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THE QUEEN OF THE SEASON

CHAPTER XLVI.

"Has our amiable bridegroom-elect gone to Paris to select his bride? How well he knows the way to her heart," cried Lady Esselyn, ironically, as they sat at breakfast the following morning.

Vivien looked so inquiring, and so charmingly unconscious of her meaning, that the countess, who could never resist a revenge, herself remarked, across the table, that it was rather odd Sir Innis Hatherfield's betrothed should be in such profound ignorance of his movements.

Aymer, always quick to resent any slur upon his friend, leaned forward to read the note over his sister's shoulder. It was as brief as it was polite, merely stating that an affair of great importance called him abroad, and prevented his executing some trifling commissions he had undertaken for her ladyship.

"Were you not aware that Hatherfield mediated this, Viva?" the earl demanded.

"Oh, yes, he spoke of it yesterday."

"Very odd, then, that you should feel surprised when mentioned his departure," snapped the countess.

"It might have been odd had my surprise been in reference to his leaving England," Vivien coolly replied; "but I was only astonished that he should think it necessary to apologize to me."

"I forgot that it was part of Sir Innis' creed to be civil even to those who rank themselves among his enemies."

Lady Esselyn's greenish-grey eyes positively glared at her undaunted stepdaughter; but, ere she could devise a reply, Aymer broke in:

"Now, Vivien, it is to be compelled to listen to such petty quibbling! But in this matter Lady Esselyn is right; Hatherfield has acted strangely in going off so suddenly."

Vivien buttered her roll without replying.

"I think I might have been apprised of his intention," the young earl added, discontentedly. "I depend upon him to help and advise me; but perhaps this is your doing, Viva."

"On the contrary, I strongly advised him to stay where he was."

"Where was he bound? When will he return?" were Aymer's next queries.

"I do not know; I cannot say; in fact, I behaved like a pattern woman, for I asked no questions."

"Perhaps we are to have no marriage, after all," suggested the countess, who had been watching Vivien closely. "Sir Innis has never been a very ardent lover, has he?"

"What an absurd suggestion," exclaimed the vexed Aymer.

"Not at all," replied his sister, tranquilly. "You are very rude to throw cold water in that way upon dear mamma's novel ideal. Absence does not always make the heart fonder, and I'm sadly far from so much dissipated."

"I may have to fall back upon poor dear little Mandeville after all."

Cressida scolded her mouth in her hurry to ask if she was in earnest, and Lady Esselyn bandied patted her shoulder.

"You had better not inquire, love. If Sir Innis has suddenly discovered that he is in no haste to wed, we cannot expect dear Viva to be the first to proclaim it."

"Certainly not," said Vivien. "Think what I must be suffering from this moment—another cup of coffee, please, of the shock to my pride, my wounded feelings—a little of that potted ham, Cressida—my blighted heart and hopes! I shall have to sum up my consolations. One of the greatest is that I might have had a young, and left my babies to the mercy of a step-mother. For their sakes let me be thankful."

This was too much, and Lady Esselyn, looking daggers at the audacious speaker, rose, and left the room. Cressida sat for a few minutes, staring at the tablecloth, then rose and followed her; and Aymer, who had been frowning behind his newspaper, looked up to ask:

"What is the meaning of this? What, in heaven's name, is the use of quarrelling with that woman? She grows daily more hateful; but she is our father's widow, and we ought to endure with her."

"My dear brother, it is only a case of 'grasp your nettle.' If I don't sting Lady Esselyn she stings me, and in self-defense I am sometimes compelled to deal her a rude buffet."

"Well, never mind that now; but explain to me about Hatherfield. It's not customary, is for a bridegroom-elect to rush off, no one knows where, within a few weeks of his wedding day?"

Vivien's beautiful face clouded, though she answered in the same light strain:

"Is he not one of those sensible personages who have always excellent reasons for all they do?"

"But he might have told you—"

"He has done so," she interrupted curtly.

"And you are satisfied?" asked Aymer.

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mer, jealous for his sister. "Yet not," you admitted that you raised objections which he appears to have ignored. I tell you again, Viva, I don't like this. Although I have great confidence in Hatherfield, I will not see you neglected, or your wishes set at naught."

"Restez tranquille, mon frere. I am quite equal to the occasion," was the gay reply. "Sir Innis' fiancée is a wrong to be redressed, and like the knights paladin of old, he cannot rest until he has run a tilt at it. I'm not sure that I should not have done the same, although—"

She compressed her rosy lips, and would not finish the sentence.

"You have not quarrelled, then?"

"We shall never quarrel. I respect him too much to wrangle with him, and, also, I respect myself too much to sit down and spin till he comes back, so I am going to find employment for my mornings; and the rest of the day, as usual, will be devoted to society."

Aymer had gone back to his newspaper, carefully scanning the columns of advertisements to ascertain whether one of them might have emanated from Marie Deslier; so he gave no other reply to this speech than an interrogative "yes."

"I am very much inclined to dedicate my leisure hours to you, brother mine," Vivien went on, and passed her arm round his neck. "Tell me all you know of this mysterious demoiselle, by whom you are so unaccountably—I mean so epris, and if I can do so without lowering my own dignity as an English lady, I will help you to find her."

"She was reticently hushed."

"Never thought you hard-hearted or unwomanly till Marie disappeared," the earl confessed; "but I have considered you both since then. They say that your sex are always unmerciful in their judgments of one another; but I shall not be able to quote my knowledge as a pleasant example to the contrary. Dear Viva, I cannot tell you how acceptable your sympathy will be to me."

"Deal with me frankly, quite frankly," Vivien entreated. "For I shall repay my promise to you."

It proved a long story, for he was often interrupted by Vivien's questions as she became thoroughly interested. Painted by the delicate touches of a lover's hand, Marie shone brightly on his memory. He depicted her as she was at the moment of his first meeting her at the railway terminus, alone and shrinking in terror from the coarse attentions of the half-tipsy youths who intruded themselves upon her. When, after detailing Marie's sufferings, both mental and bodily, in the most graphic manner, he went on to speak of the curious circumstances of the packet directed to himself, which she had had in her possession. Vivien listened him gently for not having revealed this to her as soon as Marie reached Esselyn Manor House.

"I must be very obtuse," she observed, "to have lived in such an atmosphere of mystery without detecting it. Once I was led by your remarks on my pretty maid to question her, and she told me a strange tale of a cousin of hers."

"It is on the wrongs, whether real or fancied, of this cousin, that all the mystery hinges!" exclaimed Aymer.

"This little Claire, with eyes as blue as your own, is her only surviving relative."

"The young lady fair, comme une ange, of Justin's story. Did you ever meet this gentle demoiselle in your travels?"

Aymer reddened, and was palpably disconcerted. Seeing this his sister gave him no peace till he avowed why, and at last he blurted out:

"Well, if you must know, I had an adventure once, one not worth your hearing, with a girl of that name; but it is impossible that she can have been Marie's relative; and so I will proceed with my story."

Vivien listened now in silence. She was not quite satisfied with the manner in which her brother had slurred over his mention of the Claire, who could not or so he asserted, be the one to whose case Marie had devoted herself; but she remembered, and sighed the while, that there were dark pages in the book of his life which she must not venture to peruse. His faults had not, perhaps, been greater than those of many another thoughtless, impetuous lad, launched into the world with no guiding hand to check him when he trod too near dangerous ground; but they had been serious enough to make his loving sister crimson with shame as she recalled them.

(To be Continued.)

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Heart Would Go Into Her Mouth.
Make Her Almost Suffocate.
Sinking Feelings Came Over Her.
Dizzy Spells Alarmed Her.

Mrs. James McCaw, Oshawa, Ont., Gives an Account of Her Sufferings, and Restoration to Health by the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Many people of Oshawa, Ont., and surrounding country are today thankful for the health and strength brought back through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

There is none, we venture to say, more grateful than Mrs. James McCaw, wife of the well-known shoemaker. Hers was a serious case and her account of her sufferings was cured in well worth reading.

"I was troubled seriously for a long time with my heart and nerves, and had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left me much worse in every way. At times the palpitation of my heart was so bad that I feared death. My heart seemed to be right up into my throat, and caused a feeling of suffocation most painful to endure. Then at other times there was a great fluttering of the heart, followed by a sinking feeling, dizziness, etc."

I was feeling extremely miserable when I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills from Mr. T. G. Ryley's Drug Store, and commenced taking them. From the first few doses I improved rapidly, and am now much better than I have been for a long time. My appetite is good and I am wonderfully better in every way. I can recommend these pills very highly, as I feel that no other remedy could have performed such a marvelous change in so short a time, and it gives me pleasure to let others know that there is a remedy which will cure them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn, & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Forcemeat is a corruption of farce-meat, from the French farce, stuffing, i.e., meat for stuffing.

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For your house of the bedbugs with Persalato Bedbug Exterminator. At all drug stores.

TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION

Sir Wm. Broadbent's Helpful Address on the Subject.

The Causes of Consumption and the Necessary Precautions.

Beginning of a Movement in Great Britain—Hints to the Public—The Malady Contagious.

The following is a report of the address delivered by Sir William Broadbent at the recent meeting called by the Prince of Wales to further the objects of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption:

May it please your royal highness, I have the honor to lay before your royal highness, on behalf of the organizing committee of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, a brief statement of their objects and methods. We learn from the returns of the registrar-general that nearly 60,000 deaths are every year registered as due to tuberculosis, in England and Wales alone, and to this number may be added a considerable percentage of the deaths set down to acute affections of the lungs, in which tubercle has played an unrecognized part. Of these over 40,000 are from consumption, 6,000 from tubercular disease of the intestines and mesenteric glands, and 6,500 from tubercular meningitis. The destructive work of tubercle does not end here; 5,500 deaths are attributed to other forms of tuberculosis, among which are diseases of the bones, Humpback, hip-joint disease, disease of the spine, ankylosing spondylitis, and other joints, which cripple or disable so many children, are the sign manual of tubercle. This terrible waste of life, with all the protracted suffering attending it, and the distress, moral and material, which it involves, is in great measure preventable. Already, by the effects of subsoil drainage, by improved hygiene, by the higher general standard of comfort and cleanliness, by greater attention to ventilation and to the construction of dwellings, the number of deaths from consumption and other forms of tuberculosis has been reduced by more than 50 per cent in 50 years. The single sad exception to this statement is that tubercle in children traceable to tubercle conveyed by milk, has increased. But, while sanitary improvements have reduced the mortality from tubercular diseases, science has pointed out the way by which these ravages may not only be directly mitigated, but directly prevented. It is now definitely known that consumption is

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE; that it is communicated from person to person, and from animal to man; and that, in the latter case, it is not an inherited vice in the constitution which declares itself in course of time; but, while some constitutions are more prone to it than others, and while an unhealthy mode of life and unwholesome surroundings predispose to attacks, every case of consumption is derived from some pre-existing case. Phthisis, with all the various forms of tubercular disease, is the work of a microbe—the tubercle bacillus discovered by Koch. This living organism is present in countless millions in the dried lungs or intestines of animals. By its multiplication it blocks the minute blood vessels, chokes the air vesicles, and destroys structures, and by a poison or toxin which it forms it gives rise to febrile disturbance, nocturnal perspirations, and wasting. It is by the transmission of these bacilli that tubercular diseases of all kinds are spread. The principal way in which they are conveyed from a diseased to a healthy person is by means of the expectoration, which contains them in enormous numbers, and which when dried is suspended in the atmosphere, or is deposited in the dust, and inhaled. Happily, they are not present in the breath of the consumptive patient, so that consumption is not contracted merely by breathing the same air or living in the same house with a sufferer. Another way in which the bacilli are disseminated is in milk. Cows, unfortunately, are very subject to tuberculosis, and sooner or later the bacilli find their way into the milk. Through milk so contaminated infants and young

CHILDREN BECOME AFFECTED with tubercle mesenterica, tubercular meningitis, and disease of the bones. The flesh of diseased animals also may contain the bacilli. And, in the case of all the aforesaid, the sufferers from phthisis, and secure a supply of milk and meat absolutely free from tubercle bacilli, all the diseases due to tuberculosis, which now cause one-seventh or one-eighth of the total number of deaths, would generally be prevented. The medical profession, and the precautions based upon them, will be incalculably by the medical attendant. But the adoption of the necessary measures would, as we know from abundant experience, be very slow, and would require many years to save 10,000 persons die every year from tubercular disease, which for Great Britain and Ireland is a very moderate computation, at least 200 new

persons must catch the disease every day. It is the realization of this fact which has called into existence the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The mission of the association is to carry into every dwelling in the land an elementary knowledge of the modes in which consumption is propagated, and of the means by which its spread may be prevented, and thus to strengthen the hands of medical men throughout the country who are dealing with individual cases of this disease. To this end the public attention must be captured, the public imagination must be impressed, the defensive instincts of the general public must be aroused; and we do not therefore profess our belief that your royal highness will, by the single gracious act of calling together and presiding over this meeting,

SAVE THOUSANDS OF LIVES.

The objects of the association can be stated in a few words. They are (1) to educate the public as to the means of preventing the spread of consumption; (2) to extinguish tubercle in cattle; (3) to promote the erection of sanatoria for the open air treatment of tubercular disease. It is only necessary here to indicate the spirit in which the operations of the society will be conducted. While making known the contagious character of consumption, it will endeavor to allay the panic which arises in some minds when it is known that consumption is catching. It does not advocate the compulsory notification of consumption, but it will urge upon sanitary authorities the desirability of insisting on the disinfection of rooms in which consumptive persons have died, when notification of the fact is made through the certificate of death. Its method is instruction and persuasion, not compulsion. In particular, it will seek to enlist the co-operation of the sufferers themselves, and when the victim of consumption understands that, by observing the precautions recommended by the association, he (or she) is protecting family and friends from the disease, he will be careful to carry them out. On the other hand, the friends and relatives of sufferers, and the public generally, will in self-defense discourage and repress the filthy and unnecessary habit of expectoration in public vehicles and places of public resort; and we may expect railway companies and others to follow the examples set in America of putting up signs pointing out the danger of the practice. So again, with regard to milk. The society recognizes the fact that it is impracticable to stamp out tubercle in cattle by the immediate slaughter of all diseased animals; but it will insist that the public has a right to

A MILK SUPPLY which shall be absolutely free from tubercle bacilli, and shall not scatter death among the children of all classes of the community. It will earnestly advocate the testing of herds by tuberculin, and the isolation of animals found to be affected—a method which has been attended with conspicuous success in Denmark—and it will urge upon district and county councils and all rural and urban authorities the supervision of cattle sheds and of dairy farms and of all the agencies for the distribution of milk. Another important matter upon which the association is already working is the provision of public slaughter houses, where the inspection of carcasses can be carried out before the evidences of disease have been removed. Until tubercle is eradicated from among our cattle an indispensable precaution is to boil or sterilize all milk, especially that given to children.

The sterilization of milk is an easy and a simple process, and it ought to be done at home. Sterilization on a large scale at the dairy is also possible, and it may be so carried out as to impair the nutritive qualities of the milk. The third great object of the association is the promotion of the erection of sanatoria for the open-air treatment of consumption and tuberculosis generally. It aims not only at prevention, but cure. The isolation and cure of those suffering is, however, the very best and most efficient preventive measure, since a consumptive patient once lodged in a sanatorium cannot be a focus from which the disease spreads. Your royal highness has visited Falkenstein, and can bear witness to the provision there made for the open-air treatment of phthisis, and of the success which attends it. Your royal highness may, therefore, be well aware of the fact that the medical profession here has been convinced that

THE OPEN-AIR TREATMENT of consumption could be successfully carried out in this country. We have thought it necessary to send our patients on long voyages, or to the south of France, to the warm-free air of the high Alps, originally recommended by Dr. Hermann Weber—one of the pioneers in the hygienic treatment of consumption, who is here as a guest of your royal highness to-day. Now, however, experience and the success of the open-air treatment can be obtained at home. The sanatorium, formerly the privilege of the favored few, is thus open to all classes of the community. The association, therefore, will advocate the erection of sanatoria for every large center of population. The poor law authorities will be glad to inaugurate such an economical to provide sanatoria where tubercular patients may recover than to send them to infirmaries to die. Municipalities will consider it their duty to defend the populations over whose interests they watch from consumption, as they now do from fever, by the erection of sanatoria; and, above and before all, the charitable public generally, and those whose sympathies are drawn towards sufferers from consumption by having lost parents, children, or brothers or sisters, or friends from this disease, will seize the opportunity of doing more for them than merely to smooth their passage to the tomb. Meanwhile, a beginning is to be made in London by a self-supporting sanatorium, which will minister to the needs of the class which lies between the rich and the poor. The London partners of Messrs. Werner & Beit have undertaken to erect and equip such a sanatorium at an estimated expense of £20,000, the construction and management of which will be under the guidance of the association. As at Falkenstein, any excess of income over expenditure will be devoted in the first instance to the payment of a small interest—2½ per cent—on the capital, and the balance to such purposes in connection with the objects of the association as may be determined by the committee. This offer has been a great encouragement to the organizing committee, and we know that many benevolent persons are ready and waiting to supplement it by making provision for the poor. The idea which animates the association is that the prevention of consumption is

A NATIONAL DUTY, in which the medical profession and the

public can co-operate, the medical profession leading and guiding the movement. The organizing committee have every good reason to congratulate themselves on the interest which has been excited in all parts of the country. Branches are being formed in York, Norwich, Ipswich, Huddersfield, and other towns, and at York a considerable sum of money has already been raised for the erection of a sanatorium. An impetus will be given to the work of the association by the meeting here to-day, under the presidency of your royal highness, which will greatly expedite its success in dealing with the gigantic task it has undertaken.

A Profitable Invention.

The truth of the adage that "some men are born rich and others lucky" has been verified at least in one instance in San Francisco, Ohio, morning Mr. C. L. Whipple, one of the proprietors of the Nadeau, was standing behind the desk, when a guest asked for a city directory. Mr. Whipple looked for the book in its accustomed place, but, not finding it, was compelled to make an extensive search of the office, and was much annoyed at not being able to accommodate his guest. The more he thought upon the subject the more he became convinced that a city directory in a hotel ought to be made stationary; but it should not be made fast to the counter, as it and the information seekers—all of whom are not always guests of the house—would be in the way. An idea occurred to him, whereupon he had a model of a stand made, one that could be fastened to the floor, having a desk top large enough to receive a directory, the backs of which would be under a brass plate and be made fast with screws, leaving enough space around the book for small advertisements. This book rest he had patented, and while he considered it a good thing from a hotelkeeper's standpoint, he was not aware that others would recognize its value so readily. He made a long story short, he has sold rights to use his patent in several counties and states, and has received, therefore, in clean cash \$6,700, and there are still more counties and states to be heard from.

For further information call on Markon & Marlon, patent solicitors, New York Life Building, Montreal. Send stamps or call for a free copy of our "Inventor's Help."

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