

"I hate him," exclaimed Eglantine passionately. "He is false and cruel. I saw it the first day I met him. I wonder my grandfather could be deceived by him."

"Hush! He is your grandfather, and he loves you very tenderly. We must never forget that," said Madame Chevalier, and then she drew her foster-daughter close to her heart. "Thank God you were enabled to resist the temptation, and are here with us," she whispered.

"Then you will let me stay? My grandfather is sure to suspect where I am, and come after me. You will not let him take me away, aunt Monique?"

"Not if I can help it, Mignonne. We will do everything to shield you—everything that is right."

But long after Eglantine had fallen asleep that night, with Agnes' soft arms about her neck, Monique Chevalier and her son sat in anxious consultation. Their dove had come back to the ark, but how long would she be permitted to fold her wings beneath their roof? M. Laval's recantation was a blow they had long had reason to dread.

"We have no right to keep him in ignorance of her whereabouts," the mother said at last. "I will write to him to-night, and you will take the letter to Nismes to-morrow."

And Rene answered, gazing into the sweet, steadfast eyes: "You will never give her up to be placed in a convent, my mother?"

"Never! If it comes to that, Rene, I will shield her as I would Agnes herself. God and her mother gave her to me."

It is a necessity of some natures that a great sorrow can never leave them quite the same, that they must be either richer or poorer for it all their lives long. Weaker souls may succumb, lighter hearts be cleft asunder for a moment like the facile waters of a lake, only to meet and smile presently, with no scar to tell where the bolt fell. But to those whose foundations lie strong and deep, a great surrender involves a wrench and convulsion of the whole nature, and the traces of it will remain as ineffaceable as the traces of God's plough-share among the hills—where, centuries after the cataclysm has passed, gorge and fissure and ravine bear witness to the fury of the storm and the path the lightning took. The soft shadows under the widow's eyes, the early winter that had come to her hair, were not the only changes wrought by that parting in the dungeon of St. Esprit, and the lonely years that had followed. The gentle, white-haired woman who moved to and fro among the mountain people, a very angel of mercy, who had wiped the dew of suffering from Armand's brow two nights before, and folded the motherless girl that night to her heart, had less to hope for, less to lose, than the wife who had listened in the ivy-covered porch for her husband's home-coming step, but she had also unspeakably more to give. For it is true of God's spiritual as well as of His physical kingdom, that in these great storm-up-heavals there are developed possibilities of fruitfulness and capacities of beauty and strength undreamed of before. The waters gush purest, and the mosses grow greenest, where the rocks have been cleft asunder, and from broken hearts, and smitten lives, balm and bounty flow out upon the world. The grace and loveliness that mantle many a life are but a garment of bloom over some rough scar.

(To be continued.)

#### SONNET.

There is a forest in the wild north land  
So weird and grim the very lynxes thread,  
With quickened pulse, its glades and shadows dread.  
The jagged stems, black and fire blasted, stand  
Close-rooted in the dull and barren sand;  
And over league-long hills and valleys spread  
Those ruined woods—a forest dark and dead—  
A giant wreck in desolation grand.

So, in that inner world—the mind of man—  
Are wastes which once were leaf adorned and dear,  
Where beauty throve till fires of passion ran,  
And blighted all. When to such deserts drear  
The spirit turns, in retrospection wan,  
The proudest starts, the boldest shrinks in fear!

—C. Mair, in *The Week*.

#### THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

The Russian people have been so long possessed by the belief that they are entitled to lead and guide and control, if not actually to incorporate, all the Slavonic races, and to drive the Mussulman out of Europe, as to regard any cessation of their progress to this goal as a mere temporary pause, to be followed by more vigorous action when a suitable opportunity arises. A revolution in Servia or Bulgaria, an insurrection in Macedonia, would create such an opportunity. Now a revolution in Servia may happen at any moment, may happen without any direct promptings from St. Petersburg, because the elements in Servia are in unstable equilibrium. So the causes for an insurrection in Macedonia are never absent, nor is the propaganda of Russia agents needed to create them, because the disorders and wretchedness of the country under Turkish misgovernment are chronic. The Austrian Emperor and his military entourage and the Magyar Ministers who now, expressing on this point the general sentiment of their countrymen, prescribe the international attitude of the Dual Monarchy, know all these facts, and deem the conflict inevitable. The position of the Magyars in the midst of a Slavonic population would be untenable if Russia had absorbed the Ruthenians of Galicia and established her influence over Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania. Hence the Magyars, and the Hapsburgs, who now lean on the Magyars, think their existence involved in holding Russia back within her present limits, in maintaining Austrian predominance in Servia, and keeping Bulgaria at least neutral. Being the weakest and the most internally distracted of the three Empires, Austro-Hungary feels the strain of continued preparation for war most severely, and is most likely to be driven into premature action by her fears. More than once of late years she might have taken up arms but for the restraint imposed by Germany, with-

out whose approval she dare not move a soldier. So now, through all South-Eastern Europe, hardly an educated man can be found who does not look for a Russo-Austrian war within the next four or five years at furthest. A Western observer thinks that as the tension has lasted so long already, it may last still longer; but he sees that the passions and the interests, real or supposed, which lead to war, do not lose in intensity; and he therefore concludes that that which may happen at any time will happen some time before long. We have spoken of Germany as a restraining power. This she has been, this she probably means to continue. But it must be remembered that the feeling of sullen dislike between Germans and Russians, discernible for many years past, has grown apace of late. Among the Russians it rests partly on a feeling of personal jealousy on the part of native-born officers and civil servants towards those who, while only half Russian, absorb many of the best posts, partly on an idea that Germany as a State is the only real rival of Russia, the only obstacle to her progress. Among the Germans it springs from the belief that Germans are ill-treated in the Baltic provinces of Russia, and that this is part of a deliberate plan to root out the German speech and habits and religion; nor has the ostentatious friendliness of the French to Russia failed to deepen these feelings. In both Germans and Russians there is a race-antagonism similar to, and stronger than, that which has alienated Irishmen from Englishmen, which disposes each people to believe the worst of the other, the Germans to despise the Russians for their supposed want of cultivation, the Russians to detest the priggish arrogance of the Germans. This mutual repulsion, whose strength surprises us English, who have no hatred for any Continental nation since we left off hating the French, has become a powerful factor in the open alliance of Germany with Austria, and in the tacit alliance of Russia with France. Although Germans and Russians have not been in arms against one another for nearly eighty years, and have within that time had no serious ground of quarrel, there is as much bitterness now in Germany against Russia as against France. The hostility of Frenchmen and Italians to one another is no more reasonable and scarcely less menacing. Italy has been for years spending large sums on the fortification, not only of her Alpine frontier to the west, but of the roads which cross the Apennines from the coast between Genoa and Ventimiglia, in preparation for an attack by France in that quarter. There is fortunately no sign of anything approaching *casus belli* between the countries; but neither people would recoil from the prospect of a war with the other.

When these various sources of danger are reckoned up, the prospects of a long-continued peace do not seem bright. Europe, and especially South-Eastern Europe, is so full of inflammable material, that any match may cause an explosion. For present alarm, however, there is probably less cause than there has often been during the last ten years. France and Germany are unquestionably pacific in their wishes and purposes. Russia may be so, and if Austria moves it will only be because she thinks the dangers of waiting to be greater. The very vastness of the scale on which wars are now conducted makes rulers feel not only how ruinous a reverse may be, but how great may be the losses attendant even on victory.—*Speaker*.

#### LA GRIPPE.

At present epidemic on this continent, as well as on the continent of Europe, the precursor of pneumonia and other fatal diseases, is principally a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the upper air passages.

It commences suddenly, and is generally attended with an extreme degree of debility, with high fever from the commencement, marked pain in the head, shoulder, and limbs and oppression of the chest, severe cough and little expectoration with a loss of appetite and sometimes diarrhoea; in the course of a few days follow at times free expectorations and copious perspirations.

The disease must be once driven out of the system in the first stage, if possible, and not allowed to develop into others of a more serious nature, which may become fatal. To do this the most simple agent may be found in Radway's Ready Relief (and where there is no diarrhoea, Radway's Pills).

Take two to four of Radway's Pills before retiring at night, swallow thirty to sixty drops of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water; rub well, applied by the hand, Radway's Ready Relief to the head, throat, chest, shoulders, back or limbs, wherever the pain is felt; get into a good sweat, cover up well, and avoid catching fresh cold. If not entirely cured, repeat the following night.

This treatment has been used before in similar epidemics, has cured thousands, and warded off pneumonia and other fatal diseases which are so ready to step in.

There is no better treatment than this for driving out a cold. Physicians are not always within call, and it is jeopardizing human life to be without such potent remedies as Radway's.

They should be in every family, and ready for use when required. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

#### A WOMAN DRUMMER.

W. Baker & Co., the famous chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, employ a woman drummer. You are surprised? You never heard of that before? Why, yes you have, you know her perfectly well. She is a tidy little lady in white, close-fitting cap, and long, white apron, and she carries a tray of cocoa in her white hands. Ah, now you remember her. Well, she is the most successful "drummer" on the road, and has brought more trade to the firm that employs her than any man who ever travelled for them. A good wine needs no bush, but at the same time there is something reassuring in a familiar trade-mark. Whenever we see that dainty little lady in cap and apron bearing her tray of cocoa before her, we know that the wrapper she is stamped upon contains the purest, the nourishing and the best goods made.

## British and Foreign.

NEWINGTON Church, Edinburgh, has opened a soup kitchen.

THE new Presbyterian church to be erected at Cambridge will cost, including the site, \$40,000.

DR. STODDART, of Madderty, if spared till next year will have been sixty years minister of that parish.

EX-PROVOST BLACK, of Airdrie, states that the two last strikes in that district cost more than \$500,000.

EDINBURGH Town Council has carried a resolution that no alcoholic liquors will in future be provided at municipal conversations.

THE Bishop of Salisbury is said to spend nearly every penny of his Episcopal revenue on his diocese and always travels second-class.

THE call from Free St. Enoch's, Glasgow, to Rev. William Muir, B.D., B.L., Muthill, has been signed by 235 members and seventy-seven adherents.

By the death of Dr. Fanny Jane Butler, one of the earliest ladies to graduate in the United Kingdom, the cause of the medical zenana mission in India receives a heavy blow.

NOT the Duke of Westminster, but a London stockbroker, Mr. Peter Reid, a native of Perth, is now believed to be the donor of the \$500,000 for a convalescent home near London.

THE Rev. W. S. Sutherland, of Kalimpong, reports that already 219 rupees have been subscribed towards a tombstone and railing for the grave on the Himalayas of Principal Smith of Calcutta.

PRINCIPAL CAIRD and Mr. William Dunn are looking out for a successor to Rev. Robert Johnston, who has resigned his charge at Port Elizabeth through ill-health. This stipend is \$3,250 and a manse.

NEARLY 8,000 have been added to the membership of the English Church Union, double the number enrolled in any previous year. The increase is accounted for by the prosecution of Bishop King.

DR. OLIVER, of Regent Place Church, Glasgow, in a Sunday evening lecture, strongly condemned modern socialism as powerless to regenerate the moral nature, on the renewal of which human progress depends.

THE Archbishop of York believes the time will come, long before social democracy is the rule of the whole community, when we shall be heartily ashamed of the folly of spending 120 to 150 millions every year on drink.

MR. KNIGHT, the teetotal Mayor of Newark-on-Trent, instead of providing the customary dinner with wine for the corporation on the return from church on election Sunday, gave \$50 each to the local hospital and rifle corps.

EVANGELISTIC meetings for English-educated natives held in the General Assembly institution at Bombay, have been well attended and exceedingly fruitful, many being deeply convicted of sin and openly inquiring the way of salvation.

THE trustees have resolved to abide by the will of Mr. Henry Campbell, the mill owner, who left \$1,000,000 for the endowment of a college in Belfast for the sons of Presbyterian and Episcopal ministers, the balance to go to the erection of an hospital.

THE German empress is said to have prevailed upon the Sultan during her recent visit to Constantinople to allow the completion of the Protestant Church at Bethlehem, the erection of which was interrupted two years ago when it had been only half finished.

MR. SPURGEON, in a letter read to his congregation on a recent Sunday, said he hopes to write but once more previous to his departure for home. His health is improving. At his own request the prayer meeting on Monday evening was made a special one on his behalf.

THE Rev. G. Copland, M.A., of Cathcart Street U.P. Church, Ayr, was presented at his semi-jubilee celebration with a purse of 200 sovereigns. Dr. Walter Morison, of London, his predecessor at Ayr, and Rev. A. Scott Matheson preached the special sermons.

THE efforts of Dr. Stewart, who visited Canada a short time since, have brought the Free Church debt extinction fund up to \$115,000, and Glasgow Presbytery asks Dennistoun congregation to consent to his absence for three months that he may collect the remaining \$25,000.

THE people who hastened to invest their capital in the brewery companies are beginning, in some cases, to doubt the wisdom of their investment. The Burton Brewery company is unable this year to pay any dividend, and even Allsopp's dividend has dropped down to five per cent.

THE Rev. J. Aitken, of Lothian Road U.P. Church, Edinburgh, whose call to Ryehill, Dundee, has been sustained by Dundee Presbytery, asked and received leave to dispose of the call by writing, in order to facilitate his movements. He is about to make a voyage to Egypt or elsewhere.

MR. JOHN GALLOWAY, of Kilmeny, referring to the great advance made in Glasgow by the agencies for carrying on Christian work among classes previously neglected, states that 5,070 destitute children are now clothed, fed, and educated by these agencies. During the past twenty years juvenile crime has been reduced fifty per cent.

THE Rev. T. S. Dickson, M.A., of Dundee, who is soon to be inducted as successor to the late Dr. John Kay in Argyle Place U.P. Church will be a distinct accession to the strength of the Edinburgh pulpit. He is honourably distinguished for his persistent and enlightened endeavours to impress the Church at large with the advantage and duty of systematic giving.

MR. JOSEPH THOMPSON, the African traveller, lecturing to a congregation of 2,000 in St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, declared that instead of being a blessing, our intercourse with the Africans had been an almost unmitigated curse to them. Our commerce with the natives had been confined to gin, gunpowder and guns, beside which the good we have tried to achieve was hardly discernible.

THE Rev. Wm. Ross laid on the table of Glasgow Free Church Presbytery the discharges of the remaining debt on Cowcaddens Church; and in doing so mentioned the remarkable fact that his congregation had now met for 2,300 nights without intermission in addition to 1,859 days. It has been self-sustaining for three years and there are only twenty-nine congregations in the Presbytery doing better in this respect.