



New Advertisements.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monday.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith.

Commissioners. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Education and Charities.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

SPENDING OPPORTUNITY TO WIN FORTUNE. GRAND DRAWING AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Prizes in Fifties in proportion.

CLASSIFICATION OF TICKETS. CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

APPROXIMATE PRIZES. Approximation Prizes of \$750,000, 6,750.

1887 Prizes, amounting to \$2,000,000. Applications for rates and tickets should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. 610.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Unlocks all the clogged systems of the bowels, cleanses and purifies, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities...

ABDALLAH MESSENGER.

THIS above house will arrive in Chatham on its opening of navigation and will be at the Miramichi River...

Abdallah Messenger's Colts.

have had the fastest trotting and he has great more trotters than any other horse imported to P. E. Island of the Miramichi...

Abdallah Junior.

Abdallah Junior is a blood bay, stands 17 hands high, weighs 1200 pounds, foaled June 1st, 1879...

Sealed Tenders.

Sealed tenders for Mill Cove Bridge, for the purpose of crossing the Upper Mill Cove Bridge, will be received up to MONDAY, 14th July next...

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CHATHAM RAILWAY. SUMMER 1883.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 25TH, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, as follows:-

Table with columns: LOCAL TIME TABLE, EXPRESS ACCOMMODATION, THROUGH TIME TABLE, EXPRESS ACCOMMODATION. Rows for Chatham, Miramichi, and Newcastle.

TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE. LEAVE CHATHAM, LEAVE NEWCASTLE.

Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through to St. John, and with the Express going North, which lies over at Campbellton Monday.

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ARGYLE HOUSE.

We have now completed our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of British and Domestic Goods. Our Stock is LARGE and laid in at very LOW PRICES.

200 MEN'S, YOUTHS AND BOYS' SUITS much under value. MEN'S HATS, in great variety, and CHEAP.

50 DOZ. MEN'S WHITE, FANCY AND WORKING SHIRTS, astonishingly cheap. 10 DOZ. BEST WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS in the market, at 90c each.

UNION & TAPESTRY CARPETS and Floor Oil Cloths.

COTTONS and Staple Goods at Bottom Prices. Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, Meal, Flour, Fish, Pork, Salt, (in sacks), etc., etc.

WILLIAM MURRAY. Chatham, May 30, 1883.

MIRAMICHI FURNITURE STORE.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS NOW IN STOCK: Hair Cloth, Raw Silk and Repp PARLOR SUITS.

WHAT-NOTS, CAMP CHAIRS, SIDE BOARDS to order.

100 doz. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, 20 Bedroom Suits, 100 Iron and Wood Bedsteads, 20 Bales Mattresses, Pillows, etc. 8756 Rolls Room Paper, (English), 20 Wire and other Spring Beds.

LOUNGES, SOFAS.

Folding and Combination Chairs. 50 PIECES OF CARPETS: The above Goods were bought for Cash and are offered at LOWER PRICES than any in the trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES C. FAIREY, SOLE AGENT FOR The Uxbridge Organ Company.

Newcastle, April 16th, 1883.

CLEARING OUT!

The residue of our WINTER DRY GOODS at TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. Shawls, Mantles, Blankets, Flannel Clothing, etc MUST GO WE'VE SPACE.

Mr. D. Sutherland is at present in Great Britain, selecting Dry Goods for our Spring and Summer trade. Our early importations will be the largest and most varied ever shown to the people of Miramichi.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTHERLAND & OREAGHAN. NEWCASTLE, CAN. 2nd. 20th. '83.

EARLE'S HOTEL, - - NEW YORK.

CORNER OF CENTRE AND CANAL STREETS.

THE favorite Hotel of Maritime visitors to New York. Convenient to the principal lines of City travel and the main trunk lines communicating with points north and south.

It is one of the best Hotels in the City for visitors who wish to combine business with pleasure, as while it is convenient to the centres of wholesale and mercantile trade, the principal places of amusement can also be reached in a few minutes by the different facilities for quick travel almost at the door.

April 6, 1883.

After taking some puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

Bright's Disease. Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you, it destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

A Good Story. The hospitality of Miramichi's people is proverbial and a pretty good story of its kind, illustrating this characteristic, came to us through the postal service last evening. It appears that two of the mature boys of Newcastle took passage at Campbellton on the "Admiral" for Gaspe, and being unable to obtain good sleeping accommodation, rose early for a walk on deck. They were soon joined by an affable gentleman, a stranger, who chatted pleasantly with them about the scenery and other matters of interest. It would have been a very pleasant party, had it not been for the fact that the gentleman had invited the stranger to have a drop of gin. The gentleman politely declined, remarking that he never took anything before dinner, but this was regarded as merely a pretext for the stranger to insist on the tempting offer of gin. The stranger, seeing that the gentleman was serious, said that he would add to the kind invitation. Still the stranger declined, and shortly afterwards he was invited to have a drop of gin. The gentleman then said that he would add to the kind invitation. Still the stranger declined, and shortly afterwards he was invited to have a drop of gin.

On Tuesday's Heavy Work! At a Hot Day's June 12th, in the city of New Orleans, before a large audience of prominent citizens, personally interested, Genl. G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., as solely in charge of the will contest, held the "June Grand Monthly (the 17th) and the Semi-annual Extraordinary Drawing, distributed prizes amounting to over \$222,000, as they attest over their own signatures (and who doubt their veracity or integrity), with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties. Ticket No. 23,131 drew capital prize \$150,000 and was sold one-half to Mr. Jas. Demorelle, of Messrs. Demorelle & Co., prominent dealers in building materials in New Orleans; one-tenth to G. Rosenthal, a most prominent German citizen of Raleigh, N. C., etc. No. 75,068 drew the second prize, \$50,000—one-fifth sold to W. B. Hutchings, of New York City, and other portions to H. N. Pleasance, of Cleveland, O., and Jas. J. Welsh, of 189 Varick St., New York City, paid through Messrs. Winslow, Lester & Co., bankers there. No. 31,993 drew the third prize, \$20,000, one-half of which was paid to the Bank of Commerce, at Memphis, Tenn.; and other portions to \$100,000 at Pasadena, Los Angeles, Cal. Ticket No. 29,983 and 30,001 drew each \$10,000—the fourth prize—sold to G. T. Kimberlin, Texas; P. O. Wash & Co., Ky.; and New Orleans, etc., to the end of the chapter. The next (the 19th) takes place August 14, and all information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

"Not as Bright as Painted." "I thought no land in the West," says Mr. Buckerfield, formerly station master at Welford, who returned from Moose Jaw the other day, "because I didn't want to purchase on a falling market. Land is going down, town lots are going down, everything is going down." This gentleman says he was offered a tract of the best land for \$2.75 an acre, but knows he will be able to buy it for less if he waits it. He quotes the price of grain as ridiculously low, wherever the product is rather than local consumption. And laughs at the idea of its being raised at a profit for export to Europe by the Canada Pacific. The freight will eat it up, in his opinion, and leave so small a sum for the farmer that there will be no better return on the largest crop that may be raised than there is on a small crop here. Should the Hudson Bay route to Europe be opened, the raising of wheat for export might be carried on to advantage, but not otherwise. Mr. Buckerfield was over the whole country, inquired closely into things in general, and returned with the conviction that prairie farming in the North West is not any more profitable than farming in New Brunswick at the low prices for produce commanding the absence of woods and the richness of the soil. Moncton Times

Mr. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co. N. Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

Flash, and "The Little World" a story of Japan, and poetry.

A volume begins with the number for July 7th.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low.

For the year, both postpaid, Living Age for a year, both postpaid, Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Regatta. We observe that a good many of our boating men are practicing for the coming regatta.

It is right as practice makes perfect and there is nothing like training in such matters.

There is now only about a month in which to make preparations and those who have not yet commenced should lose no time in doing so.

The Secretaries at Newcastle or any other of the Stewards will be glad to give you information that may be required.

They will also be glad to receive from you the names of those who are to be entered, and who have not yet been entered.

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The Lobster Fishery.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your issue of 28th ult. your remarks on our lobster fishery.

I think it that we will all agree with you, inasmuch as that some effective means must be resorted to if ever our now almost destroyed lobster fishery are to be restored.

It is true that we have protective laws regulating lobster fishing, but they are too protective, and cannot be enforced without closing every lobster fishing house in the Dominion.

There is not a lobster fisher in the Dominion who does not express himself to a fine every day that he packs lobsters from the beginning to the end of each season.

The consequence is that the laws are not now as they were before, and they must remain a dead letter.

I will know to those who are practically acquainted with the business that the same regulations will not apply with the same results to all fishing grounds.

In some localities nearly all the lobsters taken are females, while in other places there are comparatively few female lobsters taken.

There are other places where lobsters resort for the purpose of shedding their shells, and still other places where, during warm summer weather, the smallest of our lobsters approach the shore in shallow water, and where they are gaffed and taken in ways that, and millions of these small and young lobsters are sold to the various canning establishments.

I believe that laws and regulations could be made that would give this valuable branch of our industry all requisite protection and be satisfactory to all reasonable packers.

I would suggest that the Government appoint from the different lobster-fishing localities a number of men having a practical experience of the business to meet and discuss the subject and recommend to the Government the course they think necessary in view of the existing condition of the fishery.

The Government could then accept or reject the advice of this committee, but the plan could not fail in developing useful information on the subject.

I think that from amongst our numerous enterprising packers any reasonable number of men can be found fully competent to do justice to the fishing interest and those engaged in the business, as well as to the preservation of the fishery itself.

I believe that the Government will be found willing to comply with any reasonable suggestion coming from the packers.

I sincerely hope that packers will never again ask an extension of the fishing season, I would rather ask that the law would compel us to raise our traps by the first of August, as I believe that, in nine years out of ten, we never stop fishing after that date.

Seeing that the various packers will avail themselves of the kind offer of your column for the discussion of so important a subject, and that some reasonable regulations that can be effectively enforced will be inaugurated by the beginning of another season, I subscribe myself, Respectfully yours, W. S.

Hardwick, July 9th, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—A few notes from a reader down by the sea will probably not be uninteresting to your numerous readers.

As we all expect, after we leave this world, we go to a happier one, I suppose that I ought to give first place to those that are teaching us the good way.

REVEREND. The Rev. W. J. Willoughby has been very successful in his work since taking up his abode among us. He has been living in the Rectory the past nine months.

The Rectory is a fine new building finished since he has had charge of the mission. The foundation was laid by his predecessor, the Rev. E. P. Fawcett. He has also added to the furniture and appointments of the church, a new organ being not the least of them.

He has captured his people by his gentle nature, and has a moral influence over his congregation which tends greatly to his usefulness.

The Rev. Mr. Calder, of Deer Island N. B., has been the Methodist clergyman stationed in this Parish since last autumn. He had his last service down here the 24th of June. Among his own people and also among those who did not belong to the Methodist Church he was a general favorite, and all classes regretted his removal from among us.

THE SALMON FISHERY. The Salmon fishermen are beginning to lose hope for this season. There is an old saying that there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. This may be true as regards quality, but the quantity is certainly diminishing.

There has been the poorest catch of salmon up to this date ever known down here by the oldest inhabitant. What the cause is for the great falling off in the Salmon catch the past few years, is puzzling the fishermen. A large number of them attribute it to the want of protection on their natural spawning beds, and over protection and expenditure on the artificial spawning grounds.

The lobster catch has also been light but this fishery has not been such a failure as the Salmon Fishery.

EDUCATIONAL. Education is in a thriving condition in Hardwick. Inspector Cox visited the Parish about the 22nd of last month. The report that came out of three of the best country schools in Northumberland two of them are in Hardwick and only a narrow river divides the parish from that district in Hardwick, shows Hardwick can claim to have a share in this one also. Number 4 district led off as the A. No. 1 of the County.

POLITICS. It is quiet down here at present. The conservatives are just like those in Chatham. Ever since that speech of the Hon. P. Mitchell in the Commons last winter when he went for the National Policy, a change has been noticeable in the local Tory mind. When Mr. Snowball showed how the National Policy affected the people in Northumberland, they could not believe that it was true. "Oh no," said our Tories. "Mr. Snowball does not want manufacturers started as he will then have to pay higher wages to his mill-men and workmen." But, since Mr. Mitchell has said it was true, there must be truth in it. There is less said here now about the benefits of the National Policy, and altogether, the Tory is much more reasonable being since Mr.

Mitchell has condemned the high tariff.

The Salmon net tax is still collected, although many fishermen have not caught enough salmon to pay for the rope and twine they use.

Goosefish fishermen are paid a bounty, but Miramichi fishermen are taxed for pursuing this mode of earning a livelihood.

When the Macdonald Government was in power we were told that we had but to put the Tories in their places and the net tax would be removed, bas fishing allowed, brook-water built, lines of telegraph run around the coast and fisheries showered down, generally. We have had the Tories for nearly five years but the blessings have been like angels' visits, few and far between.

It was said the Macdonald Government would do anything for Northumberland because Mr. Snowball was our member. The Liberals of Northumberland gave them a chance and still it is the Tories to be elected. But still it is the same old thing. The breaker-water, no starch factory, no paper-manufacturing, no telegraph-line, no bas-fishing no Salmon net tax removed. But the Tories have been created for followers of the Tory party, and unjust taxes imposed which the hard-working man has had to pay. But just before the day dawned it is the darkest and already there are signs that a change for the better is at hand.

PERSONAL. The Centenarian of Hardwick, Mr. Louis Sigley, of Portage River, still lives and seems to be as vigorous as ever.

The Rev. Mr. Sweet of Newcastle exchanged notes with the Rev. Mr. Willoughby on Sunday the 24th and had service on Esquimaux, at the Village and at Bay du Vin on that date.

Mr. Gordon has come to Esquimaux to take charge of the school at that place. It is a wish expressed down there that he will not make such a row in the settlement as the late teacher did, as Esquimaux go too small to hold both the late teacher and the raterpayers. Miss Hall, of Chatham, has charge of the school at Esquimaux.

Edward Welsh and George Lewis have returned to this Parish after a lengthened stay in the United States.

I regret to report the very serious illness of Mr. John O'Neill, a highly respected citizen of Paroisse. He is at present slowly improving but still very ill.

THE CROPS. The crops are looking splendidly. Everything grows well. All kinds of crops will be greatly above the average.

Potato bugs are doing a great deal of damage in some places. They are all over the Parish, but in some localities much worse than in others.

MARK OPERATIONS. Messrs. Miller of Derby have a party in on Ed River booping down here. This business is, at present, booming down here.

REVEREND MATRONS. Not all are well pleased with the Canada North-west with the Canada Pacific Railway Company. They say that Hardwick is a better country for a poor man than Manitoba.

TROUT FISHING. Trout fishermen from Chatham have not been in much success this season. They have caught four—each trout about two inches in length. He had almost as good success fishing this season as he had last autumn, about which time he bagged two quail, two moose-birds, a fox-tail and a partridge.

TAZEL. At Lockhart Settlement, on the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. George Stephens, brother of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, both of Black River, a Miss Harriet Stephens, both of Black River, was married to Mr. James Stephens, both of Black River.

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YOLANDE

By WILLIAM BLACK, Author of "MIRAMICHI," "MIRAMICHI OF THE PAST," "MIRAMICHI OF THE FUTURE," etc.

CHAPTER XXIII.

One evening John Shortlands and Jack Melville were seated at the door of the lodge, looking down the street at the very singular spectacle presented. The day had been dull and overcast, and seemed about to sink into an equally gloomy evening, when suddenly, as if from the western heavens broke into a flame of red, and all at once the stream flowing down through the long valley became one sheet of vivid pink fire, only broken here and there by the blocks of granite in its channel, which remained of a pale and ghastly gray.

"The big early fire," however, did not seem wholly occupied with this transformation of the heavens. He looked round, and saw that the Wintebourne had been there for some time, and that she was looking at the fire with a look of intense interest. "Mr. Melville," he said, abruptly, "will you walk down the inlet for a bit?"

"Yes; but we should fetch Miss Wintebourne to show her the alkies on fire." "No; it's about her I want to speak to you. Come along." "About her?" he repeated, with the large clear gray eyes showing some astonishment. "Mr. Melville," said his companion, "when they had got as far as the bridge, about her father, Wintebourne is a friend of mine, and I want to see him as soon as I can; but the way he is going on at present, shilly-shallying, frightened to say this, frightened to say that, is enough to worry a far stronger man than he is into his grave. Well, if he won't speak, I will. Dang it, I have a mystery! My mother-in-law with it! He won't never have got into this precious mess if he had taken my advice all through."

Melville was surprised, but he did not interrupt. John Shortlands seemed a safe enigma. "The immediate trouble with him is this:—Ought he or ought he not to confide certain matters to you as a friend of young Leslie? Well, I am going to take that into my own hands. I am going to tell you the whole story—and a miserable business it is." "Do you think that is wise?" the younger man said calmly. "If there is anything disagreeable, shouldn't he know of it? He is kept to as few people as possible! I would rather have my misdeeds known to a few than to a hundred. Wintebourne has been kind to me since they came here, and it has been delightful to me to look at these two—the spectacle of father and daughter."

"Oh, but I have nothing to say against either of them—God forbid!—except that Wintebourne is a little confounded ass, as it seems to me; or perhaps I should say it is used to seem to me. Well, now, I suppose you know that your friend Leslie and Yolande are engaged?" "I have understood so much." "But did he not tell you?" said Shortlands, with a stare. "Well, yes," the other said, in rather a cold way. "But we did not have much talk about it. Archie Leslie is a very fine fellow; but he and I don't always see in our ways of looking at things."

"Then, at all events, in order to disagree, you must disagree. It is a matter of looking at things; and that is just the point I'm coming to," said Shortlands, in his blunt, dogmatic kind of way. "First of all, that Yolande and Wintebourne has been brought up all her life to believe that her mother died when she was a child, and that her mother is not dead, but very much alive—worse luck, and the point is whether he is or is not; and whether he is a sensible sort of chap, who would make no fuss about it, and who would see that Yolande is a good deal more than a child; and whether he is a man who would consent to keep this knowledge back from Yolande, who would look at the matter as a matter of looking at things."

"But, surely," exclaimed Melville, "with wide-open eyes—surely the best thing, surely the most sensible thing, would be to tell the girl herself, first of all!" "Man alive! Wintebourne would rather out his tongue than tell her such things as his affection for the girl is quite extraordinary! It is the sole passion of his life; a needle scratch on Yolande's finger is like a knife to his heart. I assure you the misery he has endured in keeping this secret is beyond anything I can tell you; and I believe he would go through the whole thing again just that Yolande's mind should be free, happy, and contented by it. He was not done through any advice of mine. No; nor was it Wintebourne either who suggested it, or his sister. The child was given to her charge when she was about two or three years old, I fancy. Then they were brought to Miramichi; and she and Wintebourne got up and put off telling her—although twenty times I remonstrated with him, and why had been quite impossible. He couldn't do it. Sometimes when I look at her now I wonder, she seems such a radiant kind of a creature that I doubt whether I could bring myself to tell her this story—no, I could not—dang it! I could not. And even when I was having words with Wintebourne, and telling him what an ass he was, and telling him that the child was given to her charge through my unwelcome agency, why, man, I thought there was something fine in it, and that again I have watched him when he has not been sitting and looking at Yolande and listening to all her nonsense, and have seen his face just filled with pleasure to see her so happy and careless, and then I thought he had moments of remorse also. When he goes about with her he forgets all that worry—thank goodness for that! and certainly she is high-spirited enough for anything. You would think she had never known a care or a trouble in all her existence; and I suppose that's about the truth."

John Shortlands had grown quite eloquent about Yolande—although, indeed, he was not much of an orator in the House, and his companion listened in silence in a profound reverie, in fact. At last he said, slowly, "I suppose there is no necessity that I should know why the girl has been kept in ignorance of her mother's existence?" "Oh, I will tell you the story—miserable as it is. Well, it is a sad story; for you can not imagine a pleasanter nature than that of Wintebourne married her. He was older than she was, but not much; he looks a good deal older now than he really is; those years have taken on him. It was neuropathic that began it, she suffered horribly. Then some doctor advised her to drink port-wine—I suppose the very worst thing she could have tried, for it is in ignorance as well as in that she must be had for rheumatism and neuralgia and such things; at least I should think so. However, it soothed her for a time, I suppose, and no doubt she took refuge in it whenever a bad attack came on. But, mind you, it was not that that played the mischief with her. She did take too much—I suppose she had to go on increasing the doses—but she had not destroyed her self-control, for quite suddenly she went to her husband, who had suspected nothing of the kind, told him frankly the habit she was growing on, and declared her resolution to break the thing off at once.

She did that. I firmly believe she did keep her resolution to the letter. But then the poor wretch had worse and worse agony to bear, and then it was that somebody or other—it wasn't Wintebourne, and he knew nothing about it—recommended her to try small doses of opium—a sort of medicine, never to touch the poison again. But by this time—here is the mischief of these infernal things—her power of self-control had been affected. Man alive! I can't tell you what Wintebourne had to go through. His patience with her was unbounded; and always the promise held out to her that Yolande was to be restored to her, and sometimes she succeeded so well that she was perhaps might have been better to have quite recovered. Then again she was to be another release, and a wild struggle to come out from the friends of the family, and all the rest of it. What a life he has led all these years, trying to get her to live in some safe retreat or other, and then suddenly finding that she had broken out again, and gone to some people—Romneys or something of the kind—who had a most pernicious influence over her, and can do anything with her when she is in that semi-mad state! Of course, they use her to extort money from Wintebourne; and she has dragged half her life away; and it is easy for me to persuade her that she has been ill-treated about Yolande. Then she will go down to the House, or hunt him out at his lodgings. Oh, I assure you I can't tell you what has been going on all these years. There is only one fortunate thing—that the Romneys are not aware of the terror in which he lives of Yolande getting to know the truth, or else they would put her away in a good deal more forcibly, I mean. As for her, poor woman, she has no idea of asking for money for herself; and a miserable business it is."

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lands, bluntly. "Is he a worrying sort of creature?" "No, not at all. He is remarkably sensible. He will take a perfectly calm view of the situation; you may depend on that."

"Other things being equal, I am for his being told—most distinctly. If he has a common sense, there need be no trouble. On the other hand, you know, if you should think we are making a fuss about him, I think I have a right to know whether he would be satisfied by your judgment, as an intimate friend of Leslie's."

"But that is putting rather a serious responsibility on me. Supposing it is decided to say nothing about the matter, then I should be in the awkward position of knowing something affecting Leslie's domestic affairs of which he would be ignorant."

"Undoubtedly, I quite see that. But if you are afraid of accepting the responsibility, there is no other way out of it. I will go and tell it myself, and have it over. I have already broken away from Wintebourne's shilly-shallying by speaking to you, and I have done it, and he is worrying himself into his grave. He has a timid and sensitive fellow. He thinks he should have told the Master, as he calls him, when he first proposed for Yolande, and perhaps it might have been better to do so; but I can see how he was probably well intentioned to the match for various reasons, and I don't think you any stumbling-block in the way. But now if you were to go to him and say, 'Well, I have heard the whole story, and I don't worry any more about it, I do believe he would be a most pernicious influence over her, and can do anything with her when she is in that semi-mad state! Of course, they use her to extort money from Wintebourne; and she has dragged half her life away; and it is easy for me to persuade her that she has been ill-treated about Yolande. Then she will go down to the House, or hunt him out at his lodgings. Oh, I assure you I can't tell you what has been going on all these years. There is only one fortunate thing—that the Romneys are not aware of the terror in which he lives of Yolande getting to know the truth, or else they would put her away in a good deal more forcibly, I mean. As for her, poor woman, she has no idea of asking for money for herself; and a miserable business it is.'"

"Do you think that is wise?" the younger man said calmly. "If there is anything disagreeable, shouldn't he know of it? He is kept to as few people as possible! I would rather have my misdeeds known to a few than to a hundred. Wintebourne has been kind to me since they came here, and it has been delightful to me to look at these two—the spectacle of father and daughter."

"Oh, but I have nothing to say against either of them—God forbid!—except that Wintebourne is a little confounded ass, as it seems to me; or perhaps I should say it is used to seem to me. Well, now, I suppose you know that your friend Leslie and Yolande are engaged?" "I have understood so much."

"But did he not tell you?" said Shortlands, with a stare. "Well, yes," the other said, in rather a cold way. "But we did not have much talk about it. Archie Leslie is a very fine fellow; but he and I don't always see in our ways of looking at things."

"Then, at all events, in order to disagree, you must disagree. It is a matter of looking at things; and that is just the point I'm coming to," said Shortlands, in his blunt, dogmatic kind of way. "First of all, that Yolande and Wintebourne has been brought up all her life to believe that her mother died when she was a child, and that her mother is not dead, but very much alive—worse luck, and the point is whether he is or is not; and whether he is a sensible sort of chap, who would make no fuss about it, and who would see that Yolande is a good deal more than a child; and whether he is a man who would consent to keep this knowledge back from Yolande, who would look at the matter as a matter of looking at things."

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