



# The Athens Reporter

AND

## COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

Vol. XXIII. No. 12

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Mar. 20, 1907.

G. F. Donnelley, Publisher

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

### Our Costume Exhibition

This is a season of individual style and variation in Ladies' garments. Did you see the splendid display of Novi-modi goods yesterday. We can supply you with these beautiful creations all through the season. Come here and see how easy it is to select your spring garments and how economical our prices are.

### What About New Carpets

A hint to carpet seekers—Carpets like most lines of goods have advanced materially. Our early orders enabled us to get in on the basis of old prices. Those who select their new carpets and rugs soon will get the advantage of this. We have the greatest stock, the biggest variety, the finest patterns and the best values. Give us a look and you will be convinced that we are the Carpet Kings of Ontario.

### Robt. Wright & Co.

IMPORTERS

BROCKVILLE - ONTARIO

### Look Them Over

We urge you in your own interest to look over our goods regardless of whether you are ready to buy.

It keeps you in touch with the latest styles and best fabrics.

### THE STAR WARDROBE M. J. KEHOE - BROCKVILLE

*COMMON SENSE EDUCATION*  
We claim that our College is run along Common Sense lines. Do you want to become a Book-keeper? A Stenographer? A Telegraph Operator? Then come right along and get your ability trained. We have a common sense way of teaching.

### BUSINESSES PENMANSHIP



Start any time.

### Brockville Business College

W. H. Shaw,  
President

W. T. Rogers,  
Principal

### AUDITORS REPORT

#### VILLAGE OF ATHENS FOR 1906

Statement of Receipts and disbursements as per Treasurer's Books

##### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand	\$1287.66
Resident taxes collected	.00
Government grant to public school	106.00
Hotel licenses	225.00
Fines	49.00
Dog tax	32.50
Poll tax	2.00
Rent for town hall	93.80
Rear Yonge and Escott share P. S. debenture	.29.80
Cash raised on village notes	800.00
	\$8666.13

##### EXPENDITURES

Salaries and allowances	\$ 263.50
Printing and Postage	45.50
Interest on borrowed money	18.50
Roads and bridges	741.53
Charity	22.00
School purposes	2254.75
Public school deb., No. 1	220.75
Town hall	367.90
"	441.50
Village share R. R. deb. for 1905	373.55
Fire protection	1.00
Corporation	281.39
Town hall	957.95
Miscellaneous	182.10
Money paid on village note	400.00
Cash on hand	2124.21
	\$8666.13

##### ASSETS

Uncollected taxes previous to '06	\$ 29.16
" " for '06	139.34
Cash on hand	2124.21
Fire appliances	594.85
Tree sprayer	13.00
Balance on Elgin St. drain	100.50
Road making appliances	100.50
Town hall and furnishings	13176.45
Cash in town hall current account	17.47
Village share of P. S. building	6150.00
	\$22349.86

##### LIABILITIES

J. H. Ackland, collector for '06	\$ 20.00
Due Rear Yonge and Escott as village share R. R. deb., '06	199.78
T. H. deb., No. 5, due Jan. 2, '07	441.50
" " 3, '07	367.90
Village share P. S. deb., No. 2, due Jan. 2, '07	220.75
Unpaid amount on village note	400.00
T. H. deb., 15 yrs. at \$441.50	6222.50
" 17 " \$367.90	6254.30
Village share P. S. deb., 18 years at \$220.75	3407.30
	17934.03

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL

Statement of Treasurer of S.S. No. 6, Rear Yonge and Escott for 1906.

##### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand from 1905	\$1248.46
Net proceeds school opening entertainment	151.64
Cash raised on notes	1000.00
Gov't grant, public school, Athens and S.S. No. 6	124.10
Gov't grant, Model school	150.00
County grant to Model school	150.00
Village levy for 1906	1730.00
S.S. No. 6 levy for 1906	270.00
Cash for plank sold	12.10
Fees from 31 model school pupils	155.00
Cash from J. H. McLaughlin, bal due 4/26	5032.56

##### EXPENDITURES

C. R. McIntosh, salary	\$ 800.00
Miss M. Morris	35.00
Miss A. Watson	82.00
Miss R. Ross	153.00
Miss E. Taggart	200.00
Miss M. Siinson	110.00
Miss E. West	110.00
Miss H. Holmes	135.00
Mrs. H. Hull	75.00
Clayton Wiltsie, janitor	46.68
Jerry Townsend	104.53
James Ross, sec'y	20.00
G. W. Beach, treasurer	10.00
Treasurer's bonds	10.00
Insurance	13.00
Fuel	296.87
Rent to Rear Yonge and Escott for school rooms	60.00
Building account	266.78
Supplies	486.95
Telegrams	3.00
Advertising and printing	15.00
Refund school deb., money over paid 29.80	
Refund Miss Cughan	5.00
Labor	59.50
Borrowed money returned	1000.00
Interest	31.23
Balance on hand	493.13

Statement of Treasurer of High School for year 1906.

##### RECEIPTS

City on hand	\$1501.31
Gov't	744.12
Township	931.50
Village	418.75
Special " from county	250.00
Fees from departmental exams	88.00
" non-resident pupils	23.50
" county pupils	374.75

##### EXPENDITURES

N. L. Massey, B.A., salary	\$120.00
W. C. Dowseley, M.A., "	925.00
C. P. Bishop, B.A., "	550.00
J. Williams,	420.00
Miss Patterson, B.A., "	280.00
Miss Ryerson, B.A., "	235.64
H. Hawkins, janitor	155.00

##### EXTRA EXPENDITURES

—A quantity of dry wood for sale—

Apply at the Reporter office.

### SALE BILLS

The Reporter gives special value in auction sale bills. Orders promptly filled. Concert printing at reasonable rates.

The Reporter Office  
Athens, Ont.

THIS ORIGINALLY DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

H. H. Arnold, Sec'y-treas. 50.00  
Entrance examiners, salary 100.30  
Departmental " 70.15  
Fuel 115.46  
Supplies 100.70  
Books 387.92  
Insurance 53.71  
Advertising 2.01  
Telegrams 1.25  
Labor 1.50  
Cash on hand 822.82

5401.78

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF ATHENS

We the undersigned auditors appointed

to examine the books and vouchers of the

Treasurer of the Village of Athens, the

Public School (S.S. No. 6 Rear Yonge

and Escott), and Athens High School,

have completed our duties, and having

found all books and vouchers correct

to tender the detailed statement append-

ed.

Athens, Feb. 12, 1907 { T. S. Kendrick.

Irwin Wiltsie.

### THE Easter Apparel

shown in our store gives a superb demonstration of our claim that we can sell dignified, distinctive and exclusive styles at moderate prices, having the power to give large orders, and the requisite judgment and taste behind our ordering.

### HATS! HATS! HATS!



## WORKMAN PLUNGES TO DEATH ON NEW YORK THEATRE STAGE.

### Fell at the Feet of the Ballet Dancers While They Were Rehearsing.

New York, March 18.—While watching a rehearsal in the Hippodrome Martin Magunnison, an ironworker, fell from the flies where he and several other men were working yesterday and died instantly on the stage.

Magunnison and other workmen were putting in a new curtain and were working high above the stage floor. It was the first time he had been in the building and a rehearsal of a ballet was in progress. In watching their movements the ironworker lost his balance and fell to the stage floor at the feet of some

the girls. In his fall he struck a projecting piece of scenery.

When the man struck the floor there was a panic among the girls on the stage. They screamed and rushed in all directions to get off the stage. Edward Temple, who was superintending the rehearsal, ran to the man's assistance, but soon saw that he was dead.

Police Officer Fitzgibbons arrested the foreman of the work, Hams Paulson, of No. 307 Flushing Avenue, and charged him with criminal negligence. Paulson was held in \$1,000 bail to await the action of the Coroner. Magunnison was forty-two years old, unmarried and lived in Flushing.

### FIRE AND WATER.

#### CREST OF THE FLOOD PASSED PITTSBURG THIS MORNING.

**Two Fires Burning in Pittsburg—Entire Block Burning—Eleven Buildings Destroyed—Adjoining Buildings Dynamited to Prevent Spread of Fire.**

Pittsburg, March 15.—Two alarms have been sounded for a fire in the south-side district of this city. The entire block on the north side of Carson street, between 13th and 14th streets, is burning. The immense plant of the Oliver steel plant is threatened. The fire is burning fiercely.

A second fire broke out on Mount Washington about the same time and at 10 o'clock eleven business houses and dwellings had been destroyed. The fire had assumed such threatening proportions that it was decided to use dynamite to destroy adjoining buildings to prevent more valuable property becoming a prey to the flames. No water is available to fight the fire.

#### Water Subsiding.

The crest of the flood passed Pittsburg this morning at 6 o'clock, when 37 feet was recorded at the Market street wharf. The authenticity of this report is not known, as the gauge was buried under water last night long before midnight.

At 8 o'clock the weather bureau announced that the river had begun to fall, although in the flooded districts of both Allegheny and Pittsburg there is no perceptible change of conditions.

The crest of the flood moved on slowly, and did not do the damage that was expected.

#### Twenty Persons Lose Their Lives.

Pittsburghers to-day are amazed at the immensity of the flood in the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, which have submerged ten square miles in the downtown section of the city. Enormous damage to industries has been caused. Over 100,000 persons have been temporarily thrown out of employment. Every transportation company is crippled. Skiffs are carrying hundreds of persons to their places of business. The utilization of wagon and horses as conveyances, which did inestimable service yesterday, was discontinued owing to protests by the Humane Society. Twenty fatalities have occurred in Allegheny county directly due to high water.

Four massive bridges, the Sixteenth, Ninth, Seventh and Sixth street structures were threatened with destruction owing to heavy ice gorges, which came down the Allegheny River.

### GRAU DIED RICH.

#### HE HAD INTRODUCED MANY GREAT STARS.

well-known impresario, and for ten years director of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, who died

Paris, March 18.—Maurice Grau, the yesterday in his home in Cressy from heart trouble, was born in Brunn, Austria, in 1849, and received his education in the College of the City of New York. He began his theatrical career in 1866 with his uncle, Jacob Grau, who was managing Ristori's American tour. He directed American tours of Rubinstein, Wieniawski, Salvini, Aimee, Capoul, Paloma Marie, Bernhardi, Coquelin, Mount Sully, Rejane, Irving, Sarasate, Joseff Hoffman and other celebrities of the day.

#### 2,000,000 TREES PLANTED.

#### Canadian Forestry Convention in Session at Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 18.—The eighth annual convention of Canadian forestry opened here to-day with a large number of delegates from all parts of Canada in attendance.

The director's report showed that the membership had increased during the year by more than 800, and that more than 2,000,000 trees had been planted on the western prairies.

Dr. John MacCoun, of Ottawa, pointed out that the clearing of the forests on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains would result in drying up the rivers in that section.

Senator Edwards stated that the policy in Ontario of enforcing the clearing of limits in a certain time was suicidal,

although he gave this province credit for the establishment of a rifle range system.

The Illustrated London News says that Canada's excellent land and enterprise amendments will doubtless tend still further to diminish Great Britain's agricultural population, and after a time leave nothing at home but the very young, very old, or very stupid and unenterprising sections of the rural dwellers.

### MICHIGAN DIVORCE NO USE. Court of Appeal Confirms Conviction for Bigamy.

Toronto, March 18.—Jasper K. Kinney, in April, 1897, married Rosa Mary Card, in the county of Huron, where he still resides. His wife left him in August, 1903, and went to Michigan, where, on Jan. 15, 1906, she obtained a divorce. Afterwards, on April 12, Kinney left with one Emily Florence Piot and was married in Detroit. Upon his return to Canada he was convicted of bigamy.

The first question submitted to the Court of Appeal was whether the decree of divorce granted to the wife on Jan. 15, 1906, by the circuit court of Michigan is valid and binding, and a good defense to the indictment for bigamy. The court decides in the negative.

The second question submitted was whether the culpability was removed by the fact that the defendant knew that the decree of divorce had been granted, and his having been advised that he could legally marry again. The court answers this question in the affirmative. The conviction is affirmed.

He was a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Maurice Grau was known to every person of musical taste or trade in America. He was the first impresario who "retired rich," and did not "die poor." Beginning in 1891, he first brought here the de Reszkes, Eames, Melba, Calve, Ternini. Diplomat as well as financier, he made peace on famous occasions with Nordica, Damrosch, Gadski. It was Grau who gave Conried his contract with Enrico Caruso.

Grau was the originator of the all-star opera cast in his time. In addition to his family abroad, Grau leaves a brother in New York.

#### BETTING ON TRACKS.

#### CONVICTION SUSTAINED IN WOOD-BINE BETTING CASE.

A Technical Point of Law—The J. C. Will Adopt the Betting System in Bennington.

Ottawa, March 18.—The Supreme Court judgment in the famous Woodbine betting appeal case, Saunders vs. the King, has attracted widespread attention. The court of appeal was dismissed, the cause standing three to two. The Chief Justice, Judges MacLennan and Duff were in favor of dismissal, while Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Justice Girard favored allowing the appeal.

The effect of the judgment is to absolutely shut off betting and to declare tracks by bookmakers in stands. Individual betting is allowed, and a bookmaker may ply his vocation, provided he does not have a stand, but simply walks around in the crowd.

The point of law involved is a technical one, going back as far as 20 years ago, when the English betting provision was incorporated in the Canadian Criminal Code. Before 1880 the law did not permit any interference with individual bets. The original section allowed betting on tracks or licensed associations, on races scheduled for the day, but the English clause prohibiting betting booths or houses was introduced, and the question for the day decided was in betting or racing actually in progress, it prohibited the natural accessory of a bookmaker's stand. A majority of the court says bookmakers' booths are prohibited.

#### 2,000,000 TREES PLANTED.

This is a reproduction of a sketch of little Horace Marvin, aged four, who was kidnapped nine days ago from near Dover, Delaware, and who is held for ransom. The child was playing around his home and was only five minutes out of sight when he was missed. Three days ago a letter was received by his father demanding the payment of \$1,000 in gold at some unnamed place in Canada, and threatening to murder the child if payment is not made. It is believed that the persons who hold the little fellow captive are now in this country, the hue and cry raised in the United States having caused them to cross the border.

**Detectives in Canada.**

New York, March 18.—Detectives from this city left hurriedly for Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Canada, yesterday on clues furnished by a man who signed himself with the sobriquet of a notorious criminal to the whereabouts of four-year-old Horace Marvin, who is supposed to have been kidnapped from his home near Dover, Del., some days ago.

#### SAID TO BE IN POSSESSION OF CROWN IN PERKINS CASE.

Cayuga despatch: Since the preliminary hearing of Mrs. Mattie Perkins held here last week, the prisoner has been resting very quietly in her cell and employing her time with reading various periodicals and the writing of letters. She is still very confident of an acquittal.

The excitement over the case has quieted down considerably, but the Crown authorities are still active on the case and some important new evidence is looked for at the trial.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, has tendered his resignation, partly owing to ill health, which interferes with his coping with the difficulties of his busy charge. The deacons oppose the resignation and suggest that he take a long holiday.

#### NEW EVIDENCE

#### OF CROWN IN PERKINS CASE.

Mr. George J. Bury, General Manager of the C. P. R. western lines, has offered the position of General Manager of the Chicago & Rock Island, at a salary of \$30,000 a year.

Frederick C. Corner, of Toronto, was arrested on a charge of perjury resulting from evidence given by him in the case against W. B. Riley, charged with receiving stolen property.

Mayo Ashdown, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Aird, local manager, are coming to Toronto with the object of negotiating a loan of \$2,500,000 with the Bank of Commerce.

The Temiskaming Railway Com-

mission awarded the contract for the new office building at North Bay to the O'Boyle Bros.' Construction Company of Sault Ste. Marie.

Frank McIntyre, an employee of the Ontario Asphalt Block Co., at Walkerville, became entangled in the web of some machinery, and was so badly injured that he died at Hotel Dieu yesterday. His people live in Port Stanley.

The Winnipeg Grand Jury yesterday

quieted the bill against John Love, J. C. McHugh and J. C. Gage, members of the Grain Exchange, charged with conspiring in restraint of trade. The accused will elect to be tried before a Judge.

The body of Miss Bishop, the Prescott school teacher, who mysteriously disappeared on March 5th, and who, it was supposed, had walked off the ice into the open water, was found on Wednesday afternoon in 25 feet of water opposite Purkiss' ferry dock.

At the Berlin Spring Assizes true bills

were brought in by the Grand Jury

against William Heuser and William Reitz, charged with manslaughter, and for assault with intent to commit serious bodily harm to John Oraszek, who died a few weeks ago.

Mr. William A. Buchanan, proprietor of the Lethbridge Herald, has been ap-

pointed Provincial Librarian of Alberta.

Mr. Buchanan has edited the Lethbridge

Herald for a year, and has made it one

of the brightest and most popular weekly

in the Province of Alberta.

Mrs. Jessie Agnes Paul, of Toronto

Junction, on behalf of herself and three

children—Joseph Earle Paul, John Har-

old Paul and James Norman Paul—has

entered a suit against the C. P. R. for

damages for the death of her husband, John A. Paul.

"That the deceased, Margaret Wilson,

came to her death on March 13th in the

Roedale ravine from carbolic acid poi-

soning, self-administered," was the ver-

dict of the Toronto jury concerning the

death of the 16-year-old girl found un-

der the Huntley street bridge last Wed-

nesday morning.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, pastor of

the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London,

had tendered his resignation, partly

owing to ill health, which interferes with

his coping with the difficulties of his

busy charge. The deacons oppose the re-

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## Find Out Whether You have KIDNEY Trouble.

Almost every case of Bright's Disease could have been prevented by taking "Bu-Ju" in the earliest stages. The Kidneys became weakened—there was Rheumatism—pains in the back and chest, stiff neck, neuralgia, swollen hands and feet—yet no attention was paid to these danger signals until it was too late.

Kidney Disease is so insidious and gradual in its progress that one is too apt to disregard these signs of defective Kidneys, and attribute it to "feeling a little out of sorts."

Are YOU sure that YOUR Kidneys are well and strong? Make this simple test:

### Bu-Ju The Gentle Kidney Pill

Collect the morning urine in a vessel or glass and allow it to stand for 12 hours.

When your Kidneys are healthy your urine should remain perfectly clear; but if the Kidneys are affected in any way, the urine on standing may throw down a brick dust deposit of a reddish color, or it may become milky or cloudy. Sometimes there will be shreds or particles floating around in it. If any of these conditions are present, DO NOT DELAY, but commence taking "Bu-Ju" at once.

If there is the slightest indication of Kidney Trouble, take the one remedy that will cure you—"Bu-Ju." Steady treatment with these Pills will give new strength and vitality to the Kidneys—neutralize uric acid—and so tone up the Kidneys that they will do their full share of the work.

"Bu-Ju" is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. At Druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 50c.

THE CLAFLIN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Limited, WINDSOR, Ont.

### Wet-Proof—Cold-Proof—Almost Wear-Proof

When you want a pair of rubbers that will last until you're tired of them—rubbers that will keep your feet bone-dry though you wade all day in slushy snow—rubbers that will wear like flint and fit like slippers—go to a live dealer's and buy a pair stamped "Duck Never Break" on the soles. Up in the lumber camps they swear by Duck Never Break Rubbers. Prospectors and miners wear them, too. So do people who want rubbers that will stand pretty much any abuse. It simply isn't possible to make rubbers any better than we make Duck Never Breaks—isn't possible to make them any stronger, any stancher, or any more wear-proof. They're made for service and give service—great service. Get a pair and see how a pair of really good rubbers can last.

**DUCK NEVER BREAK**  
Double Wear In Every Pair  
Tell your dealer you want those better rubbers made by  
The Daisy Rubber People  
At Berlin Ontario



The Georgian is lined with tough tan-colored cotton. Interlined with heavy canvas between the rubber upper and the tough cotton inside lining. Outer sole is double—heavy pure gum, corrugated. Inside is an insole of solid leather, so you can have this shoe re-soled.

The Best on the Market



Guaranteed to Cure Lame Back or money refunded!

An excellent remedy for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Etc., Etc.

Read the following testimonial from a man you all know:

Mr. W.A. Singleton,  
Crosby, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Being lame with lame back, I thought I would drop you a line to tell you that your St. Regis Lumbago cure will do all you claim for it, as I have only used part of the bottle and I feel no returning symptoms of the disease.

I may say I have been troubled with lame back for the last ten years, and tried several other remedies but without results.

I can heartily recommend it to any trouble with lame back, and I feel safe in saying that it's the cheapest medicine on the market.

Yours truly,

JAMES McCUE

If your dealer does not keep this medicine, kindly ask him to order same for you as any sized order will be filled promptly.

First order, weight prepaid.

Yours truly,

W. A. SINGLETON

### BOY WANTED

The Reporter has a vacancy for a good smart boy to learn printing.



"HINGE-STAYS" MAKE DILLON TWICE AS STRONG  
Short stiff, hard, steel wire makes a "hinge-like" joint at every lateral post on the Dillon fence. This hinge-stay gives the fence a greater degree of elasticity, and is able to withstand greater strain. They act like, and are really, hinges—make our fence swing or spring back into shape after receiving a hard blow. It is a simple process to put in a fence, and a small animal endeavoring to push his way through to freedom Catalogue tells more about this "twice as strong" fence.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

### DILLON HINGE-STAY FENCE

J. K. RICHMOND, Agent.

#### TALK ABOUT CHEAP GOODS

#### Stops Headache

Zutoo, the Japanese headache cure, is a friend in need.

Do not let a trial, condemn it as something that will hurt you.

Taken when you suspect a headache, it will ward it off. Taken later it will cure the headache in twenty minutes. In every case it will leave you feeling good. It is harmless as the soda which is one of its ingredients.

If it does not do all that is claimed for it, then discard it. But don't confound it with the drug cures and condemn it without a trial. That isn't fair to

Hides and Deacon Skins a specialty.

### R. C. Latimer

THE WEST END GROCERY, ELGIN ST.

Phone 25 a

Stage Dressmaking.

Our plays are for the most part over-dressed, with extravagance, vulgarity and inappropriateness obtaining in place of artistic fitness. The new costumes have to some extent frequently undone the results of undress rehearsals, the actresses no longer representing the drama as they did before the dressmaker sent home their gowns while the variety of their impersonations is swamped by the uniformity of their fashions.—A. W. Pinero in Costume.

#### Inconsistency.

"What is inconsistency?" asked the curious one.

"Well," responded the wise one, "it is that spirit which moves a woman whose sleeves stop at the elbow to scold her husband because he hasn't any cuffs on."

Fortune gives many too much, but no one enough.—Labertus.

Dickens' Interest in Inns.

"Pickwick" is the very Odyssey of inns and travel, for the youthful Dickens had traversed England as a reporter, and in "Pickwick" alone no fewer than fifty-five inns, taverns, etc., in London and the provinces are mentioned and often described at length.—London Chronicle.

### THE BOMBMAKER.

No Makes an Apparently Harmless Letter a Deadly Bomb.

So expert are bombmakers nowadays that an apparently harmless letter may kill any person who tries to open it. A piece of cardboard is cut to a size which, when folded over, will fit into an ordinary envelope. The four corners of this are slit into narrow strips. Fulminate of mercury is spread over three of the slits, and the sheet is folded and fastened together. Projecting from each side of the folded sheet is a little metal strip, or detonator, glued to the cardboard in such a manner that the envelope cannot be opened without striking one of them. Upon meeting this slight resistance the hand moving the paper cutter instinctively pushes harder, and the result is an explosion that either kills or maims.

The easiest bomb to construct is set in operation by simply turning it upside down. It is usually a good sized cracker box, lined with paper and half filled with a mixture of chlorate of potassium and ordinary sugar. Into this a bottle of a powerful acid is introduced. The remainder of the space in the box is filled with scraps of metal. Then the lid is soldered on.

All that is then necessary is to place the box upside down at the spot in which it is to explode. The acid eats quickly through the cork of the bottle and comes in contact with the chloride of potassium. As a result of the chemical combination which takes place there is a terrific explosion.

### THE ESPOUSAL.

Ancient Ceremony of the Mutual Promise of Marriage.

The first part of the matrimonial office was anciently termed the espousal, which took place some time prior to the actual celebration of marriage. These espousals consisted in a mutual promise of marriage, which was made by the man and woman before the bishop or presbyter and several witnesses.

After them the articles of agreement of marriage, called tabulae matrimonialis, which are mentioned by Augustinus, were signed by both persons. After this the man delivered to the woman the ring and other gifts, an action which was termed subbarhatum. In the latter ages the espousals have always been performed at the same time as the office of matrimony in all the churches abroad, and it has long been customary for the ring to be delivered to the woman after the contract has been made, which has always been in the actual office of matrimony.

The ring is a special token of spousage. In some of the old manuals for the use of foreign cathedrals before the minister proceeds to the marriage he is directed to ask the woman's dowry—viz., the tokens of spousage—and by these tokens of spousage are to be understood rings or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man, which giving is called wedding or covenanting, especially when it is done by the giving of a ring.

### Knew Him at Once.

There are other sure ways of bringing a man to mind besides mentioning his name. Among the candidates who were sent from Princeton to a Philadelphia church was one young man whose language was of the sort which dazzles and delights the younger members of a congregation and sometimes pleases the elders as well. In this case the committee were besieged to ask for the young man again, and they consented, but unfortunately the man to whose lot it fell to write the letter had forgotten the candidate's name. Nothing daunted, he wrote to one of the seminary professors:

"Please send us that floweret, streamlet, rivulet, cloudlet, starlight and moonbeam young man again. We've forgotten his name, but we've no doubt you'll recognize him."

"We do," wrote the professor. And the desired candidate was sent and subsequently was called to the parish.

To Extract Essence From Flowers. Procure a quantity of the petals of any flowers that smell sweet and fragrant. Take thin pieces of muslin or fine linen and after having dipped them in good Luca oil or Florence oil place them as layers between the petals. Sprinkle a small quantity of fine salt on the flowers and put a layer of linen and a layer of flowers alternately until an earthen vessel or wide mouthed glass bottle is full. Tie the top over with oil silk or parchment, then lay the vessel in a south aspect in the heat of the sun, and in fifteen days, when uncovered, a fragrant oil may be squeezed away from the whole mass.

### Stage Dressmaking.

Our plays are for the most part over-dressed, with extravagance, vulgarity and inappropriateness obtaining in place of artistic fitness. The new costumes have to some extent frequently undone the results of undress rehearsals, the actresses no longer representing the drama as they did before the dressmaker sent home their gowns while the variety of their impersonations is swamped by the uniformity of their fashions.—A. W. Pinero in Costume.

### Inconsistency.

"What is inconsistency?" asked the curious one.

"Well," responded the wise one, "it is that spirit which moves a woman whose sleeves stop at the elbow to scold her husband because he hasn't any cuffs on."

Fortune gives many too much, but no one enough.—Labertus.

### THE EMPTYING SOLDIER.

Sketch of One of the Great German Toy Warehouses.

The Treedel market is on a little island in the heart of the old town of Nuremberg. Along the north branch of the river is an old, low eaved house with a little dwelling doorway. When you have got so far you are met by a little old man—a rusty little man who looks as though he were made of metal—who leads you into the great mysterious warehouse of toys.

Round all walls they are ranged guns, cannons, motors, steamships, trumpets, sabers, and everywhere the soldiers. How many millions of metal soldiers have marched away from the Treedel market not even the rusty old man can tell you—mighty articles of pewter and tin.

Hundreds of regiments, of battalions, of divisions, are drawn up on the shelves, waiting for the day when they shall be sent out into battle. And with a kind of pride the rusty old man says, "They are edifying soldiers."

That is what means to me that each army illustrates a battle or a campaign—the war of Troy, the campaigns of Alexander, the exploits of Coeur de Lion, the war of thirty years, the siege of Orleans, the victories of Napoleon, the battles of 1870 and the one I liked best that desperate battle in which a tiny tin hero with gleaming teeth rough rode it up San Juan hill. In a word, the edifying soldiers teach history, geography, strategy—Vance Thompson in Everybody's.

### EATING IN PUBLIC.

The Varied Sorrows of the Critical Mass With Dimes Out.

What chance has the dinner out of being completely happy? The mere actions of eating and drinking are neither pretty nor conducive to showing people at their best. It is really a most uncomely sight to see a man or a woman stroking food. The necessity of being polite at the same time makes it uncomfortable as well. No sooner have you got into conversation with a pleasant woman than the soup in your mustache stops all inspiration. She despises you for your play with your napkin, and your mustache is out of shape. And who can feel that the eating is going to be what he hoped when he realizes that his shirt front is smirched with some relic of the meal?

Indeed, dinner parties are really a struggle between eating and talking, a struggle which does not always end, as do most things, in the survival of the fittest. As one can speak with one's mouth full and first hunger must be appeased, conversation and eating go on rather as a game, the one person whipping up some food while the other is speaking and then in turn speaking in order to enable his partner to get some nourishment. To talk or eat might be a sensible question at the beginning of dinner, but it is not one likely to be asked. One is seldom sure which is least worth sacrificing, the food or the conversation. How much simpler it would be if we fed apart and indulged in conversation afterward.—Macmillan's.

### Stringing a House.

And I looked and beheld seven carpenters stringing a house. They were hauling up bundles of shingles that had been lying in the rain for two days and nailing them on one by one. In a few days the shingling will be done. Then the painter will come along with his ladders and brushes and stains, and \$300 will be spent by the owner of the cottage to have it thoroughly dabbed. And in a little while the sun will shine, and all the shingles will buckle, some up, some down, until the cottage will resemble a frizzled chicken. And there will be leaks and curvings and lamentations. Now, brethren, why not be sensible in these small matters? Painters are not needed at all in a case of this kind. Keep your shingles dry; buy a few barrels of stain; soak the shingles in the stain and throw them on the grass to dry; then nail them to the clapboards. They will never buckle, and you have saved \$300.

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1907

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Going dates—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 28, 29, 30, 31, and April 1st.

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TOURIST SLEEPING CARS  
Leave Brockville Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1:30 a.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and west thence as far as San Francisco. Extra charge is made for berths which may be reserved in advance.

For Comfort Travel by the Grand Trunk Railway System

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**Sunday School.**

INTERNATIONAL LESSON II.—APRIL 14, 1907.

God Gives Jacob a New Name.—Gen. xxxii, 9-12, 22-30.

**Commentary.**—I. Jacob's fear of Esau (vs. 1-8). After Laban left him a new peril confronted Jacob. Esau lived in Edom, near the route which it was necessary for him to take, and Jacob sent messengers on ahead to announce his coming to his brother. The messengers soon returned, bringing the alarming news that Esau was coming to meet him with four hundred men. Jacob saw that he was in danger and at once took such measures as he could do for their safety. He divided his company into two bands, hoping that one at least might be spared. Then Jacob called on the Lord for deliverance.

II. Jacob's prayer (vs. 9-12). Jacob said—"In this great emergency Jacob prays. He pleads the fact that he has a right to divine protection because he is acting in obedience to the divine command. In this prayer, note the following points: "1. He appeals to the God of his fathers. 2. He makes use of the covenant name, Jehovah. 3. He pleads the promises. 4. He humbly acknowledges the mercies of God. 5. God's truth or fidelity is honored as against the untruthfulness of Jacob. 6. He acknowledges his great temporal prosperity as a blessing from God. 7. He prays for deliverance from Esau. 8. He confesses his fear. 9. He pleads for the mother and children. 10. In conclusion he again pleads the promises?"—Whed. Com.

10. Not worthy.—The Hebrew expression is, "little among all the mercies"; that is, too little to have received; less than all—Alford. With my staff—When he passed over this Jordan he had nothing but his staff, but now he has wives and children, and flocks and herds. Hand of my brother—I knew that his brother was coming toward him with an army, and he feared the worst. The mother with the children—"He must have had an awful opinion of his brother when he used this expression, which implies the utmost cruelty, proceeding in the work of slaughter to total extermination."—Thou saidst—"God's promises are the sure ground of all our hopes, and to remind God of His promises is the one privilege of prayer."

III. Jacob prepares to meet Esau (vs. 13-21). Jacob did not regard praying as a substitute for the use of means. It was rather a guide, an inspiration from God in their use. He now sends a prince to his brother, hoping in this way to pacify him and turn away his anger. We can learn something of Jacob's great prosperity from the fact that this present consisted of 380 animals. They were divided into droves, following one another at intervals. The messengers were also instructed to deliver conciliatory messages. In this way Jacob hoped to make a favorable impression on Esau. "Peace and love, though purchased dear, will prove a good bargain to the purchaser."—Henry.

IV. Jacob wrestling with God. (vs. 22-30).

22. Rose up that night—Jacob took his family across in the night when there would be no opportunity for the enemy to see or to hinder. Ford Jabook.—The Jabook was a ford across the Jordan about two-thirds of the distance from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea. Was left alone.—To be left alone with God is the only true way of arriving at a just knowledge of ourselves and our ways.—C. H. M. There wrestled.—From Hos. 12, 4, we learn that the wrestling of Jacob was not merely a physical exercise, but also a spiritual one. A man—This was doubtless the Lord Jesus Christ. In Hos. 12, 4, the man who wrestled with him is called the angel, and the Lord of hosts; and in verse 30 of this chapter Jacob calls him God. Jacob "wrestled"; Jesus agonized in prayer, and we are told to "strive" in prayer, until in an agony.

25. He prevailed not.—It would have been easy enough for the angel to prevail physically; but the Lord was endeavoring to lead Jacob to a complete abandonment of himself. He etched his thigh—The thigh is the pillar of a man's strength; Jacob was thus shown his utter helplessness and dependence on God. "God can bring down to the dust the stouter character. He knows how to touch the spring of nature's strength, and write the sentence of death thoroughly upon it. We must be 'weak' ered we can be 'strong'."—C. H. M. "God smote the thigh of Jacob, I. That he might know he had not prevailed by his own strength. 2. That he might see that God was displeased with his unbelief." The reason of this action of the angel was very probably lest Jacob should be puffed up by the "abundance of the revelations." He might think that of his own strength, and not by grace, he had prevailed with God; as Paul had the thorn in the flesh sent to him lest he should be exalted above measure. (2 Cor. 12, 7).—Speak, Com.

26. The secret of all true strength. Here was real decision on the part of Jacob. "The highest heroism of faith shines forth in these words." Except troubles me—The blessing for God on the heart is of greater value than the best world can give. Jacob had been blessed greatly in a temporal sense. He had become rich in flocks and herds, which constituted the wealth of those regions of that time. He was blessed with a numerous family, which was the desire of Abraham, and considered the most of temporal blessings. It was not for earthly blessings that he wrestled that night, but his soul longed for deep communion with God. His prayer was a heart-cry for the satisfying of a heart-need. Human sympathy, wealth, family could not now meet Jacob's longing. His soul cried out after God. In his wrestling the morrow's meeting with Esau was overshadowed by the consciousness of his soul's deep need. The fear of the encounter had perhaps driven him to prayer, but his heart's need had now become the all abiding thought.

27. What is thy name?—God directed attention to his name rather than his character. He said, Jacob. That is, "an planter." Thus did Jacob admit the true state of his heart in confessing his name. 28. Israel.—A prince of God, or one powerful with God. "God had taught him that his greatest enemy was not Esau but his own power with God." The only sure way of having power with God is to have power with God himself.

First Chicago Woman—"Poor thing! She knows little of married life!" Second Chicago Woman—"Why, she has been married!" First Chicago Woman—"Yes, but only once, and now they are separated."

Bitterness, perseverance, submission, faith that he had more both God and man. Has prevailed—All of God's people are wrestlers. Great things are promised to those who give themselves fully to God, not the least of which is that they shall prevail with God.

29. Tell me... thy name?—Reveal thyself to me more fully. He blessed him there—The angel did not gratify Jacob's curiosity when he asked his name, but he did not bless him. I. Consider the place.—It was a place (1) of great trial (vs. 6, 7); (2) of humble confession (v. 10); (3) of pleading (vs. 11, 12); (4) of communion (v. 30); (5) of conscious weakness (v. 31). 2. Consider the blessing. He was (1) saved from a great peril (v. 11); (2) he was able to feel that a great breach was healed (xxxiii, 4); (3) he has won a new name (v. 28); (4) he was made a prince on the spot; (5) he is now under a fresh anointing, and was a superior man than before.

30. Daniel—Or Paniel (v. 31), meaning "the face of God." My life is preserved

—These words have a deep spiritual meaning. The only way in which the life can be preserved is to meet the angel—Christ; he is the life, and he only is able to give and preserve life. Satan frequently suggests to the one who is earnestly desirous of coming into deep and perfect communication with God, that, if he should attain to that experience, he would die at once or very soon thereafter; but there is no danger in that direction, for he who is filled with divine love is truly prepared to live here and to live forever.

1. Jacob's pain.—The angels of God met him. And when Jacob saw them he said, This is God's host; and he called the name of that place Mahanaim" (v. 11, 2, margin). Jacob counted his own hosts with the Lord's. He thought to help God in the extremity, and sent messengers to Esau, but "was greatly afraid and distressed" (v. 7). Afterward he divided his company into two hosts, thus judiciously and practically leaving God's host out. Thus he planned (v. 18). Then he prayed (vs. 9-12). Then he planned again (vs. 23). Much of our praying like Jacob's? He prayed, "Deliver me... from the hand of my brother" (v. 11). Then he sent a princely gift of 550 cattle and a servile message to Esau, and said, "I will appear before him with the present... peradventure he will accept of me" (v. 20). He relied upon his own management; he did not utterly trust God and quietly wait for him to deliver him with or without helping him as he chose. Our planning and God's planning for us are two different things. One is the energy of the flesh; the other is the power of the Spirit. One is our work; the other is God working in us to will and to do of his good pleasure (Phil. 2, 13). One brings fear and distress; the other brings peace. One is sure to be defeated; the other is sure to bring victory. All Jacob's planning went for naught.

11. Jacob's prayer. I. Reverent. Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac" (v. 9). The Lord revealed himself to Moses as "the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob" (Exodus 3, 15).

2. Confident.—"the Lord which saith unto me, Return unto thy country, and to thy kindred, and I will bead well with thee" (v. 9). "Thou saith I will surely do thee good, and make thy name as the sand of the sea, which can not be numbered for multitude" (v. 12).

We cannot plead God's promises unless we know them. We should consider the study of the promises an essential part of our education. General Gordon carried with him "Clark's Precious Promises." He used to consult that collection and seek out the text which best suited his need, and in solitude before God plead the inspired word, look for an answer, and act upon it. He went down through the Soudan alone, daring all manner of dangers because he believed in God. His heroism had for its foundation a strong faith in the promises.

3. A confession. "I am not worthy" (v. 10). A troubled conscience vividly recited the past. He remembered how he had supplanted Esau, and deceived his father (Gen. xxvii, 35, 36), and tricked Laban (Gen. xxxi, 31-43; xxxi, 1). He acknowledged that he did not deserve the favor of God.

4. Humble. "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the strength, which thou hast shewed unto thy servant" (v. 10). As Jacob contemplated God's abundant blessing, covenant mercies, the self in his bundles away. He had received nothing. All that he had was the direct gift of God.

5. Definite. "Deliver me, I pray Thee from the hand of my brother.... Esau" (v. 11). Prevailing prayer springs from a consciousness of need, definitely stated: "When I was in the army," says an old Roman general, "we never could tolerate the soldiers to go to sleep, and the men who came around without knowing exactly what they wanted. We used to send them off on the double quick, telling them not to show themselves again till they could tell just what they wanted. If a man came with a petition and told his business in a clear, straightforward way, it was generally granted at once. That is the way we should go to the Lord; know just what we want and tell it as clearly and straight as we can."

11. Jacob's power. "And He blessed him there?" (v. 29). God answered Jacob's prayer in a way he never dreamed of. He sent him an experience for which he neither planned nor prayed. The blessing came in the place of, I. Solitude. "Jacob was left alone" (v. 24). God deals with us individually. He waited in the dark and lonely places to meet and subdue his child. "And there wrestled the man with him until the breaking of the day." Jacob did not wrestle with the angel to win a blessing; the angel came with the double-dealing Jacob to break up his self-sufficiency and prepare him to receive a blessing. 2. Desperation. The patriarch, with the faith that was desperate, cried, "I will not let thee go except thou bless me" (v. 26). Then, in the weakness of the flesh but in the strength of the Spirit, "he had power over the angel and prevailed" (Hos. xii, 4). 3. Confession. He said unto him, What is thy name? And he said, Jacob" (v. 28). When God asks, "What is thy name?" he is honest and tells him, acknowledging the sin which hinders the blessing. Like Jacob, say, "My name is Money." "My name is Pleasure."—A. C. M.

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**TRIAL FOR LIFE**

## CHAPTER XX.

The next morning, while Lady Etheridge was engaged in giving directions to her maid in regard to the safe keeping of her costly jewelry, preparatory to her journey into the country, a letter was laid before her, which, opening, she found to be the appointment of herself as maid of honor to the Queen, with a command to her to repair immediately to Windsor, where the court was then residing.

With the letter in her hand, Rose went to the dressing room of the duchess, and being admitted, put it into her hands.

"My dear, this is fortunate. You need not now leave town; the court of Queen Charlotte will be a refuge," said the duchess, with a smile.

Rose answered that, smiling with a brighter one. Young, beautiful, and of noble—queen of beauty and of fashion in her first London season—she was well pleased to be delivered from the necessity of leaving town at the very same of her social triumph.

"You need not countermand your packing, my dear, as you must take your wardrobe to Windsor with you, of course," said the duchess.

"To-morrow afternoon, at earliest. I shall down in a few days after you. Now, run away and superintend your preparations."

And the interview closed.

The evening of the same day, a tall thin dark figure of a man, with his hair pulled up and his hat pulled low over his brow, might have been seen treading some of the narrowest courts and alleys in one of the most crowded parts of central London. He paused before a gerat, dilapidated house, that had in the old times, been the town mansion of a proude prelate; but, long fallen from its high estate, was a tenement crowded with beggars, tramps and with thieves, who, after pursuing, all day long, their nefarious trades through the streets, at night, some to eat, drink and sleep, some to concoct new plans of robbery, and others to hide from the pursuit of the law, for as yet the character of this house was unknown to the police, and its molding walls, yet afforded sure refuge for fugitives.

"Disgusting place! What ever can robbers be hiding for now? For nothing that has brought him much profit, or he would not be perdi here; he would get out of the country," said the man, as he entered the wide, open hall door, and picked his way loathingly, along a lofty passage and up a broad staircase, coming at last into one of the building, and as filthy as the foleys outside, gallery, or the most neglected stable yard. The only modification was that on every successive landing the dirt was a little less thick and moist, as though the adhering contaminations from without had gradually fallen off from ascending foot steps. From the open doors of every room in this house squall children tumbled in and out, and the querulous voices of angry, drunken, or suffering men and women were heard.

Through all that the visitor passed up to the third floor, and turned to a door on the right, and gave a peculiar rap.

"Come in," said a very pleasant, manly voice.

The visitor entered a large front room, dark, dingy and scantily furnished, yet free from the dirt that defiled the lower rooms and passages.

"Eek! what the deuce, Roberts; that was your voice, but where are you?" inquired he, looking about him, in the semi-obscure of the apartment.

"Here," answered the same clear, soft voice, as the owner emerged from some dark corner and opened the window shutters, letting in a sufficiency of light to reveal the room and its meagre furniture—a large four-postered bed, with dark and tattered green curtains, a wainscot oak table, rickety chairs, and so forth. The occupant was a well-dressed, hand-

some, fair-haired man, with a sweet and happy and candid expression of countenance.

"Welcome, most noble Mac, to the old place of the lord bishops of Ely. It is many centuries since the followers of a court honored its halls wit the presence," said the inmate of this room, advancing to meet his visitor.

"Oh, good Heavens, William, what has brought you, the greatest epicurean in town, to this beastly place?" exclaimed the visitor, in dismay.

"Necessity, good Mac; necessity which knows no law. But I may ask in my turn, what brings the most assiduous courier of the day into this same 'beastly' place?"

"Remotely, the same necessity; proximately, your note of this morning."

"Ay, my note. I wrote to you by a true messenger to send me ten pounds; I thought you would have sent it."

"I chose to bring it. I have been for days in search of you, and considered myself very lucky this morning in receiving your note."

"Even though it cost you ten pounds," laughed the fair-haired man.

"Even so," said the other, going to the door and securing it. Then, returning to the side of William Roberts, he said:

"I wish to engage you in an enterprise of some danger, but much profit."

"You know, Mac," said the soft-spoken man, "that danger is a decidedly objectionable element in any enterprise in which I am to be engaged."

"Oh, I know, William, that courage is not wanting in you, but avariose is certainly one of your noblest virtues, and this adventure, if it has the least spice of danger, has also the largest promise of profit."

"Explain."

"I will, darkly. For instance, a certain nobleman has become desperately enamored of a certain beautiful girl, without parents or guardian to protect her. He cannot marry the girl upon account of our national prejudice in favor of a man having but one wife, and she is not to be won on any other terms. To-morrow afternoon this girl takes a journey to Windsor in a post-chaise, with no attendant but her maid and coachman. She must be waylaid and carried off."

The fair-haired, soft-spoken man shook his head, murmuring:

"Ugly business! Ugly business! Is your nobleman privy to this proceeding?"

"Nay, now, William, you do not show your usual perspicacity. My lord will do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, unworthy of a—nobleman."

"But yet he would avail himself of any circumstance that placed this girl in his power?"

"Nay, I do not even say that; but what I say is, that I shall place this beauty in his power, and give him the opportunity and the choice of playing the desperate lover or the magnanimous hero."

"Perilous! But what aid do you require from me personally?"

"Such aid only as shall make you personally perfectly safe. You must engage six or eight of your most resolute companions. They must start for Windsor to-morrow morning, and go on until they reach Hounslow Heath. There, at some convenient place, they must disguise and mask themselves, and lie in wait for the post-chaise containing this girl and her servants, stop it, bind the servants, and carry off the girl. This must be effected without bloodshed, and with as little violence as possible."

"Difficult, my dear Mac! Very difficult! But my own part seems to be very easy, only to send those fellows, and, either, William. You and I must go down to Hounslow Heath, a little farther toward Windsor, say in that piece of wood half a mile from the 'Magpie,' and

there, in the dark, and wait for the post-chaise to pass us, and then we must jump on board, and get into the carriage, and be off."

Sir Vincent Lester was present, but looking so ill and so proccupied as to draw up himself the notice and the softly-murmured criticisms of many present, until, at length, Lady Lester, observing these things, went and whispered to him her advice that he should plead indisposition and retire. And Sir Vincent, glad to escape, immediately followed her counsel.

Lady Lester, in watching the moodiness of Sir Vincent for the last few days, was in serious anxiety for his health and reason; and could find but one solution for the problem.

"He is in love with Miss Elmer. These dark-haired people are very uncertain, impulsive and unreasonable and difficult to be restrained by church or state; I am sure, of the two evils, I would rather than that he should be looking and acting so strangely as to draw upon himself the animadversions of all our friends," she thought.

While Lady Lester was thus seeking and not finding out the true explanation of the baronet's uneasiness, her son Ruthven Lester, by patience and perseverance, in watching and awaiting himself of the first opportunity, had succeeded in detaching Lady Etheridge from all others, and leading her into the recess of a bay window, where, with the confidence of a young man, on admiring terms with himself, he declared his passion and made a formal offer of his hand.

Lady Etheridge, inwardly amused at

rescue this young lady from the rifflers."

"Rescue her? I don't understand. Why in the world should she be carried off if you can't rescue her?"

"Simply for that very purpose—that we may rescue her. This enamored nobleman of whom I speak is a man of the highest honor. He would never countenance violence. If your ruffians, for instance, after carrying off the beauty, were to carry her to him, she would be sent back in honor to her friends, and they would be transported for their pains. But if you and myself should be so fortunate as to rescue this beauty from the hands of the robbers at a spot near the country house owned by this nobleman, and carry her to that house as a safe refuge for the night, there is no honor to prevent my lord from receiving her with the most exquent hospitality, and rewarding her gallant deliverers with princely compensation."

"With 'princely compensation,'" I understand it all now, my dear Mac."

"Pray understand no more than is necessary to carry out our plans, which you see have only the least flavor of the spice of danger for your friends, and none at all for yourself. You have only to help me to rescue a young lady from the power of thieves, who will be instructed only to make a show of resistance. You will have all the glory and profit, and none of the danger."

"Humph! And this profit, dear Mac?"

"Five hundred pounds, when the lady comes to me at Howlet Close, the country house of which I spoke."

"I am your man, dear Mac! As it is dark enough without for me to emerge from my inner obscurity, I will go out and beat up the necessary recruits. You can find me in this room again to-morrow morning, dear Mac, for, like ghosts that visit the glimpses of the moon, I have to get back into my grave, this house, as soon as it is light without. Ah, Mac, times have changed since you and I served together in the Forty-fifth. I have gone—down, down, down; up, up, up. I hide in the darkness of an old rickety; you bask in the sunshine of a court."

"It is your own fault, William. You have twice the genius I have, but you are too effeminate, too much afraid of labor, pain and danger. What you would do must be done in profound secrecy, and is done with so much caution and hesitation as to defeat its purpose. If you had an enemy, William, that you were obliged to get rid of, you would not challenge him and him through the body, as I should, because you would not like to see his blood flow, and would very much dislike to have your own spilled. No, you would get rid of your enemy by administering to him some slow, sweet poison, that should bring on a gentle decline, and easy, painless death. Nay, I could even imagine you sitting by the bed, smoothing the pillows, and soothing the last hours of that enemy whom you had so gently conducted to death—you are so benevolent as to be as effeminate!"

The fair-haired man smiled softly and brightly, murmuring:

"You were always a flatterer, dear Mac; even before you dreamed of becoming a courter."

They shook hands and parted.

"A desperate crisis when a man feels himself driven to an act for which he does not know whether he shall be rewarded or reviled," murmured the personage called Mac, as he descended the stairs.

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