Gaunt left the room and went on the terrace with a cigarette.

No one was going to be married to Lord Hamilton. And why not? Gaunt had hoped that the young fellow was all right. Bright had described him. He hoped that he would be worthy of his girl-love, of his girl-love.

He went down the steps from the terrace and sauntered through the park in the direction of the Woodbines. He was there when the chimneys of the Woodbines were seen. He was there when the chimneys of the Woodbines were seen. He was there when the chimneys of the Woodbines were seen.

was free from the frenzy of terror. "Go back! Oh, go! You cannot save me!"

He laughed fiercely.

"Can I not? I can, and I will save you! Do not be afraid. Go back—look! Is the stairs above you safe yet?"

She glanced upward.

"Yes, I think so. Oh, yes; pray—pray go! The fire is all around you! I can see it!"

"Go up to the top room—the one at the back!" he shouted. "Let me see you go!"

She paused a moment and looked down at him. Surely it was not terror on the white face which the flames lit up so plainly, but terror alone, but an indelible tenderness and joy.

"Go!" he repeated, almost sternly. "There is not a moment to lose. I will save you! Go to the window, but do not break it—the draught will do you no good. Go up, and with another glance at him, sprang up the stairs.

Gaunt turned and fought his way through the fire and smoke into the open air. Half a dozen men seized him and dragged him away from the house, which smoldered in his clothes. It was a strong young fellow, and he was almost blinded by the smoke.

"All right!" he said, kindly hands. "She is safe—yes. The ladder?"

"Yes, here!"

"No, no!" Take it round to the back—there is not a moment to lose. Quick!"

He was cool and self-possessed, but his lips trembled.

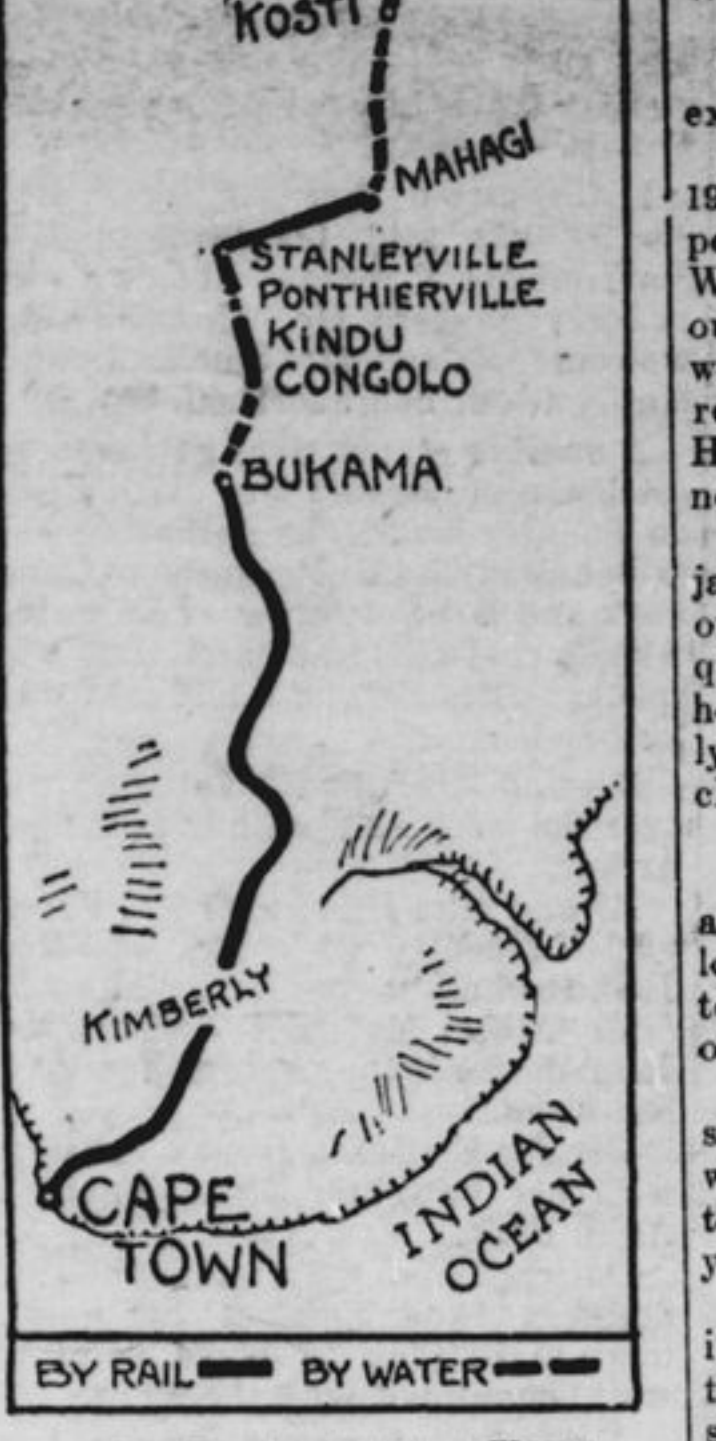
They took round to the back with the ladder, but the ladder would not quite reach the roof. Gaunt looked up, and he thought he could manage to reach the window.

"No, no!" he said, kindly hands. "She is safe—yes. The ladder?"

"Yes, here!"

"No, no!" Take it round to the back—there is not a moment to lose. Quick!"

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To Be Ready in Two Years.

The Cape-to-Cairo Railway, showing how near it is to completion. The journey will be delightfully varied, alternating frequently between steamer and train as follows: Cape Town to Bukama (by train), 2,632 miles; Bukama to Gongoilo (by steamer), 398 miles; Gongoilo to Kindu (by train), 217 miles; Kindu to Ponthierville (by steamer), 196 miles; Ponthierville to Stanleyville (by train), 77 miles; Stanleyville to Wady Halfa (by train), 815 miles; Wady Halfa to Assuan (by steamer), 208 miles; Assuan to Cairo (by train), 555 miles—in all 6,944 miles.—Graphic (London).

HOME

Renovating Headgear.

"Full many a hat is worn and thrown away. Which, doctored, might have lived for many a day."

This is true, but the lines are not exactly as the poet wrote them. Before we invest in a really new 1914 spring hat, there is a better period which is rather hard to fill. Why not get over that by doing up our old hats? This little economy would enable us to buy something really good when June comes in. Here are some recipes, tested, and not found wanting.

To clean a white felt hat. Fill a jampan with flour, and put it in the oven until it is quite hot. Then brush with white flannel, rub the hot flour into the felt very thoroughly, and dust it off with a perfectly clean brush or a white cloth.

The hat will be as new.

White straw hats can be cleaned, and the sunburn removed, as follows: Warm a lemon, squeeze it into a saucer, and add a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur.

Brush this well on the hat, rinse several times in cold water, wipe with a dry cloth, and finally dry in the shade. That hat will be as when you bought it.

Artificial flowers may be restored in many cases—not all—by holding them for a couple of minutes in the steam of boiling water.

Black felt hats can be made quite nice if well rubbed with benzine. Dry in the open air.

Black chip hats, as a rule, only need oiling. Use a little sweet oil, and rub it off with a little black velvet.

Black straw hats, if faded, should be treated as follows: Get a piece of good black sealing wax (½oz.), powder it, and add to it 2oz. of pure spirits of wine.

Stand the bottle near the fire until the wax is quite dissolved, then brush it on the hat with a toothbrush. Do this near a fire. The hat will be quite stiff and glossy.

Ribbons, if they were good when bought, can be washed in tepid water (potato-water is the best) with the fingers, using, if any, just a little mild soap.

Rinse repeatedly in tepid waters, squeeze it in a towel, hang out to dry, then iron, sandwiching the ribbon between two sheets of white paper.

Fur hats should be treated as follows: Warm some bran and rub it thoroughly into the fur with the hand. Do this two or three times, shake, and brush thoroughly. It makes the hat as new.

White fur hats are not at all done for when soiled. Rub these with warm, moist bran until dry, then wash with dry bran. Finish by rubbing with magnesia.

The above should help us over March and April, months which are often more wintry than December.

among the kindling. The fire will burn up much more quickly.

People who keep houses dark for fear of the sunlight spoiling their carpets or furniture have no idea of the disease-destroying influence of sunlight and air.

If your hair is very oily, try dipping your brush in water and passing it through your hair two or three times a week. This will prevent superfluous oil.

Honey grits are very good used as a breakfast dish with sausage. Make a gravy with the sausage, and if this is eaten with the grits it will be found delicious.

The most convenient and cheapest of disinfectants to use in the cellar is quinine. It may be placed in dishes, in bins or cupboards or scattered loose in dark, damp corners.

When expecting guests plan the meals ahead for the entire time the guests will stay. Then you can enjoy your company and not have the everyday bother of planning the meals.

Carbonate of soda will remove the most obstinate of mud stains. Rub off with a cloth or flannel dipped in soda, then press well on the wrong side of the material with a warm iron.

Bacon is much more delicate and soft if it is first parboiled until the fatty part is almost cooked, then lay each piece out separately on a cloth to drain and fry quickly until a very light brown.

If possible all market packages should be opened out on the back porch or in the laundry, as there are sometimes roaches that find their way into the kitchen by means of the grocers' packages.

The housekeeper who must do her own dishwashing on cold, windy days should remember that a cut lemon kept convenient and rubbed on the hands after each dishwashing will save her from rough hands.

Velvet is successfully washed by making a lather of soap and warm water. Soak the velvet in it, squeezing it, but not rubbing. When finished, rinse in plenty of clear water and hang out to dry.

Many housewives have bemoaned the fact that their tart and pies do not have the delicious brown desired. Always keep in your cupboard a small pastry brush, and brush your tarts and pies over with milk just before putting them in the oven.

If you desire to purchase a box of oranges and fear that they will not keep, follow these instructions: Remove each orange and wipe it with a dry cloth, then wrap with a piece of waxed paper. Place the oranges loosely in a box or barrel and they will be preserved for several months.

To make a small portion of mayonnaise dressing go a long way add it by the spoonful to the beaten white of an egg and continue to beat it until all the dressing has been used. Eight teaspoonfuls and the white of one egg will make enough dressing for chicken salad to serve six persons.

If the tablecloth is quite clean, excepting one or two spots, slip a folded towel between the tablecloth and the padding and on the towel place an empty bowl, having the stain directly over the bowl. Pour boiling water through the stain until it fades away. Place another towel over the wet place and iron until dry.

RUSSIA'S PAPER CURRENCY.

100-Ruble Note Barred With All Colors of the Rainbow.

The most striking-looking paper currency in the world is that of Russia, its one-hundred-ruble note being barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow. In bold relief in the centre stands out a finely executed vignette in black. The remainder of the engraving is in dark and light brown ink.

The Bank of England notes are simply printed in black ink on Irish linen, water-lined paper, plain white, with ragged edges. A badly scuffed or worn Bank of England note is rarely seen, for the reason that notes which in any way find their way back to the bank are immediately cancelled and new ones issued in their stead.

The notes of the Bank of France are made of white water-lined paper, printed in black and white, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures.

South American notes resemble those of our own country except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors.

German notes are printed in green and black. The one-thousand-mark bills are printed on silk fibre paper.

It has been averred that it takes an expert or a native to distinguish a Chinese bill from a laundry ticket if the bill be of large denomination, the print being in red on white, or yellow on red, with much gilt and many gorgeous devices.

Italian notes are all sizes, shapes and colors. The smaller bills are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks.

Hints for the Home.

When preparing the baby's bath, try the water by putting your elbow in it. If the water does not burn the elbow it will be the right temperature for baby.

Economy can be practised in the purchasing of meat, if you instruct your butcher to cut the chops and steaks and cutlets very thin. A chop is a chop.

The air of a room may be freshened by putting a few drops of oil of lavender into a bowl of boiling water and letting it stand until the water is quite cold.

The ends of candles are useful in kindling the fire. Cut them into small pieces and distribute them

What Is It?

A college professor who was always ready for a joke was asked by a student one day if he would like a good recipe for catching rabbits.

"Why, yes," replied the professor.

"What is it?"

"Well, you crouch down behind a thick stone wall and make a noise like a turnip."

"That may be," said the professor with a twinkle in his eyes. "But a better way than that would be for you to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage heads and look natural."

Copper may be easily cleaned with a cut lemon, dipped in salt.

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NOTES OF SCIENCE

Scotland produced about 65,000,000 gallons of oil from shale last year.

Italian state railways will use 750,000 tons of Welsh coal this year.

Semi-official statistics place Russia's beet-sugar production last season at about 1,733,340 short tons.

A rubber band around the bell of an alarm clock will lessen its noise without impairing its effectiveness.

With the opening of new cables to Ceylon messages have been transmitted from London within half an hour.

Goldfields in North-eastern Siberia which have not been worked since 1907 will be re-opened early this year.

Harvard University has opened a special course for training men for the duties of municipal health officers.

Velvet is successfully washed by making a lather of soap and warm water. Soak the velvet in it, squeezing it, but not rubbing. When finished, rinse in plenty of clear water and hang out to dry.

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Ample Explanation.

"Hello, Mike, where did you get that black eye?"

"Why, O'Grady's just back from his honeymoon and 'twas me advised him 'er get married."

Don't get gay. Many a fellow has been assaulted because he was too fresh.

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