BATTLE WON. THE

CHAPTER LII.

THE ORDEAL. To shield herself, Nessa had declared that Anderson was her brocher, not knowing that he actually possessed a sister, believing that the disease which had deprived him of that the disease which had deprived him of memory would be a safeguard against the discovery of her falsehood. By her own con-sent to the operation she had abandoned her safeguard ; and now that memory was restored, Anderson had asked to see his sis-ter and she was called upon to face him ter and she was called upon to face him. Overwhelmed by shame, remorse, and

despair she was powerless to make any ef-fort of self-defence. She felt that the end was come, her last resource gone, and that there was no alternative but to submit to the current of events and to be swept help-less and hopeless into the wide sea where lost souls sink.

Almost without consciousness she accom Almost without consciousness she accom-panied Sweyn into the room where the two doctors waited with Anderson to test the extent of his recovery by this experiment. She stood before them cold and white and motionless as a statue, with the dead feeling in her heart of the animumal becoment up for in her heart of the criminal brought up for judgment who knows the fate awaitin,

The two doctors rose. It was the first time they had met Nessa. Sweyn, with deep anxiety in his face, hurried through the form of introducing her. "My wife, Dr. Hewet, Dr. Channing," he said, taking Nessa's hand and keeping it

Her cold hand did not respond to his pres-

sure; she made no sign of understanding, but stood immovable before Anderson, wait-ing for him to recognize her as his wife. "Is this your sister ? Sweyn asked, anx-ious to get the scene over and relieve Nessa. Anderson took there to accurate the scene Anderson took time to consider, and then,

shaking his head said :

"No, that is not my sister. Elsie is fair; not dark; she is shorter and not handsome. This is not my sister."

"Are you sure?" "Quite sure." "Remember, it is some time since you saw your sister—she may have altered," suggest-ed Dr. Hewet.

ed Dr. Hewet. "It is impossible that she could alter like that. She is older than I am: that lady is younger; she is not my sister." "Then you do not know this lady?" "I am not sure," Anderson said, slowly. And yet I think—"ho paused. Dr. Channing interposed, seeing the in-tense anxiety in Sweyn's face as he watched Nessa.

Nessa. "We are taxing Mrs. Meredith too much "We are taxing Mrs. Meredian too much "he began. But Nessa stopped him with an impatient movement of her hand. "If you remember me," she said to Anderson, in a clear low voice, "tell all you

know. "I cannot remember all," Anderson said :

"yet something floats in my mind as I look

at you _____" "Isitnot possible that you had two sisters _____ "Isitnot possible that you had two sisters _____ another besides Elsie ?" suggested Dr. Hewet. "Ah, that must be it !" Anderson said, quickly. "Let me think." He was silent a quickly. "then with awakening recollection, "An, once thinks by it." He was silent a quickly. "Let me think." He was silent a moment ; then with awakening recollection, he continued, "Yes, I remember : before 1 went to sea, a lad, my mother gave birth to a child. I see the little one in its nurse's arms before I remeway from home—a long while

a child. I see the little one in its nurse's arms —before I ran away from home—along while ago—in the time that is most clear to me." "The time before your accidents" caid Channing ; that is ten years ago. Then Mrs. Meredith could not have been more than eight or nine—quite a child." "Then she must be my sister." Turning to Nessa, the doctor explained that most of the events that had occurred since his accident had failed to leave any impression on Anderson's mind and would probably never be recalled. Then, as Nessa was seized with a sudden tremor on hearing

probably never be recalled. Then, as Nessa probably never be recalled. Then, as Nessa was seized with a sudden tremor on hearing this, he cast a glance at Sweyn signifying the advisability of terminating the painful scene. Sweyn led her back to her room, making no comment on what had passed—saying, in-deed, scarcely half a dozen words. In her room Nessa sank into a chair - adi owed her head, speechless with conflicting smotions. Sweyn stood by the door a moment, looking back at her in pity, and then left the room without speaking. Almost before the door closed, Nessa started to her feet, resolved to take the cours

started to her feet, resolved to take the cours started to her feet, resolved to take the cours shaped by her conscience. The interview hadfor a while restored her hope of evasion. It had been recognized that she might be Anderson's sister; the danger of his recog-nizing her as his wife was removed by the fact that he could never recall the events of the late past. But theorem is a graning of "You would not touch me if you knew all," she continued in faltering tones. "You will shrink from me, you must des-pise me, when I tell you what I am." "I am waiting to hear ; tell me quickly," he said.

"Sweyn, I am not that man's sister ! I

"Sweyn, I am not that man's sister ! I am not your wife ! I am his " "God be pressed for this !" murmured Sweyn, fervently. "I have been waiting to hear you tell me this ; waiting with the sure conviction that your dear soul would triumph in the end. Without that convic-tion I could not have let you suffer in secret tion I could not have let you suffer in secret through the long hours of night and day that have passed since I learnt all. But I would not rob you, darling, of your triumph; I would not deprive myself of this great joy." He rose to his feet and cried in pride, "Now I can say my wife is honest : she cannot wrong me."

I do not understand," Nessa exclaimed,

I do not understand," Nessa exclaimed, in perplexity. "Now that my tongue is free to speak, you shall know quickly, my dear love. I know all. I have seen Anderson's keeper, Hexham. In tracing Anderson with the help of the police, the villainous plot against you was discovered. This morning the whole case was laid before me by the man employed by Hexham—aman named Griffiths, who already knew something of your history.

who already knew something the state of the

sank to her knees. Sweyn raised her in his arms and folding her to his breast, said :

"More than you descree, beloved darling no! You have fallen into error and made atonement—sinned and repented. You have triumphed over yourself, and there should be joy in hearap provided.

be joy in heaven now over your victory !" [THE END.]

Colonial Relations to the Empire.

It is certainly a very curious spectacle to It is certainly a very curious spectacle to see the mother country submitting the in-terpretation of one of her treaties and the defining of the Government duties under it to the Supreme Court of a British colony. This is exactly what is now being done in the case of Baird against Walker before the Supreme Court of Newfoundland. James Baird sues Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of the soundron of the British navy in New-Baird sues Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of the squadron of the British navy in New-foundland waters, for damages, because Sir Baldwin last summer took possession of and closed Mr. Baird's lobster canning factory. Sir Baldwin was acting under instructions from the Home Government to carry out to the letter the terms of the modus vivendi between France and Endand which had the letter the terms of the modus vivendi between France and England, which had been established, pending a full settlement of the disputed claims of France to exclusive fishing and canning rights on the coast of St. George's Bay. Mr. Baird's canning factory was on this French shore, and was closed by Sir Baldwin, because it was con-trary to the terms of the modus vivendi to keep it in operation.

closed by Sir Baldwin, because it was con-trary to the terms of the modus vivendi to keep it in operation. But Newfoundland has never accepted this modus vivendi, and hasall along refused to admit the French rights which it recog-nizes. Accordingly the first question before the Court will be whether or no any such temporary arrangement between France and England is binding upon citizens of an autonomous colony having a constitution of its own, in the absence of any parliamentary legislation enforcing such arrangement. This is an exceedingly interesting question in itself, because it involves a judicial defi-nition of the amount of independence pos-sessed by the colonies. How far do the alliances and agreements of the Home Government bind the provinces? If Lord Salisbury chooses to agree with any of his Salisbury chooses to agree with any of his neighbours upon a course of action in any matter are the colonies bound by that agreematter are the colonies bound by that agree-ment before the Imperial Parliament ratifies it? The Colonial Secretary, who is the real defendant in this suit against Sir Baldwin, before a suit against Sir Baldwin,

says, "yes," in answer to Mr. Baird's suit, while the colonists and Mr. Baird say no, and a colonial court is to decide. Further, the Colonial Secretary says, Further, the Colonial Secretary says, through Sir Baldwin, that the original treaty of Versailles makes Mr. Baird's factory il-

Great Storm.

The recent experiment of the steamship Corean which, when threatened with destruc-tion obtained relief by pouring oil upon the troubled waters, is almost certain to arouse a deeper and more practical interest in this important matter. In all about sixty gal-lons of fish-oil were used for the nurgoes Import in matter. In all about sixty gate lons of fish-oil were used for the purpose, thirty gallons being used on the single day on which the storm raged most violently. on which the storm raged most violently. The result was most gratifying. Indeed, it is the opinion of the officers in charge, that had it not been for the relief thus obtained the vessel must have foundered. They state that as soon as the oil reached the surface of the water there was tranquility around the steamer. The big relling, waves would of the water there was tranquility around the steamer. The big rolling waves would come on toward the brave ship, bearing down on her with threatening attitude, but were repulsed and broken up before doing any damage. The captain is quite enthusi-astic over the grand effect of the oil in quel-ling the raging of the sea. and thinks it an

astic over the grand effect of the oil in quel-ling the raging of the sea, and thinks it an example that all steamers should emulate, especially at this season of the year. That oil should have such a tranquilizing effect is not a new discovery. From the very carli-est ages its soothing influence when poured upon disturbed waters appears to have been widely known. Aristotle speaks of the phen-omenon and assays to give an explanation of it. Pliny, too, observes that among the officers of his fleet the soothing influence of oil was a matter of common knowledge and

oil was a matter of common knowledge and that the Assyrin divers were in the habit of that the Assyrin divers were in the habit or sprinkling the surface of water with oil when they wished to smooth down ripples, and to obtain a better light for prosecuting the work below. "Even the North American Esquimaux has long been aware of this physical fact, and

approximation of the surface of water with oil winen obtain a botter light for processing the use of water as the only safe and to proper method of lowering the temperature is proper method of lowering the temperature is soligizatory in the formation of the surface of the surfa

these conditions is that the water shall be deepand the wave motion merely undulatory. When a shore-approaching wave ceases to find enough depth to impart to its neighbor its peculiar undulatory motion it is no longer a wave pure and simple, but becomes an actual moving body of water, which noves rapidly forward until it breaks with great violence upon the shore : upon such wave

good has been demonstrated in a manner so convincing it is to be hoped that oil for use in case of storms will soon be considered as indispensable to a ship's equipment as life-preservers or even the anchor itself.

HEALTH.

Treatment of Fever.

Treatment of Forer. For some years back the idea 'has prevailed that the great danger in fever is a high temperature, and the remedies at prevailed that the great danger in fever is a high temperature, and the remedies at prevailed its forms of febrile diseases, are known as anti-pyretics, among which are anti-pyrence, anti-fibrine, and a great variety of similar drugs. We have, from the first an nouncement of these remedies, opposed their in removing the causes of the disease for which they are administered. Prof. Cantanni, of Naples, whose authority as an experienced and observing physician is second to no contemporary, has recently broughtfor ward a very interesting theory respecting the relation of heat to fovers. It is not of the poisonous matters developed but the of alave at the algement heigh temperature is one effort. The grems. Prof. Cantanni holds that the germs. Prof. Cantanni holds that the germs and the disease of destroving the relation of temperature is one of mature's methods of destroving the second whether is one of the germs. Prof. Cantanni holds that the germs are the disease of destroving the second of the germs and the disease of destroving the relation of temperature is one of the germs. Prof. Cantanni holds that the germs are the disease of destroving the relation of temperature is one of the germs. Prof. Cantanni holds that the germs are the disease of destroving the relation of temperature is one of the germs. Prof. Cantanni holds that the germs are the disease of destroving the relation of temperature is one of the germs are the disease of destroving the second the are are antipit, and spipose, the poisonous matters developed but the second of temperature is one of the germs and the disease is the results of the germs. Prof. Cantanni holds that the second of temperature is one of the germa are the disease of destroving the second the are are the second the temperature is one of the germa and the second the temperature is one of the germa are there there the second the temperature is the germs. Prof. Cantanni holds that the elevation of temperature is one of nature's methods of destroying the germs to which the fever is due, and that any medicinal agent, the adminis-tration of which has the effect to simply lower the temperature is a direct damage lower the timperature, is a direct damage, since it paralyzes the efforts of na-ture to antagonize the disease. This theory is one of most interest, and if general theory is one of great interest, and if gener-ally adopted, will greatly revolutionize the ally adopted, will greatly revolutionize the treatment of fevers. Dr. Cantanni recom-mends the use of water as the only safe and proper method of lowering the temperature in fever. The method of treating typhoid force by means of boths, is obligatory in the

treatment to correct your nervousness, brighten your vision, and give you sweet and peaceful sleep. Rev. Mark Trafton says: "I am to-day

eaten no flesh of dead animals. For many years I have eaten whole wheat or Graham bread. My breakfast is the principal meal for the day—two soft-boiled eggs, a saucer of oatmeal, mush, bread, and one cup of coffee. My dinner is bread, a slice or two, a cup of weak tea; at night, a half a pint of milk and a slice of bread. I hardly know, from any sensation, whether I have eaten or not. I have gained in weight, and suppose, unless some accident befall me, or I slip into some indiscretion, I shall be at last a cen-tenarian."

A PECULIAR COMMUNITY.

Montreal People Who Sleep in Coffins.

Montreal People Who Sleep in Coffins. There are five women and one man, says the Montreal correspondent of the Empire living at 162 Amherst street who sleep every night in their respective coffins. For some time past the correspondent had been told of a cortain Dr. Jacques, a widower and grad-uate of the Victoria school of medicine, who, without obtaining permission from the ec-clesiastical authorities, had founded a com-munity at the number above mentioned, and in order to verify the reports as to the extraordinary character of the house in ques-tion, a visit was paid to the establishment, The correspondent was received most cordition, a visit was paid to the establishment, tion, a visit was paid to the establishment, ally by the doctor, and while leading the way through the different departments of his singular little monastery, he related the bistory of the work since its foundation. Dr. Jacques has the appearance of a very sincere man, but is evidently touched on the relig-ficus question, and, in fact, he admits that Archbishop Fabre is not pleased with the work he is carrying on. However, he be-lieves God is with him, and the ecclesi-astical approbation will sconer or later descend upon his head. "I made a bargain with the bon Dieu," began the zealous doctor, "the year the smallpox raged in Mon-treal. I visited no less than twelve hundred cases, and in return God gracyly favored the mission I have had in hand, viz. the adoracases, and in feture for greatly layored the mission I have had in hand, viz. the adora-tion of the 'Holy Face.'" Amongst these patients was a family from St. Jerome nam-ed Aubin, and the father and mother, five daughters, the eldest 24 years and the youngest 13, now live under the doctor's Intry mon vaccine provace, and placed in chambers where were variable quantities as sovere as the terribly austere regime of a carmelite num. The house in question is not is sovere as the terribly austere regime of a carmelite num. The house in question is not of modern construction by any means, and when the visitor was shown into the court-augment infants, obtain a vaccine eruption.
 With 30 grammes per cubic meter (2, 297 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of air space), which me the dose is increased to 40 grammes per cubic meter (3.06 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of air space), the inoculations are alprobably for variola, if one desires to destroy the contagious "germs" in a dry state, it is is necessary to double the dose of 20 grammes which we have already fixed.
 "According to the experiments of Vallin, 40 grammes are necessary for the microbe of tuberculosis."
 Raw-Meat Diet,
 Raw meat has so frequently been comfut to call attention to the digestive organs in both adults and children, that it is important to call attention to the fact that the danger involved in the use of a dict. roof. The parents live like ordinary mor-tals, but the five children lead a life almost actual moving body of water, which noves rapidly forward until it breaks with great violence upon the shore; upon such waves as these oil has little or no effect. This fact has been pretty thoroughly established by numerous experiments that have been made utility of oil in smoothing the approaches of exposed harbors in rough weather. In the power of oil to subdue the force of the waves in shoal water, or to preven that waves breaking in the surf is very small indeed. As to its beneficial effects in deep water, however, there can be no doubt. Here it is simply invaluable, as the exper-ience of the Corean goes to prove. How many disasters at sea might have been averted, and lives saved had this means of reducing the violence of the waves been sure ducing the violence of the waves been sure ducing the tolence of the waves been good has been demonstrated in a manner so convincing it is to be hoped that oil for use which has been meanded fields should be ender fields fields should be entirely disasters convincing it is to be hoped that oil for use which has here meanded fields should be entirely disasters convincing it is to be hoped that oil for use which has here meanded fields the should be entirely disasters deves for some of which may be capable of producing the most dangerous symptoms when taken the second floor being divided into a half dozen small, cheerless rooms or cells. The furniture in each of these sleep ing and a tin washbasin, the same absence of the second floor being divided into a half dozen small, cheerless rooms or cells. The furniture in each of these sleeping apartments consists of a black coffin, a table and a tin washbasin, the same absence of clothing being quite as marked as on the floor below. In reply to a question Dr. Jacques stated that the girls would rather die any time than leave the community, and he rattled off the most wonderful miracles that had been operated following a brief so-journ in his community. A brother from journ in his community. A brother from Oka had left his own establishment broken down with disease, and after a sojourn of 48 hours at 162 Amherst street had returned to his monastic home in the Otland weighing 60 pounds more than when he left, and being quite unrecognizable by his religious con-freres. "In fact," concluded the doctor." taste. Eat all cold food slowly. Digestion will not begin till the temperature of the food to nincty-eight degrees. Hence the more again." The only recognition of this famous com munity by the archbishop of Montreal is in the fact that Rev. E. Filiatrault, of St. James' church, is spiritual director of the five sisters in question, of whom three go to immunion every morning and two three Ice times a week.

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS. Experience of the Steamship Corean in a

the late past. But though the opening of escape was offered her, she could not accept it. She could not live a life of falsehood

it. She could not live a life of falsehood with the man she loved. She had thought it possible; the agony of these past days had provel to her that it was impossible. She must tell him all and go her way. From her wardrobe she took down the plain black dress, the plain bonnet and jacket she had worn in her situation at the Palace when Sweyn found her there, and which she had kept for the sake of dear as-sociations. She laid aside her afternoon gown and put these on. Then she drew off the bracelets from her wrists and the rings from her fingers—all save her wedding ring —and put them in the jewel case Sweyn had given her. At the bottom of the box were the pages on which she had written her given her. At the bottom of the box were the pages on which she had written her "Confession" to Sweyn. Should she leave them there with her trinkets for him to read one day when she was no more? No. She would do nothing now to rotain the love she had forfeited. She would take them away with her that he might the sconer forget her. When all her preparations were made, she looked around the room once more and biting her quivering lips to choke down the passionate grief that rose from her soul, she turned hastily away.

soul, she turned hastily away. The three doctors went down stairs, and sat talking about the case for ten minutes; then Hewet and Channing left, and Sweyn, going into his study, threw himself in his chair and waited.

It was not long before the door opened and Nessa came, as he expected she would. "I want to speak to you, Sweyn, if you can give me a little time," she said, stand-ing half way between the door and him. "All my time is yours," he answered, setting a chair for her.

She sat down, iearing her strength would

An irresistible impulse led Sweyn to lay his hand upon her arm. She had not the force to resist his touch. An irresistible impulse led Sweyn to lay his hand not the force to resist his touch. An irresistible impulse led Sweyn to lay his hand not the luck ! I'm even out of an engagement."

legal, in that it exists in contravention to the rights granted to the French under this

A legal, in that it exists in contravention to the rights granted to the French under this treaty. But here the question just alluded to again arises. There is no statute of Partiliament enforcing this treaty of Versailles in 1733, since Act 23 of George III was repealed. The treaty, therefore, stands as an agreement between England and France, which may or may not be binding upon New-foundland and her inhabitants. A decision of the Court in favor of Mr. Baird will thus mean that the colony is not bound by agreements of the Home Government, and is therefore not bound to admit the rights of the French under the treaty of Versailles. Such a decision would be entirely in accord with the popular feeling, and would confirm the expressed intention to make the Government would be forced to make the alternative of applying I some measure of coercion to the colonies or mony of France upon the best terms nos. choose between the alternative of applying some measure of coercion to the colonies or buying off France upon the best terms pos-sible. In view of this possible outcome, it is rather surprising that this case of Mr. Baird was not settled in its early stages, as seemed likely, in which case these awkward complications would have been avoided. For reasons of its own, however, the

be been and a field, in which case these awkward complications would have been avoided.
For reasons of its own, however, the Home Government seems to prefer to bring the matter to a final issue. Accordingly Sir Baldwin puts in an answer which must; be entirely satisfactory to the French, because it practically contradicts the former senglish position. It asserts that Mr. Baird's factory existed in violation of French rights under this treaty of Versailles. If the French claim that this treaty gave them existent of the Kaird's factory existed in violation of French rights under this treaty of Versailles. If the French claim that this treaty gave them existent of the senglish have always claimed, it he English have always claimed, it he inhabitants of the coast, then this defined on the surface of Sir Baldwin must fall. What the la reagn is for this surrender of the tradition. She sat down, learing her strength would fail, and after a moment's silence, said : "I have done you a grevious wrong, and I have come here to make what reparation remains possible to me. I have been selfish and ungenerous to you who have given me so much," she faltered. An investitible impulse led Stream to lear arMr. Callows—"Is the report true that you

Extent and Resources of Canada.

Citizens of the United States, Citizens of the United States, re-marks an able contemporary, are gradually acquiring a more adequate view than for-merly of the extent and resources of the Deminion of Canada. A recently issued map of West Canada and British Columbia, published in the new edition of Stieler's Hand Atlas, makes an interesting and sug-gestive exhibit of the numerous and valu-able surveys and discoveries which we Canadians have been making during the last

able surveys and discoveries which we Canadians have been making during the last few years in their truly wonderful country. Upon it there appear lines stretching from near the mouth of the Mackenzie river south-east to the regions of Cape Churchill and Port Nelson on Hudson Bay, which indicate the northern limit of timber, potatoes, barley and wheat. Perhaps an even more telling one leg of a pair of dividers down upon the city of Duluch, in Northern Minnesota, and swinging the other leg to the Northernmost city of Duluth, in Northern Minnesota, and swinging the other leg to the Northernmost point where wheat ripens, and then continue the swinging of that leg around to the Southwards, it would make its path 500 miles out at sea beyond New York and like. The graineries of the Saskatchewan, Atha-basca and Peace Valleys are going to play. boint where wheat ripens, and then continue
the winging of that leg around to the southwards, it would make its path 500
southwards, it would make its path 500
miles out at sea beyond New York and like.
Southwards, it would make its path 500
miles out at sea beyond New York and like.
The graineries of the Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Peace Valleys are going to play a very important part in the history of the Great Northwest at no distant day. It is thought that via Winnipeg and Dulut they will find water transit via the Great Lakes already growing so rapidly that a sober, view of the actualities of the immediate future almost staggers present belief.
be added, will make a life now a burden well worth the living, and you need no other

as an article of food by either sick or well. Raw flesh is less indigestible than flesh

The Domestic Doctor.

Physicians always order beef for invalids that is cooked very little, in order that none of the nourishment in the meat may be dried away. Lean beef ground in a machine, saltad'to taste, made into cakes, and broiled just enough to heat, is excellent for invalids to whom the doctor has forbidden vegetables. A person in health may suit his taste

Talk about women being flighty ! Look at bank cashiers.