MR. ESHOLT'S YOUNG WIFE

BY T. W. SPEIGHT.

Maria

CHAPTER I.

The date was a certain 3d of July when the present century was some forty years younger than it is now. The moon was rising in unclouded brightness when Miss Maria Granby, having seen that the preparations for supper were duly completed, entered the drawing-room, carrying a lighted lamp in her hand, and then to her surprise, perceived that the vicar was sitting alone in the dusk.

"Dear me, brother, where can Agnes and Wilmot have run off to?" she said. "I left them sitting on the sofa not a quarter of an hour ago, and now".

"I don't know, I'm sure, my dear," replied Mr. Granby, rousing himself from one of those reveries which of late had become

habitual with him. "I was under the impression that they were sitting there Miss Granby without more ado took up the skirts of her dress and passed through one of the French-windows, determined to

go in quest of the missing ones. "Surely, she said to herself, as she returned for her pattens, for which old-fashioned articles she entertained a private predilection, as being good for the constitution in damp whether

"surely Wilmot car never have been
foolish enough to trail that girl down to the
river and the grass as wet as it is!" With that she clumped away through the moist shrubbery, accompanied by Tiny, a favour-ite cat, who, being in a moonstruck mood, bounded on with elevated tail in front of her mistress, and then stopping to munch grass till she came up, rubbed against her feet, gave utterance to a plaintive mew, and scampered off as before.

Mr Granby, sitting with a faint smile hovering round his mouth, and one finger inserted between the leaves of calf-bound volume of sermons, was left alone in the lamp-lighted room.

Meanwhile, the fugitives had wandered slowly through the meadow which skirted the vicarage garden, and now stood, two lithe and youthful figures, watching the "gleaming river seaward flow from the inner land," and listening to its dreary slumberous murmur, but with very opposite feelings. To the ears of the girl it sounded like a mournful valediction whispered by the water sprites, for she and Wilmot were to part to-night, and her sinking heart responded "farewell," and tears sprang to her eyes, so that the moon looked blurred and dim. To Wilmot Burrel it sounded like the far-off murmur of the distant ocean over whose waters he was so soon to wander: and if any thought of his approaching separation from her he loved, or believed he loved, crossed his mind, it was but as a transient shadow which left no impression behind. "You'll think of me sometimes when I'm far away, won't you, darling?" he asked as he drew Agnes's arm closer within his own and turned towards the

"How can you ask !" she said with a trembling voice in which there was a faint ring of reproach. "You know that I shall think of you very, very often.

of you very, very often.
"I knew you would before I asked; but I can't have the sweet assurance too often from your lips."—Then to himself: "Confound it all! I quite forgot to call at the Red Lion this afternoon for that half-box of Cubas which the landlord promised me. It's an awful nuisance. Too late now, of course,

They paced in silence for a little while, then Wilmot said; "And you'll write me lots of letters, won't you, dear? Never mind my short ones. You don't know under what dis advantages a fellow writes on board ship-so much to distract his attention-so many duties to attend to-so little time to himself, that it's almost Love's labour lost to attempt it. - Why, you are quite melancholy to-night. Cheer, up little one. Two years will soon pass away, and then- But here comes aunty in search of us, so now we may look out for squalls."

But Wilmot was mistaken, for Miss Maria, who would probably at any other time have scolded them as heartily as she knew how, which at the best was but poorly, remembering that he had but two more hours to stay with them, was too much melted by the thought to be more than mildly cross, and was, indeed, more inclined for tears than aught else. "Come in, you foolish child-ren, do!" she exclaimed with a little quaver in her voice. "You will catch your deaths of cold, and supper will be quite spoiled though neither of you deserves any, after running away in this fashion."

"Don t say that, ma chere marraine," replied Wilmot gaily. Then with a sigh, which, however, had nothing of sadness in it: "Ah! many's the rough supper I shall have before I set eyes on either of you

On reaching the vicarage they found Mr. Granby slowly pacing the room with his hands behind him—a tall, fine-looking old man, but with an indefinable something in his expression which seemed to betoken a certain vacillation of purpose and infirmity

Supper was soon over, for they were all too preoccupied to eat much. At the con-clusion of the meal, Mr. Granby, having drawn the cork of a bottle of his choicest port, an operation he would entrust to no hands but his own, arose, glass in hand. "I drink," said he with much solemnity, pushing up his spectacles on his forehead, "to the health of the son of my oldest friend—to Wilmot Burrell. May he have a safe and prosperous voyage, and may we all be here to receive him on his return

Wilmot made a neat, sailor-like speech in reply, in which, after referring to the days of his childhood, all the recollections of which he said, had reference in a greater or lesser degree to the persons then present and to the old house in which they then were, he alluded briefly to the prospects of his man-hood, and hoped, in conclusion, that a new and a sweeter tie would in a little while bind him still closer to those whom he had loved and honoured from his youth upward. There was a brief silent pause after he sat down, which was pregnant with pathos to all there

except to the young man himself. And now Miss Maria became restless and uneasy, referring frequently to the timepiece, and listening intently for the slightest noise, from without, for fear Wilmot might miss the night-coach by which he was to travel, although quite aware that it was not due 'o another half-hour. Presently she left the room for the purpose of satisfying hers. If that Wilmot's luggage had been brought down into the hall and was all properly labelled. Then the vicar took up his soft felt hat and went for a moonlight stroll on the ver-

anda, and the young people were left alone.
"Let us go into the drawing room," said
Wilmot. "I want you to sing me The
Murmur of the Shell and one or two other favourites which will haunt my memory

when I am far away."
So Agnes seated herself at the piano and began to sing, while Wilmot bent over her and turned the music. One of his hands rested caressingly on her shoulder, and now and then his lips lightly touched her hair. But before long the striking of the clock warned them that in ten minutes more the coach would be due, and the same warning note brought back the vicar and Miss

The latter brought with her a long worsted comforter of divers colours, her own handiwork, with which she proceeded to enwrap Wilmot's throat and chest, and succeeded in tying it in an inextricable knot behind, notwithstanding his laughing resistance and a pathetic request that she would not make such a "guy" of him. Then the good old man drew Wilmot to his side on the sofa, and taking one of his hands in both his he addressed to him a few last words of kindly counsel and admonition. The young man listened with downcast eyes and a half-smile, wondering within himself why elderly people should nearly always be so much more of her own making-not an empty purse by inward by an intruder. any means. She was his godmother, and as he had lost both his parents when quite young, she had always looked upon him as knife. being in some sort her own special property. arranged so as to prevent this. Fastenings The coach came rattling up. There was a last hand shake for the vicar, a hearty kiss for Miss Maria, a more lingering one, or it may be more than one, for Agnes, with a old time method of breaking window panes of matters sound sentiment as well as economy whspered, "Do not forget me, darling, and write as often as you can;" and then Wilmot leaped blithely up beside the driver.

A wave of the hand, a crack of the whip, a blest from the grand's bugle, and they wave about the grand's bugle, and they have gr blast from the guard's bugle, and they were off—off, melting gradually into the summer blow, there is only a sort of crunching noise darkness and seeming to become a portion and no falling of glass. This is really an of it, then detected by the ear alone, till that, old method, and particularly applicable to too, failed and silence claimed its own again. Silently and sadly the three who were left seems to be the universal custom to light went back to the house, over which a shad- front halls with side lights, every one of ow seemed already to have failen. Already they missed Wilmot's lighthearted laughter and the fresh brightness of his handsome

threw its broad silver beams into her chamber, and the spirits of the night seemed to ordinary door with a front step is safe, whisper sadly at the casement—one dear because a burgler once there can work name. She blew out her candle and sat without observation at his leisure. Theredown on the low window-seat. All things spoke of him: the old summer-house, dimly discerned, where they had spent so many happy hours; the quivering poplars, up means of inside confederates, dishonest which he had climbed when a boy; the disservants, or employees, whose part of the wandered. She gazed, immersed in a thousand memories, till she lost all sense of time and place. Her spirit flew forth into the night to embrace his, pursuing him, swift as And not on that night alone, but on many after nights, when the winds were high and the black waters troubled, did she wander forth in fancy through the waste of darkness in search of him she had lost.

Wilmot, meanwhile, was being whirled rapidly along toward his destination. He happened to be the only outside passenger, and in ten minutes after taking the box sent he and the driver had become the best of friends. Both driver and guard must help themselves out of his cigar case, and as often as they stopped to change horses, each of them must have a glass of "something hot" at his expense. Wilmot dearly loved to play the part Don Magnifico in his little way.

The coach drew up in Dale Street, Liverpool, next morning as the clocks were striking six, by which time the young man was pretty well "slewed up" as he termed it: so he made his way at once to the *Crooked* locate the bar by boring, and then either lift Billet in Exchange Street East, where he it out of its socket or saw it apart. ordered a bed and slept till four o'clock in the afternoon. He arose in the best possible humour with himself and every-Miss Maria's purse, which proved more valuable than he had expected; so, as he was to sail in the course of a few days and could not make sure of another evening to himself, he decided to seek out a couple of friends, whom he would treat to a first-rate dinner and a box at the theatre afterwards. Hang the expense! the little purse would stand it all.

He had not forgotten Agnes-by no means. He often thought of her, and always with a little self-satisfied smile playing round his mouth. By Jove! what a lucky fellow he was. Here was a girl, as pretty as you would see in a day's walk, who loved him with all the fervour of her fresh young heart, and had promised to wait till he should be in a position to marry her-a girl with good expectations, too, which made matters all the pleasanter. What with his living and his private income, the old vicar must be decidedly "warm," and he did not look like a man who would trouble this world many years longer. Wilmot Burrell felt that he would have given much for a peep at Mr. Granby's banking

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The abstract of business done by the insurance companies of Canada last year has been issued by the Department of Finance. The five premiums received totalled \$5,841,-628, an increase of a quarter of a million over 1889. The Royal, as usual, leads with \$552,723, followed by the Western with \$335, 190, the Liverpool, London & Globe \$279,594, Commercial Union \$318,697. North British \$313,247, the Queen \$262,485

HOW BURGLARS BURGLE

One of the "Profession" in a Confidencial Mood Tells How it is Done.

It is a mistake said a "professional" to us the other day, to suppose that we have any difficulty in getting into houses we wish to "crack."

Burglars can get into any ordinary house with ease. In many cases it is only neces sary to break a pane of glass and thrust a hand in and turn the knob of a door or move the fastening of a window. An ordinary jimmy will open any wooden door or window. To force open any of theordinary iron fastenings that are placed outside of dwellings is out the work of a few moments with modern burglars' tools. Bars are plied apart with slow and powerful Jack screws that are almost strong enough to raise buildings. The iron framework of an ordinary iron gate is easily displaced with a jimmy.

Ordinary locks are not the slightest protection against burglars. Simple skeleton keys will open common locks. If a key is left in a door it is the easiest thing for a burglar to put a wire through the keyhole and, working from the outside of a door, turn the key on the inside. This is a com-mon practice with hotel thieves, and to guard against it bolts have come into general use. But even bolts can be pushed back by expert burglars. The latest plan of doing this is by working through a key-hole with a piece of steel wire and a strong cord. The location of the bolt is obtained either by observation in the daytime or by exploration at night. The skilful use of called "The Widdie," which is the burg-

Burglars can push back an ordinary window catch by inserting a thin case knife. The newest window catches are most of the front doors in present use. which is a constant invitation to the burglar to come at his leisure, break one side light, thrust his hand in the opening, and face.

Little inclined for sleep was Agnes when she went to her own room. The moon threw its broad silver beams into her chamber and the spirits of the noise of a passing vehicle. It is tacitly admitted that no fore most houses have iron gates to their

skilled burglar, who does not wish to run the risk of detection while breaking into a household, but is able, once in, to break into a safe or a strong box. In such cases care is Ariel's self, along the road he had gone. taken to remove suspicion from the inside confederate by making some marks on a door or window to look as if entrance had been forced that way.

In city houses the burglars often receive material aid to obtain entrance by upperstory windows by means of architectural adornments. In many cases the rough stones. the cervices, the carvings, the projections, and other ornaments of house fronts from convenient ladders by which burglars climb to upper floors and enter easily at points which are always less guarded than the entrances to lower floors. Once inside, the burglar makes his way first to the front door and prepares for easy egress in case of detec-

It might be supposed that a very efficient protection to a closed door or shutter would be a cross bar inside of wood or iron. lars, however, have a simple method of removing such an obstruction. They first

The plan most generally adopted now to prevent burglary of safes that contain large possible humour with himself and every-body. He had examined the contents of Miss Maria's purse, which proved more passing may have a full view from the outside day and night by means of eye-holes in the shutters, or where these are not in use, through a certain part of the shop window. Another precaution is by means of electrical alarms. But the burglars have begun to study electricity, too, and one of their latest devices is a method of fixing the wires so that no alarm will be sounded. The principal of the alarm is generally the breaking of a connecting wire. In some cases the burglars have managed to get along without even starting the electric alarm.

The general field for bank burglars is now in country towns, and the most successful house burglaries are in country residences, where interference from the outside is less likely. But one way and another, the best known burglars have come to much grief. They may succeed for a time, but they invariably fall over a trifling error of judgment and meet with their desserts.

In Canada and the States it is both a presumption of law and the experience of fact that burglars work with the intention to commit murder if necessary to enable them to escape. There, a burglar caught in the act may be justifiably killed, and there are ccasional instances of sturdy householders tackling burglars with success. Police authorities are unanimous that the best way to tackle a burglar is to shoot him before he knows you have seen him, or to give an alarm so that assistants may come and help to catch him. Generally the burglar will drop his plunder and run if he can,

parent provocation when there are no burgars about the premises, and thus unnec sarily terrorize people at unseemly hours of Changed by the New Rifles and Powder. the night. There have been some sad cases where honest people have been mistaken and shot for burglars.

Funeral Reform.

A movement in favor of funeral reform is gaining considerable strength in England. The present funeral customs are being attaked both from the sanitary and economical side; they are defended upon the ground of sentiment, in part sound and in part false. No one can find fault with the sentiment which calls for tender and respectful treatment of the dead; but the desire for ostentation with some and the tyranny of custom with others have led to some foolish and ostly observances. To haggle over the expense of a funeral seems like a slight to the dead, and so many sensible people submit to an expense which makes a serious inroad upon their revenues and is an injustice to the living. Few individuals have the courage to withstand the oppression of custom and in the case of burials of their own relatives, to take a course which will cause the tongues of the gossip-mongers to wag. The best way of overcoming the evil is by concerted action, such as that which in England is taken by several associations for the promotion of funeral reforms. One of the reforms which they advocate is the use of inexpensive shrouds and coffins in place of the costly things in which the remains are now enclosed. A sound and healthy sentiment should see no distinction between a coffin of this steel wire and cord makes a strong pine and one of elm or walnut. In the forbow, the string of which is used to shove back a bolt. This instrument is sometimes as any of its neighbors, and the uses to as any of its neighbors, and the uses to which it is put are no less honorrble. A cas- difficulties of distribution. All Continental people should nearly always be so much more prosy and tiresome than young ones. It was a relief to him when the sound of the distant horn put an end to the vicar's monologue. Juxon, the vicar's man, had already wheeled the luggage to the gate, and our friends now followed it, Miss Maria with a little white shawl pinned over her faded curls, to keep the night-air off. As they walked down the garden path, she pressed into Wilmot's unreluctant hand a silk purse of her own making—not an empty purse by inward by an intruder.

Called "The Widdie," which is the burg-lar's one of the working at the door dardwood, but is recommended on the sanitary ground that it is more perishable and had adopted light company ammunition tary ground that it is more perishable and had adopted light company ammunition wagons. As to the new small-calibre rifle, the lecturers into the problem fractioning the surpling of the distribution. All Continental armies appeared to have endeavored to solve the of pine is not only cheaper than one of hardwood, but is recommended on the sanitary ground that it is more perishable and had adopted light company ammunition wagons. As to the new small-calibre rifle, the lecturers into the problem fractioning the surpling for not essentially a night fastening. It is solemn words, "earth to earth," are realissed. There is something barbarous in the person inside opens it to see who is outside, and as a precaution against being taken by surprise by having a door suddenly pushed in the body is attired are sometimes. All Continental armies appeared to have endeavored to solve the of pine is not only cheaper than one of hardwood, but is recommended on the sanitary ground that it is more perishable and had adopted light company ammunition wagons. As to the new small-calibre rifle, the lecturers are sometimes appeared to have endeavored to solve the option of hardwood, but is recommended on the sanitary ground that it is more or many are realissed. The modern chain bardwood is the problem fractioning. It is solve which the body is attired are sometimes repeater, and not, as with us, as a single positively grotesque. What sentiment is loader; and he called attention to the ingratified by enclosing the stiffened limbs in creased distances at which the German sola full dress suit, with its associations of the dier was expected to hit. Regulations were ball, the banquet, the theatre, the gayest laid down that between 660 and 880 yards and most thoughtless hours of life? Surely closed bodies in the open or behind defective and sanitary considerations are on the side of the advocates of reform.

How to Breathe.

"Our young people do not know how to breathe," said an old doctor to an anxious mother whose daughter, a young girl, of 17, had had for some time a severe cold that had slightly affected the upper air passages of her lungs, "When the child inflates her lungs as I direct her you can hear the crackling of all the dissued air cells that for the first time have been brought into play this winter. You see," he went on "the tendency of all persons is to use only the upper portions of the lungs. It is only after the fatigue and exertion consequent on unusual exercise that the lower part is utilized at all. And just as people can live for years with only one sound lung, so can everyone use only the upper portion and feel well enough at the time. Girls, therefore, draw their correct strings and infanthe drums and music that their comrades were coming, and so acquired that new strength of mind which was only second to strength of body. Little use was made in the German army of volley firing, and infantheir compared at the comp basement doors.

A good deal of burglars' work is done by means of inside confederates, dishones, and apparently they are right. They play infantry of the intrenching tools, with which tennis and ride and row and even swim in every second man was provided. tant river, on whose banks they had so often work consists in furnishing easy access to the their well-pulled-in stays; but let illness attend them, let them need all their lung power to provide pure blood or breathing solutely. It infantry were required to keep room to resist disease, or let the cares of maternity come upon them, then they may regret that they wilfully sinned against

"But many err, too, simply through lazis, a lack of knowledge, or through bad habits of partial breathing contracted in army would be enormously increased, and youth ; but, be that as it may, not one the work of the masses of guns would be person in 10, or even 20, knows reath. If I had my way I should teach breathing in every school in the country. Here is an exercise I want your daughter to practice night and morning; and so excellent are its effects that I have known it even to cure incipient consumption. While you count 15 slowly, let her take a long breath, so that she can feel it inflating all the air cells of the lower part of their lungs. When you reach 15 let her begin slowly to expel the air from her lungs and keep on until another 15 are counted. A few times will tire her much at first, and bring on fits of coughing; but let her persevere and she will soon be able to do it 10 or 12 times at each exercise. And I think I can promise you material benefit."-N. Y. Tribune.

Po son at a Wedding Feast.

Louisville, Ky., April 28 .- Fron the effects of poison taken at the Snooks-Hirr wed ding at Lynden, Wednesday evening, Frank thrie, one of the wealthiest and best known residents of Louisville, died this morning, Mrs. Guthrie and her sister, Mr. Robt. Gray, are down as victims of the same poison. The attending physicians are confident all are suffering from arsenic poisoning, and they believe the drug was put in the coffee at the wedding dinner for the purpose of killing some one. Every symptom of the sufferers indicates arsenic, and if the physicians are correct a most diabolical crime has been committed. By whom such an act could have beer committed has not been even conjectured. That such a thing could have been an accident is impossible, as there was no arsenic about the place. The condition of B. K. Sutcliff,'s daughter and Miss Herr is a'arming. The Rev. T. T. Martin, who performed the cermony, is in a very critical condition. The eight guests who are at Mr. Herr's house are all very ill. Mr. and Mrs. Snook's started on their bridal tour soon after the wedding, but were taken suddenly ill in Cincinnati Thursday, and were compelled to return to Louisville. The condition of both is now said to be critical.

The trouble with regard to the Chilian outbreak seems to be that nobody outside has any chance of finding out how matters are going. With the telegraphs and post-office arrangements in the hands of the Government, who have also shut up all the newspapers but two, which they now employ in Noise is the best protection against burglars. A barking dog, a crying child, a stumble in the dark, a heavy walk, a late to have been taken by the British Consul to the Lancashire \$253,229. Of the total of comer into a house, and occasionally a burg-\$5,841,628 the British companies received lar alarm, will make a burglar drop his \$4,071,452 the Canadian \$1,249,883 and swag and run. The trouble with burglar the American \$520,292. secure from the Government heavy damages

EUROPEAN BATTLE TACTICS.

At the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall yard, London, the second session of the year was opened recently by a lecture on the new tactics of Continental, and on the new tacties of Continental, and especially German, troops, the lecturer being Capt. J. M. Grierson, R. A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, who has attended the manœuvres of the German army for the last two years.

Capt. Grierson said that with the enormous masses of men who would appear upon the Continential battlefields of the future it became of the utmost importance to shorten the marching columns, and various experi-ments were made by the Germans to carry this out. The plan now adopted was to move on as broad a front as the road permitted, with the ranks closed up. In the German army it was the invariable practice to carry out all manœuvres with the infantry, and generally all the other arms, in marching order; and the men were thus accustomed to manœuvre in peace as they would fight in war. As to smokeless pow der, one required to see it used to grasp the enormous difference this material would make in the appearance of the battlefield of the future. At a few yards' distance only a faint blue haze was seen when a single rifle was fired, and even when large bodies were using their rifles as repeaters the smoke was so slight as to make no real difference to those firing. The new powder must give a great advantage to troops on the defensive.

Then, as to the adoption of the magazine rifle, this had necessitated the supply of additional ammunition, and had increased the closed bodies in the open or behind defective cover could only be allowed to remain halted, or to move to a flank, for a short time, and that only when the fire of the shooting line covering them was in a measure equat to that of the enemy. If under artillery fire, the companies formed line at about 1,500 metres. German infantry always moved on at the "quick," and thus kept their breath, and were thus in good form for shooting when halted. Generally half a shooting line of a battalion moved forward covered by the fire of the half remaining in position.

The fire discipline was better maintained in the German than in other systems. He then spoke of the remarkable grip the officers had of the supports and reserves, and dwelt of a contest the "parade step" was assumed, the drums beat, and the bands played the regimental march. The men in front knew from the drums and music that their com-

As to the mounted infantry, the lecturer said every Continental nation rejected it abup with cavalry they were conveyed in carts. Even the Russians seemed to be changing their ideas about their dragoons, who were armed with rifles and bayonets, and trained to fight ov foot. Then, as to artillery, it was shown that the proportion of guns to an facilitated by the smokeless powder.

La Grippe.

A writer in a recent number of the Medical Record, of New York, has described the ordinary symptoms of the disease in an ordinary case. Though the respiration and pulse are usually regular upon the first day or two of the attack, it is not therefore to be neglected. Languorand headache are experienced on the second and third day; while on or beforethe fourth day a temperature of the body exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit is commonly observed, with intense pain in the head and back, broncho-pneumonia and decided pneumonia following a little later. Sometimes, however, the disease begins with the second or third stage and develops the others later. The investigations of writers in the Medical Record go to show that "grippe" is apparently a disease of deoxidation from causes external to the body, and that it varies with barometric condition of the air breathed and other atmospheric conditions.

Benares, to which attention is now being attracted, is the heavenly city of the Buddhist. It is the seat of religion and of learning in Irdia. The annual pilgrimages made to its sacred walls from all parts of the land are directed by the Buddhist faith. The ground upon which the city stands is consecrated by the most reverential associations to the names of Siva and Vishnu. More religious frenzy might be stirred up in Benares than in any other spot in Christendom or heathenland.

"Four years ago," writes Col. David Wylie, Brockville, Ont., May, 1888, "I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and could not stand on my feet. The pain was excruciating. I was blistered and purged ntrue orthodox style, but all to no purpose. was advised to try St. Jacobs Oil, which did. I had my ankles well rubbed and then wrapped with flannel saturated with the remedy. In morning I could walk with-

In the depreciation of farm values Canada is not singular. California has suffered a decline of twenty millions in two years, as though in the meantime \$2,500,000 has been spent upon improvements. It seems that combinations to bring down the price of farm products have effected the remarkable fall. These combinations and their results are answerable for the farmers' agitation which looks to an increase in the currency as a means of raising the prices of products. It is obvious that an alteration of money values cannot be a remedy for low prices. Still the Western mind discerns relief in this illusion.