"THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER XV.

bink to me only with thine eyes, and I pledge with mine; Or leave a kiss but in the cup, And I'll not look for wine, The thirst that from the soul doth rise Doth ask a drink divine; But might I of Jove's nectar sup. I would not change for thine."

Yes, it is me, says she (regardless of rammar). 'I have come to tell you all

About what? His face is now as white as her own, and that is saying a rest deal for it.

reat deal for 16.
'You know - Thatis—do you know?' the she, that old doubt returning. Eren if I do, don't let us talk out bere it is miserably cold. Come in. No-no. Let me tell you here.'
Where you can't see me, she would

are added, had she dared.) As you will, of course; but it is mades. It is the coldest night we have haiyet; and there is a fire within-

You did not seem to feel it too cold time out a few minutes ago,' says

How do you know I came out?" lsaw you. I was looking out of the rindow. And . . I have wanted all day to see you alone.
To see me alone? For the first time prour life, surely?' with sudden bitter-

m-never mind all that now,' says with a touch of impatience that is

ill of despair. 'At all events, I did can to see you. to-to tell you the truth Don't go on-don't, if it hurts you!' ys he hoarsely.

Hurts me! Oh! it is more than that, says she, in a stifled tone. 'It is so had that I can't live until I tell

· Iell it, then 'says he, freezing again. Her grief! Her misery! And such strong grief that it seems to shake her lender frame to its very soul. And all or that other!

And thus bidden, she tells it. A most salting, woeful tale; but true in every point. So true, indeed, that it defeats welf. It does not lay clear the fact that love for him, and want of love for his rival, had been the motive power that worked her return.

Tuere is a dead silence when she has finithed her forlorn confession.

'so you were afraid to go in the long mn " says he at last, his voice stern. 'Afraid! No,-yes.' She had begun holdly, but now breaks down. 'Yes, I was afraid.'

"And why have you told me this?" 'Ob' must I answer that?' says she. clasping her cold hands in front of her. hirely you know. Do you think I have not seen enough to—Do you think I am without all feeling? I spoke—to set

'So auxious for your own freedom?" ave he, with a sneer. He flings the now cold cigar over the balcony, away into the dark beyond. 'You are ingenuousness itself! To put it upon me is a good move. Well! And so I am to consider our engagement at an end?"

Of course, says she very bravely; and n another moment, to her intense disomfiture, finds that she is crying biterly—silently—desperately. So silent is her crying that, in the darkness, he is not aware of it.

'I think you could have found an easier, not to say more graceful way out of your difficulty,' says he contemptuously. 'A word to me would have been enough. But I suppose I was not worth even so much trouble the girl who had promised to marry me? You had promised, you know' (trying to see her face. and speaking with merciless persistency). Did you imagine'—bitterly—'that I was so enamoured of you that I would force you into a marriage with me? Did you believe me'—passionately—'so mean bound that I would marry you against your will? Great Heaven, what a world it is. He turns suddenly away from erstricken figure, and begins to pace rehemently up and down the balcony. Here! come in, says he at last roughly. 'Come in out of this cold. sithless and worthless as I think you nd know you!-still, you must live, I

uppose, to the undoing of other men. He has laid his hand on her arm, and lrawn her to the open casement. The lights from within falling more disincily on her face wakens him to the fact that the tears are running down her caeska.

You are crying! ays he fiercely. He curbs his passion by a supreme effort, and once again addresses her. His voice now is under control, though his eyes till show the angry grief that is conuming him.

'If you are crying for Eyre,' says he, that can soon be set right. To judge by his manner last night. y his manner last night— He has betrayed himself! As if struck, the girl starts back from him. You were there!—You saw!—You

'I saw: I did not hear.'

You knew, and let me speak! On!

Why should I not be silent?, LI wait-

Waited? For what? Could not you' sildly) have broken our engagement,

natead of leaving me to do it?"
I could not. If she had not been so



overpowered with this fresh knowledge, that meant so much fresh shame, she might have read between the lines of his short answer.

'Oh, you should-you should!' says she. weeping openly now.
'Don't cry, says Anketell, catching hold of her. 'Don't! Am I not miser-

able enough? It can all soon be set Oh, never! Never!' 'I tell you yes. You know his address ?

'His?' 'Eyre's. 'No.'

'It can easily be discovered, however.' 'I don't want to discover it,' says she, covering her tace with her hands.

'Then why are you crying?' asks he coldly. 'Let us, now that the truth lies bare between us, cease from deception. Tell me this' (his tone growing almost frozen now): when you proposed to leave your nome with him, where were you going?"

'To his sister, Lady Stanning' (fairt

ly).
She had arranged to receive you? 'Oh, no! He-ne only settled about our going the morning before I-I-lett When was it?' (weartly). 'It seems a long, long time ago.'

'Idare say' (grimly), 'But a telegram will bring him to you in no time. Well, and so you were to go to Lady Stanning, in the middle of the night, without previous arrangement with her of any sort.'

'So he said.' 'Did it never occur to you that Lady Stanning might not be exactly pleased to receive an unknown young lady at an hour approaching midnight?' I did not think-I-

'And he' (with growing wrath)-this precious lover of yours—did he never think either? Did it never dawn upon his vacant brain what a cul de sac he was leading you into? Pah! Mr. Eyre may be the model of all virtue, all genius in your eyes: in mine he is merely a first class idiot."

'Oh, yez!' agrees she, with a sob. Anketell stops as if struck. He had expected vituperation-tears-abusesupport of Eyre. But this-this open agreement with the verdict against him -is more than he prepared himself to

'But he was very kind-very,' says Dulcie hurriedly. 'He was kind to me when you -when every one was against me. If—it I had liked him a little bit more, I should have been glad to go with him; but--' She lifts her earnest, half drowned eyes to his.

'But? --- 'questions he sternly.
'But-I didn't!' returns she gently.

To disbelieve her would be to be a fool! Anketeli's face pales for a moment, and then slowly, slowly a healthier, happier hue returns to it.

'Come in,' says he gently. He does not wait for her to obey him, this time, however. He draws her with a strong if tender arm to the shelter of the warm room within.

'See here, Dulcie,' says he, standing before her, and taking her hands gently in his own. "Shall we begin all over again, you and I ?'

You and I? 'Why not? Look? I set you free-I release you' (pressing her back from him). Not very far, but still far enough for him to know that Dulcinea's fingers have tightened over his, as if in fear or protest, or both. Even such a little distance has frightened her. Oh, the glad thrill of dawning hope that heats his veins, as he feels the nervous clasping

of her hands! 'You are free, Dulcie. I have no smallest claim upon you. You can go your way, and I mine. You' (unsteadily) 'you quite understand that?' 'Yes' (faintly).

'Well now' (he pauses as if afraid to go on. After all it is only an experi-ment. Who knows how it will end?). 'Now-I propose to you all over again. I beg, I entreat you to marry me! You have your freedom; you can keep me, or let me go, as you will; but' (passionately) 'I beseech you to keep me!'
'Oh no!' Her pretty head is hanging

down, her voice has sunk into a whisper. Not after-after-that-

'After that - after everything!' Miss McDermott raises her head slowly, and looks at him. Reproach is in

her glance. 'Why—why were you not like this always?' asks she.

'How could I be?' The reproach is all on his side now, and strong enough to dwarf hers. 'Do you know how you treated me? What icicle was ever colder? Why, I was afraid to go near you! Once I kissed you. Do you remember it? I do; and your look after it. Once only! This' (stooping and pressing his lips lightly to her cheek) is the second time. And (sadly) 'I do

not call that kissing you at all.' 'And what do you call it?' asks she, a gleam of mischievous fun creeping into her face in spite of her. Then suddenly she flings her arms around his neck. 'Well, I'll kiss you,' says she. Because I love you, Ralph. I do! I do

'You are sure of it?' asks he, five minutes later.

'Quite, quite sure.'
'I wish you had been sure a little earlier.'

'I shouldn't. The waiting has made it ever so much surer.'

And you are happy, darling?' 'I never felt so happy!' 'Not even one regret?'

'Well' (nervously), 'there is something—something—' (fidgeting awkwardly with the flower in his coat).

Yes, something? Go on.' says he anxiously. (Can it be about Eyre!)
'It's—He seemed very uneasy about

'So he very well might' (indignantly). 'Oh, but it was all for me!'
'All for himself, in my opinion!' 'You wrong him' (warmly). 'You do indeed!'

To hear her stick up for Eyre is gall and wormwood; but to shake the good feeling established between them now is not to be thought of for a moment. 'Well, don't let us quarrel about him,'

says he, his tone lightness itself—his heart as heavy as lead. 'What was he uneasy about in especial?'

About the the lies he told you!'
'He? Who?
'Why, poor Andy, of course! Whom were you thinking of?

Of Eyre. Forgive me that. 'Nonsense,' says Miss McDermot.
'Why' (airily), 'I've forgotten him.
No, it is Andy! You know he told you last night that he had brought me to

the station, and, as I told you, I---' Is that all?" Yes. It was a great deal. And Andy is greatly put out about it. You

-you are sure you don't think badly of him?" 'I think' (enthusiastically) 'very

highly of him! 'Oh! Do you really?"

'Why, how else should I think of him? Was he not trying to help you?' 'And you will say something lovely to him the very first thing in the morn-

ing?'
'No; I shall say something lovely to you then.' . . Well, good night Oh, Ralph . . . Good-night again. . . . Good-

night really, this time!' THE END

TAXES IN WAR TIME.

Every Form of Business Levied on During the Rebellion.

Some of the Multifarious Ways of Securing Revenue Resorted to Then and That May be Resorted to Again.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

A-IDE from the comprehensive, although somewhat profane, description of war credited to the late General William T. Sperman, war is at the same time an expensive method of procedure to prove the right of a nation's assertions. When a country becomes involved in war there is at once incurred a gigantic expense. The ordinary revenues are entirely inadequate to meet this extraordinary condition, and taxes of an unusual nature are levied. The system of war taxation is broader in scope and more far reaching than any method of taxation in the time of peace, on account of the imperative need of large sums of money. Now that the country is aroused and the air is rife with talk of conflict between this country and Spain, the cooler heads are looking some way shead, and already there has been some speculation as to possible legisla-tion to raise the necessary funds for carrying on the war. As yet but little serious thought has been given to this subject, and no definite idea has been formulated as to the best method for raising the money. In taking a sep of this kind, of course, precedent will be cited, and naturally those who are empowered to frames bill to raise revenues to meet this prospective expenditure. should it ever reach this stage, will doubtless follow somewhat in the line of action adopted by Congress in 1863 to raise money to mee:

THE GREAT EXPENSE INCURRED in carrying on the Civil War. Speaking of this internal revenue bill a man, whose recollection of the Civil War is still vivid, said in the course of a general per thousand, according to sale price; conversation: 'I don't wish to decry the patriolism or unselfishness of the people of the United States of that period, but, honestly. I believe that the tariff bill framed to provide revenue for conducting the war was productive of more perjury and corruption than any other single act ever passed by Congress. For instance, a tax was put on silverware. I think the tax was so much per pound. People buried their silverware, and, having satisfied their consciences that they did not make use of the plate, calmly swore that they did not own any. A tax was placed on watches. In that time no one, unless it was some one that was a little reckless with money, pretended to carry a watch. A tax was put on incomes. Every one who could do so evaded the issue and got off as lightly as possible. The system of en forcing this tax was for each internal tax collector in his own district to get the names of all residents in the district, assess a tax he thought right upon a fair approximately and then the constant of the system of end of the constant praisement, and then the one who was taxed could be sworn, and upon his oath the tax was readjusted. It led to a great deal of perjury, and I do not think that the Government realized nearly as much upon the system as was anticipated.'

EVADING TAXATION. This extraordinary taxation was not received joyfully by the people, as may be imagined, but there was no outburst against it. It was looked upon as a natural condition, and the necessity for it was apparent. The protest against it was lodged rather in an attempt to evade its provisions than in any talk against it. Should it be found necessary to impose any taxes of this kind now, it is probable that they would be cheerfully borne, and that there would be far less

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evasion and attempt to avoid paying than was the case in the time of the War of the Rebellion.

drawn up by Congress in 1863, and more so, perhaps, as it is safe to assume that in case necessity arises for an extraor-dinary tax bill of this kind, in all probsame commodities and along the same lines. In the first place, the bill provided for a tax upon all persons who

were engaged in business. A tax was placed upon the right to pursue the business. For instance, apothecaries were taxed \$10; auctioneers, \$20; bankers, \$100; brewers, \$50, save in cases where the brewers made less than five hundred barrels per annum, and then the tax was \$25; billiard rooms, for each table, \$5; bowling alleys, for each alley, \$5; stock and commercial brokers, \$50; land brokers, \$25; cattle brokers, \$10; circuses, \$50 claim agents, \$10; cost oil distillers \$50; confectioners, \$10; dentists, \$10 distillers, \$50; in case where the product was less than three hundred barrels a year, \$25; distillers of apples and peaches making less than 150 barrels per annum, \$12.50; making more than this, \$50; eating houses, \$10; public exhibitions not otherwise provided for, \$10 horse dealers, \$10: hotels, from \$200 down to \$5, according to size and classification; steamers and vessels carrying passengers, \$25; jugglers, \$20; lawyers, \$10; liverymen, \$10; manufacturers, \$10 patent agents, \$10; pawnbrokers, \$50 peddlers, from \$50 to \$5, according to amount of business done; photographers, from \$25 to \$10; physicians, \$10; rectifiers, for every 500 barrels, \$25; retail dealers in liquors, \$20; in other goods, \$10; soap makers and tallow chandlers,

liquors, \$100: in other materials \$50.

\$10; surgeons. \$10; theatres, \$100; to-

bacconisia, \$10; wholesole dealers in

The specific duties levied were \$1 on a barrel of beer, ale or porter; calves slaughtered, 5 cents a head; billiard tables for private use, \$10; cards, from I cent to 5 cents a package; cattle, slaughtered, 30 cents each; chocolate, 1 cent a pound; cigars, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 clocks running one day, 5 cents, or running more than one day without rewind ing, 10 cents; gas, from 5 cents to 15 cents per one thousand feet, according to amount produced; hogs, slaughtered. 10 cents each ; iron, from 75 cents to \$2 a ton, according to its condition of manu facture: lead, 25 cents per hundred pounds; leather, from 1 cent to 6 cents a pound, according to style; inherit-ances were taxed from 75 cents to \$5 every \$100, according to the relationship borne to the deceased by the heirs; nails and spikes, \$2 a ton; passports to travel in foreign countries, \$3; gold plate, 50 cents per Troy ounce; silver plate, 3 cents a Troy ounce; snuff, 20 cents a pound; distilled spirits, 20 cents a galion; steel in bars or ingote, \$4 to \$10 s ton, according to value; sugar, 2 cents a pound; yachts, \$10 each; tobacco, from 2 to 15 cents a pound, according to

This tells in a general way how commodities were taxed. Of course, the bill was almost interminable and provided for a slight tax on almost everything of every-day use. Stamp duties running from 1 cent up to \$20 were provided for all kinds of commercial transaction, including bills of lading, property transfers contracts, bills of exchange, express companies' receipts, telegraph messages, certificates of stock, insurance leases, probate of wills, and

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Ad valorem duties were placed upon gross receipts for advirtisements amounting to 3 per cent; auction sales, onetenth of 1 per cent; bridge tolls, 3 per cent: diamonds and all jewelry, 3 per cent; dividends upon all banks, corporations, insurance companies, savings banks and trust companies, 3 per cent; gross receipts of ferry-boats, 11 per cent; insurance companies, upon gress receipts for assessment premiums, I per cent; interest on railroad bonds, 3 per cent; railroads, on gross receipts for carrying passengers, 3 per cent; steamboats, on gross receipts, 3 per cent; horsecars, 12 per cent of gross receipts. Other taxes were imposed along these lines until nearly every line of commercial industry was assessed.

There was no quibbling over the much mooted constitutionality of the income tax, and a tax was provided for upon the income of all persons making over \$600 a year. The tax on incomes between \$600 and \$10 000 a year was 3 per cent; in excess of \$10,000 a year the tax was 5 per cent. When the money was derived from property owned in the United States by people living abroad the tax was 5 per cent. Income from United States securities was taxed 14 per cent. From the many sources money was raised to meet the heavy expenses incurred by fhe Civil War. Along these lines, beyond all probability, money will be raised to meet the expense of a war with Spain it such money is needed.

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