

## Lola's Secret.

A Romance.

"But Dolores will love her husband after a quiet, calm fashion of her own. Still, I should not care for such a life," she confessed. "Give me the greatest pleasure, the greatest pain, give me love or death. I should dread such a life as hers."

"It is not very likely to fall to your lot," he said. "You will have pleasure and pain if you have love."

"I have them now!" she cried, impulsively, and then paused abruptly. Their eyes met. Some vague idea of her meaning came to him, and with it a certain shrinking from her, in spite of her beauty, and a feeling of dislike to her that he had never known before. He rose from his seat by the window and looked round uneasily. "I have not seen Madame today. Is she well?" he asked.

"Yes, quite well, but overcome with grief," she said, "she has received some dreadful political news from France. She never forgets France, and she never forgets to go back to it, and the remembrance of it shall take with me all the cold heart and icy nature of Englishmen," said Lola slowly, and with those words she left him.

## CHAPTER VIII.

The days passed on; the old squire was happy and content. He was now to all intents and purposes a rich man. Lord Rhyssworth had settled on him such a sum of money as would enable him to live in luxury at White Cliffe, and when the old man died, it was all to revert to his daughter, Dolores. Dolores never forgot the day when her lover came, with all the papers and deeds needful to this end in his hand, and asked to see her. She always obeyed even his least wish, so she went at once to him. There were no excuses, with all the delays to enhance the value of her presence.

That morning she thought he looked rather grave and anxious. She asked if he was troubled, and he said "No," but that he had something very serious to say to her. She sat down to listen.

"You must know, Dolores," he said, "that whenever the heads of our family have married it has been the custom to bring presents of costly jewels to the bride. Darling, I would give you jewels worthy of a queen's acceptance—even then they would not be good enough for you—but in their place, I bring you these papers, and my wedding-present to you is this sum of money that I have settled on your father. It will make him rich for life, and it will all come to you. Take them in your hands, Dolores, and you yourself shall give them to him."

She thanked him in simple, kindly words but he was not content.

"I want something in return," Dolores said. "Do you know what it is?"

"No," she replied. She smiled to think how little she could give him.

"I want something you have never given before, but I want it of any value you must give it to me of your own free will. I want a kiss, Dolores—only one. Will you give it to me?"

She was silent for awhile, and the fair face grew very pale. Then she slowly took the papers in her hand and held up her face to kiss him. It was done so innocently, so solemnly, that he was somewhat awed.

"Now," she said, "I will never give even one to any other man."

"I am sure you will not, my darling," cried her delighted father. "I do not know why I should be blessed with the love of such a pure and faithful heart. I have more to say, Dolores. Though I buy you with no jewels, still you will have finer diamonds and rubies than almost any other lady in the land. The Rhyssworth diamonds are considered as fine as any in Europe. You will look like a queen in them."

The girl clasped the papers in her hands more tightly.

"I would sooner have these," she cried, "better than all the jewels in the world."

She went to the squire with the papers. Lord Rhyssworth would not accompany her, although she asked him to do so.

"No," he said, "it is a present to your father, and you shall give it to him alone."

To the end of her life she remembered that scene. It was late in the afternoon when she sought the squire in his study, and the sunlight from the western sky fell full upon his white hair as he lay asleep. Her entrance aroused him. He uttered her name, but in a tone so peculiar that she could not tell whether he had murmured it in his dream to some dead Dolores, who lived perhaps only in his memory, or to herself.

The girl went up to him with the papers in her hands. How was it that such strange thoughts and fancies haunted her? She could almost have believed that the letters of blood on the papers, she traced the words "The price of my life." She knelt down by the squire's side.

"I have brought you riches, papa, freedom from care, happiness, and a long length of days to enjoy it all."

She never forgot his emotion when he held the papers in his hands, while he blessed her and thanked her and praised her as few fathers have ever praised a child. She thought that after all she had done well.

After that Lord Rhyssworth began to hurry on the day for the wedding. Why should he hurry? He was his own master; he had no friends to consult, and if the squire did not object, who else should?

"I have waited long enough for a wife," Dolores said; "and now that I am a most beautiful one promised to you, why should I delay? Come and make my home bright for me."

She had no reasonable excuse to defer the wedding, nor did she seek for any; so the day of the ceremony was settled.

"Who will be your bridesmaids, Dolores?" asked Lord Rhyssworth one day, when they were discussing the wedding.

She looked up at him in wondering surprise.

"Bridesmaids!" she repeated. "I have forgotten all about them."

He seized her hand and almost crushed it in his passionate clasp.

"Is it because you are so happy, Dolores, that you have forgotten these details?" he asked, fiercely.

The clear, sweet eyes looked calmly at him.

"I am quite content," she replied.

"You must have bridesmaids," he went on, more composedly. "Why not ask that beautiful French girl—your friend, is she not—Miss de Ferras, and the Misses Fielden? There are three of them, and with Miss de Ferras you will have four."

"I suppose," she said, "it is de rigueur, but I would much rather be married without them."

He looked at her in consternation.

"I have been to many weddings," he replied, "and I have always thought, Dolores, that after the bride, the most important personages were the bridesmaids."

She laughed a low, sweet laugh that dispelled his fears.

"I hope, my dear," he said, "that although you are marrying a man so much older than yourself, you will be as much interested in your wedding as other girls are. We must have it all in proper order, and a superb wedding dress, magnificent jewels, and a bevy of fair bridesmaids. I shall give to each of them a present worthy of the occasion."

She saw that he was a little troubled.

"You forget," she remarked, "that I am not accustomed to weddings. I have never even seen one."

The explanation was delighted with the explanation.

"I have been thinking very seriously," he said, "about whom I should ask to be best man. You see, Dolores, I have thought of asking Sir Karl Alamoore. I like him better than anyone else. What do you think?"

She was silent for some time. She was asking her own heart if she had enough strength to bear the strain, and the answer was "No." She meant to be a good and true wife to the generous, noble-hearted man at her side—true to him in thought, in word, and in deed; but she would rather that this other man were not near when she uttered the vows she meant to keep.

"Would it not be better," she said at last, in a clear, cold voice, "to ask of your own relatives?"

Sir Karl had nothing to do with us," he replied. "Perhaps you are right," he replied; "if you prefer it your wish shall be law."

"What do you prefer it?" she said. "Ask one of your cousins from Aldershot. You told me you had two stationed there."

He was delighted at the interest she showed, and agreed most heartily to her proposal. That evening the letters were written, first to the Misses Fielden and then to Miss de Ferras.

It so happened that Lola received hers on the same morning that Sir Karl wrote her to see Madame on business. He heard her laugh as she opened the letter and read its contents.

"What do you think I have here?" she said. "A pressing invitation to be chief bridesmaid at Dolores' wedding? Are you going, Sir Karl? What curious turns in life fate gives us!"

She went on, watching the handsome face as she spoke. "I am getting knowledge fast. When I came back from Germany I thought I should be sure to marry first; and I used to picture half the girls in the neighborhood weeping tears of envy at my good fortune. But now—"

He was amused in spite of himself.

"But now?" he repeated. "What is the difference between then and now?"

"Now I see my rival, the white rose, married first, and I shall have to weep tears of envy myself."

"Do you know," cried Sir Karl, impulsively, "that I can never tell when you are jesting and when you are serious."

"And do you know, Sir Karl, that I do not even know myself? The wise man says 'Know thyself.' I should think there is no girl who knows herself less than I do. I am never sure of myself. I am a mass of contradictions. I have good impulses—I feel sure of that—but I do not carry them out. I have lofty aspirations, too, and there are times when I long to do great deeds."

(To be Continued.)

London, Oct. 14.—Isaac N. Ford cables this afternoon in regard to the elections touching upon the position of the church in politics. He says: "Religious question have been virtually excluded from the elections. The Church Association, which was well supplied with money for a canvass in the interest of Protestant principles, has pledged more or less directly a large number of candidates to act in conformity with the ideas of discipline in the English Church, but except in two instances, it has not thrown its influence with decisive effect against the men who refused to commit themselves. It has driven several candidates from one seat to another, and it has helped to defeat one Liberal in Sunderland and one Conservative in Torquay. Its secretary asserts that its work has been highly successful, but practical politicians have not been seriously impressed with the results of the anti-ritualistic agitation. The chief ritualistic Liberal, George, has not been a candidate for parliament, so that there has been no prominent religious agitators. It is asserted that the first test of the voice on the religious question will reveal a great accession to the Protestant strength in the new parliament."

## Cabled Comment

On Old World Topics—Lord Salisbury's Course—Cynics Call It a Game of "Hunt the Slipper"—The Church in Politics—Necessity for Military Reform—Englishmen Talk of Excluding Chinese—John Bull Irritated Over the Chinese Business

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It is a more reasonable view is that the bishops will be allowed a long interval in which to exert their personal influence over the extremists, and that both parties in parliament will keep ritualism out of politics as long as possible. The three days' conference on ritualism has ended in Fulham Palace, after a prolonged discussion of the doctrine of the Holy Communion. It has been a round-table conference, and Lord Halifax has been the chief representative of the English Church Union, with its 20,000 members. Fourteen churches, more or less representative of the different schools of thought, have attended the session, and an important report of the points of agreement reached will be prepared. As the extremists on both sides favor disestablishment, the general end of religious agitation in the English Church is unimpeachable. Politicians assert that disestablishment cannot be made a burning question in England until it has been taken up in Scotland. The Free and United Presbyterian Churches, which will be pre-occupied for a long period by the details of their new organization.

"HUNT THE SLIPPER." Mr. Ford says: Lord Salisbury's course in the China affair is cynically described by its critics as an aimless game of hunt the slipper. It has been played in a darkened room, for the leading writers of the leading journals have known what was going on, and the British policy in the far east has remained an inscrutable mystery. The best explanation which is offered by those kind of writers is that Lord Salisbury has remained in the background because he could not count upon the support of any power, and would only have exposed himself to rebuffs if he had taken the initiative. The defense was a counter-charge, and the United States government had been willing to co-operate with him; but when he perceived that the state department was respecting Washington's warning against entangling alliances, and that France, Germany and Russia would not tolerate British leadership, he determined to make his influence felt in the background.

A WAITING GAME. While Russia, Germany and France have presented proposals for the settlement of the problem, Lord Salisbury has contented himself with revising them in minor details and with promoting a general agreement among the powers. He has avoided giving of his own mind, and has waited for the initiative to come from the other side. He has saved England from the humiliation of having proposals of her own rejected by envious and jealous powers, and has kept British diplomacy in reserve. The defense was a counter-charge, and the United States government had been willing to co-operate with him; but when he perceived that the state department was respecting Washington's warning against entangling alliances, and that France, Germany and Russia would not tolerate British leadership, he determined to make his influence felt in the background.

ARMY REFORM NEEDED. In speaking of the necessity for military reform, the same writer relates the following incident: The necessity for military reform on a small scale has been illustrated by a veritable Adelphe drama, upon which the curtain has fallen at Dover. Lieut. Beckett, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, was arrested a month ago, and subsequently kept under guard of his younger brother, to stand trial for embezzling or stealing two half-crowns from the regimental canteen. He was searched when accused of the theft and two marked coins were found in his pockets. The military trial occupied several days, and attracted much attention. There was a strong circumstantial case against him, for two subalterns of the regimental canteen testified against him, and his superior officers had found the coins when he was searched. The defense was a counter-charge of conspiracy to destroy his reputation by convicting him of theft. This defense was accepted by the court and the young officer was honorably acquitted. The bent figure of a white-haired old man lent pathos to the scene in court. This was the young artillery officer's father, whose joy was unrestrained when acquittal was announced.

JOHN BULL ANGRY. Another correspondent says: No words can express too strongly the irritation of the British foreign office over the latest developments in the Chinese negotiations, and the hopelessness of any working arrangement being arrived at within the near future exceeds, if anything, its irritation, the chief cause of which, to quote an official, is the extraordinary and unreasonable

publicity given diplomatic communications, even before they are officially communicated to the other powers. America, according to the view taken by this official, whose opinion may fairly be presumed to echo Lord Salisbury's, is among the offenders in this respect. "How," continued the informant of the Associated Press, "can we be expected to arrive at conclusions when the Chinese are given the opportunity of knowing every step in the negotiations, which, in themselves, are as intricate as the world has seen. The advantage which this unprecedented publicity has given the Chinese cannot be overestimated."

LAUGHING STOCK OF THE WORLD. "It has constantly given them the opportunity of creating differences between the powers and interpolating excuses and suggestions which, if continued, bid fair to render Europe and America the laughing stock of the oriental world. And this deluge of notes, what do they amount to? Who, for a moment, believes China is going to finally lay her head in the hands of the British? The suggestion that the court return to Peking means nothing else. The answers to the notes so far made can be fitly described as an endless chain of reservations which require more if not more discussion than the notes themselves. Lord Salisbury has endeavored to answer them as they came up but, I believe, for the sake of keeping in line than from any conviction that they would accomplish any desired end."

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S ILLNESS. The critical condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany is causing grave anxiety in England, not only on her own account, but through fear of the effect of her death on Queen Victoria. The loss of the Duke of Edinburgh and her cousin, the Duchess of Teck, and the terrible death roll in South Africa, have tried the Queen sorely. Another family loss, it is feared, might wrench to the breaking point the wonderful constitution and fortitude of Great Britain's ruler. It is said she is already much upset and strongly desires to go to the bedside of her eldest daughter. But the Queen's physicians are endeavoring to dissuade her.

DEATH'S RAVAGES. The British nobility, like royalty, has suffered to an unusual degree through death during the last year. The latest death struck off the rolls, the Marquis of Bute, was one of the most remarkable characters in England. A medievalist Catholic scholar, dcamer and multi-millionaire, he yet applied himself so well to municipal details that he was an excellent mayor of Cardiff, where he spent over a million pounds sterling in the harbor. Though devoted to Catholicism, he contributed largely to the support of the Episcopal Church in Wales. He was the original of Lord Beaconsfield's Lothair, yet an enthusiastic admirer of Gladstone. He made the best translation known of the Roman breviary, and was the first to import beavers from Canada. For the funeral, the widow, knowing her late husband's wishes, telegraphed to a publisher for 500 copies of his uncensored "Office for the Dead," so that all present might follow the service. The curious impulse of the late marquis may be judged from the fact that the importation of beavers was due to his seeing a book cover depicting a Canadian beaver village. He immediately aspired to own them, and cabled a small colony. Afterwards, many members of the nobility, including the

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There is Sallow Complexion, Fullness About the Stomach, Pains in the Shoulders and Back—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Act Promptly and Directly on the Liver.

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Then there comes indigestion, wind on the stomach, headache, a heavy tongue, a bitter taste in the mouth, depression of spirits and despondency. The bowels become irregular, and constipation and looseness alternate. The liver poisons the blood and causes liver spots, blotches and pimples. So great is the influence of the liver over the health of other organs that physicians have called the liver the governor or controller of the body. The prescription from which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prepared was perfected by the doctor in his immense practice, and has proven the greatest liver regulator ever discovered. It acts directly and promptly on the liver, making it active and vigorous as a filtering organ. At the same time it regulates and tones up the kidneys and bowels and sets the whole filtering and excretory system in healthy working order.

Notwithstanding the fame of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills throughout this continent, you will never fully realize and appreciate their value until you have actually used them, and only then can you fully understand why they have such an enormous sale. In these days of experimenting with all sorts of new, untried remedies, apophanics and treatments, it is a comfort and pleasure to know that you can turn to this prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase and find in it a safe and certain cure for the many dangerous and complicated disorders of the kidneys and bowels. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Duke of Portland, followed his example.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE. The advisability of following the example of the United States in excluding the Chinese is becoming a serious question in England. This is partly due to the China crisis, but more directly to the increasing number of Chinese in London, their frequent appearance in police courts, and the increasing number of wretched half-caste offspring. A writer in the Daily Chronicle avers that a large number of Chinese are coming to work in the new laundries, declares that no law will prevent them increasing the already large number of vicious marriages with white women, and urges their exclusion as the only remedy.

NOTES. The contemplated erection of a large hotel in London for the benefit of girls working for small salaries, in which Mr. Russell Sage, Mrs. Hetty Green and Mr. James Hill are said to be interested, is hailed as a much-needed improvement, and as one more sign of American enterprise. Among the alterations soon to occur in London are the widening of London Bridge and the building of a tunnel from Rotherhithe to Shadwell at a cost of £2,000,000.

## WHAT PEOPLE SAY

Is Not What Makes a Remedy Valuable. Testimonials are good things, and we are always glad to get them, but they don't make our remedy any better. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are good because they do good—because they cure.

Testimonials simply prove that the tablets have helped other people, but it's yourself you are most interested in, and whether they will cure you is the question. It is very easy to find out—try them. A full package costs but 50 cents at your druggist's. They are worth that if they only help you a little bit. The chance is worth taking at the price.

We put it on that basis because you don't know about the tablets. If you knew as much about them as we do, you would have been tempted to purchase them long ago. The chance is worth taking at the price. We have seen them cure the worst cases of stomach trouble. Cases of long standing and obstinacy, cases that other medicines, and even high-priced doctors had failed to subdue.

Here are some testimonials. If you care to read them we have thousands of them: Rev. J. R. Hoag, of Wynona, Neb., writes: "For six years I have been troubled with dyspepsia. Last fall I became very much alarmed at some symptoms of heart trouble and came to believe there was a sympathetic relation between the two diseases, or, rather, that the stomach trouble was the cause of the heart disturbance. I hit upon Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for a remedy, and invested a dollar and a half for three boxes, which I took three months, and I can eat any kind of food I want and have a good, vigorous appetite. Although I am 77 years old, I now feel perfectly well, and without being requested by anyone I make this statement as a compliment to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Mrs. Lydia Bartram, of Assyria, Mich., writes: "I have suffered from stomach trouble for ten years and five different doctors gave me only temporary relief. A Mr. E. R. Page advised me to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and four boxes did me more permanent benefit than all the doctors' medicine that I have ever taken. I honestly believe that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best medicine ever made for the cure of stomach troubles."

Don't mistake our meaning. We don't claim them to cure anything but dyspepsia and stomachic disorders. Just the one thing is what they are made for, but that one thing is the cause of the starting point of nearly all the sickness in the world.

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A brisk trade in fox skins is springing up between France and Italy. The latter country last year exported 4,000, mostly from round Rome. Foxes are plentiful in Italy.

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"S.S. GERMANIC".....Oct. 17, noon  
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The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at 12 noon, for Halifax, N.S. St. John, N.B., The Sydney and points in the Maritime Provinces.

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The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 5 p.m., and Little Metis at 8:25 p.m.

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A Lady's Lunch

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