The Power of the Tongue.-Jas. 3:

Commentary.-I. The importance of controlling the tougue (vs. 1, 2). I. Be not many masters-"Be not many of you teachers."-R. V. The office of a teacher was considered a very important one in the early Christian Church (Acts 13. 1.: Eph. 4. 11). The caution of this verse is against those persons entering that office who were never called, and who knew nothing of the way of salvation themselves. There were such individuals in the days of the apostle (1 Tim. 1. 6, 7; 6. 3-5; Heb. 5, 12). Shall receive heavier judgment (R. V.) -Those teachers who abuse the office will receive greater condemnation than mere hearers. Those occupying a high position in the church are apt to more severely criticized than those holding an inferior office. The purpose of James was to repress those who delighted in talking rather than acting. 2. We offend all—"We all stumble."—R. V. The R. V. is much clearer. This does not mean that Christian teachers offend everybody, but that they are fallible and are often mistaken in their interpretations of certain truths and do not use correct words to express their thoughts. This is true of the holiest and wisest. Offend not in word-This liability is very great in every one, but it is especially great in an office where the very business is public-speaking. The same is a perfect man—A full-grown, symmetrical man. "One who has attained to a high degree of wisdom and grace." The man who advances no false doctrine, but is thoroughly instructed in divine things, is a perfect teacher, and worthy of the sacred calling. Thus applied to teaching, rather than to character, "the perfect man" here is distinguished from the one described in Jas. I. 4; Eph. 4. 13; Col. I. 28. To bridle the whole body-The one who has the wisdom and moral power which enables him to control his tongue will be likely to be able to control all the other members of his body. "Control of speech is named, not as in itself constituting perfection, but as a crucial test indicating whether the man has or has not attained unto it. The 'whole body' is used to sum up the aggregate of all the temptations which come to us through the avenues of sense."-Cam. II. The power of the tongue (vs. 3-5).

James now gives two illustrations showng the power of the tongue. 3. We put its-A horse's bit is a small thing, yet y it the animal is controlled; is a small member, but the one entrol over it loses control schold also the shipsdetermines the ship's 1. 5. Even so-The ations is that als a "little member" mulish great things. it a large horse is neans of a small governed, so the is capable of do-, and should be under Boasteth-The tongue power which it posgreat claims for itmatter-See R. V. Lit-

eat forest." Great concaused by what in the a mere spark. damage caused by an uncontrolled tongue (vs. 6-8). Two illustrations are here used to show the evil effects of a tongue uncontrolled. 6. The tongue is a fire-Like a fire it causes devastation and ruin; it is a destructive agent. "It is the instrument producing the most desperate contentions and insurrections."-Clarke. a world of iniquity-A whole brood of sins lurks in the untamed tongue. "A little world of evil in itself. It is meant that all kinds of evil that are in the world are exhibited there in miniature: it seems to concentrate all sorts of iniquity that exist on the earth. And what evil is there which may not be originated or fomented by the tongue?"-Barnes. The amount of iniquity is vast, the kinds of iniquity innumerable, as, for instance, blasphemy, lying, profanity, scandal, slander, scolding, backbiting, flattery, obscenity, anger, boasting, murmuring, dishonesty, cruelty, error, suspicion." defileth the whole body-What the tongue talks about the body is very apt to engage in. Where there is a filthy tongue there will be a filthy body. "It utters evil thoughts and passions, and by uttering increases them and enlarges their power of evil." setteth on fire the course of nature-Or "the wheel of nature."-R. V. There are a variety of opinions as to the meaning of these words. One is that they refer to the "cycle of creation," and are equivalent to our phrase "setting the whole world Another is that reference is that made to "the whole of life from birth," that "from the beginning of life to its close, the tongue is an ever-presis found in the outgushing of a fountain: ent inflammatory element of evil." But It is not found with the fig tree, or vine. better than these is the suggestion that James refers to our bodily and passional appetites. The uncontrolled tongue that is "a word of iniquity," causing trouble among our members and defiling the whole body, "setteth on fire," inflames, all the natural functions of the body and about. leads to sensuality, drunkenness and every form of vice. It inflicts serious injury to man's entire being. is set on fire of hell-Is set on fire of Gehenna The Greek word Gehenna primarily signified the Valley of Hinnom. This val ley was situated south of Jerusalem and was the place where criminals were executed and burned, and where the filth of the city was consumed. Continual fires were kept burning. This place eame to be a symbol of the place of tor-

to falsehoods, sianders, calumnies, etc.
7. every kind....is tamed—Every species of wild beasts has been brought under man's power and dominion.
8.

ment as Jerusalem was a type of heaven,

What James intends to say is that the

very spirit that prevails in the regions

of hte lost inspires the evil tongue, lead-

ing to unkind, angry and vile words and



guarantee.

word in this dvertising a just as I stand corpora of my

Every now and then some elever adver- exact truth? tising expert

Maybe the goods. That is to know. But I why I sign signing my ads. just them with my my letters. You see I comiler this personal signa. advertisement just as direct and personal a message to you as it would be if I wrote it to you in a letter. I expect you to believe what it says. So I sign it with my own name. Would I well - meaning do that if it said anything but the

I would like you to know that I me, mean every word in this advertisement "Pedlar, don't -that I stand right back of every

What does it mean when we say

THIS business was founded in 1861 guarantee. It isn't full of loopholes he renewed free of all cost to the —almost fifty years ago. It has and gateways for dodging. It is plain, owner, and the same kind of a guar-rown till it operates the biggest straightforward, honest. It says, sim- antee will go with the renewed roof. plant of the kind in the British Empire. That growth has come because Pedlar products have quality. The Pedlar re-

putation rests upon making that quality good enough to That specially interests the GALVANIZED STEEL man who roofs with Oshawa Steel Shingles. From the min-SHINGLES ute that roof is on the responsibility for that roof's goodness rests on us-not on the buver, but on this company-

not on some smooth salesman's A new roof for nothing if they leak by 1934 say-so, but on a signed and sealed guarantee, backed by

reputation and the personal word of ply, that every Oshawa-shingled roof, room for argument about the betproperly laid, will be a good roof for terness of

iold me personally answerable for every claim it makes and my busi-TORONIC MARKETS ness and personal reputation amount to something, I think, without conceit. LIVE STOCK. That is what my advertising means

me, and what my signature means

to you. That is why I sign my ads.

And by "good" the Pediar

guarantee means good in ev-

ery roof-sense of the word-

means a roof free from leaks.

free from the need of paint or

repairs—a roof that is just

what a good roof ought to be.

Twenty-five years the guar-

antee covers. The roof that's

Oshawa-shingled will be a good

roof, though, for four times

When you consider that no

other roofing at all is guaran-

teed this way, there is scant

that long-for a century.

from rust holes,

personally. I think I shall keep right

on signing them

The railways reported 130 car loads of live stock for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 2,580 cattle, 2,593 hogs, 521 heep and lambs, 549 calves and 4 horses. The quality of fat cattle was generally

Trade was good, at about the same prices as quoted for Tuesday for fat eattle, as will be seen by the many sales re-

ported and given below. Exporters-Export steers sold at \$5.89 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; cows, \$5

Butchers-Prime picked lots of heifers and steers sold at \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt., but it must be remembered that there were very few of these, the quality of which was equal to the best Christmas cattle. Loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.65;

medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.75 to

\$5: cows. \$3.75 to \$4.90. Stockers and Feeders-Feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds each, at \$4.75 to \$5.50 per cwt.; feeders, 800 to 900 pounds each, at \$4.15 to \$4.60; stockers, 500 to 700 rounds each, at \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt. Milkers and Springers-Prices ruled steady at \$30 to \$60, with one extra cow at over \$70. James Armstrong & Son sold two car loads to Napoleon Deziel, of Montreal.

Veal Calves-Receipts of veal calves were large, over 500. Prices were easier on the average, at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs-Many drovers were unable to obtain what they paid for them in the country; the trade here will not pay the prices asked. Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; rams, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$3 to \$5.50 each. Hogs-Prices firm at \$8 for selects fed and watered, and \$7.75 f.o.b cars at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There was no grain on the street today owing to the heavy rains, and prices are nominal. Hay and straw also nominal in absence of receipts.

Dressed hogs are very firm, selling at \$10.75 for heavy, and at \$10.75 to \$11 for light. Wheat, falt, bush \$1 35 \$ 0 00

Do., goose, bush..1 25 Oats, bush..... 0 57 Barley, bush 0 62 Peas, bush... ... 0 95 Hay, per ton... ... 15 00 16 00 Do., No. 2.... 11 00 Dressed hogs 10 75 11 00 Butter, dairy 0 22 Do., inferior... 0 18 0 20 Do., yearlings, lb... ... 0 17 Fowl, lb., 0 14 Celery, per dozen..... 0 40 0.00 Potacoes, bag 1 00 Onions, bag... 1 65 Apples, barrel... ... 3 00 Beef, hindquarters.. 9 00 11 00 Do., forequarters.... 6 50 Do., choice, carcase.... 8 75 Do., medium, carcase.. .. 6 00 Mutton, per ewt. 9 00 11 00 Veal, prime, per cwt. .. 8 00

> per cwt. SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted follows: Granulated \$4.70 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.30 per ewt., in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat-May \$1.27 1-8 bid, July, \$1.27 1-8 bid, October, \$1.08 bid. Oats-May 52c, July 53c.

London-London cables for cattle are steady, at 13 1-4c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c to 10 1-4c per lb. NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Sugar-Raw steady; fair refining, 3 .-42; centrifugal, 96 test, \$3.92; molasses sugar, \$3.17; refined, steady. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal. At the Canadian Pacific 350 cattle, 210 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs and 1,375 calves, prices being firm for all grades, on account of comparatively small supply and good demand. There was some enquiry from export buyers, but, as offerings of good to choice stock were limited, no business was done. Choice steers sold at 6c to 6 1-4c; good at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4e; fair at 5 to 5 1-4e; good cows at 4 1-2 to 5e; common cows supply of small meats, and a fairly good trade was done, with sales of yearling sheep at 6 1-2 to 7c, and old sheep at 5 1-2 to 6c per lb. Spring lambs brought from \$5 to \$8 each. Good to choice lots of calves sold at from \$8 to \$12; fair at \$5 to \$7, and common at \$1.50 to \$4 each. There was a demand for hogs, but

they were sold at \$8.40 per cwt., weighed off cars. At the Montreal stock yards market there were 350 cattle, 225 sheep and lambs, 250 hogs and 1,075 calves. The gathering of buyers was larger than usual, and a good trade was done. A few extra choice, stall-fed steers sold at 6 1-2c; choice at 6 to 6 1-4c; good at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4e; fair at 5 to 5 1-4e; medium at 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c; common at brought 6 1-2 to 7c; old sheep 5 1-2 to to \$8 each. An active trade was done in calves at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 each, as to size and quality. Selected lots of live hogs brought \$8.75 to \$9 per

as the quality was not up to the mark

100 lbs., weighed off cars. **BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW** Montreal—While the volume of general business there is not heavy there

has, during the past week, been some

is moving all along the con Quebec General trade shows no imwhich is attributed to

Hamilton-General business is now moving fairly baskly. port a good demand for seasonable lines and some improvement in collections. Warm weather has helped retail trade and the general outlook is bright. Local factories are busy and they report orders on hand are considerably better than those of a year ago.

London-Trade there has picked up considerably during the past week or so. Ottawa—Retail business in spring and summer lines of dry goods, clothing, etc., is now fairly good.

Toronto-General business here continues to show steady improvement. The sorting up trade for dry goods, clothing, etc., has been much more active and orders for fall and winter lines are coming more freely. Values are generally firm. In summer lines there is a particularly good trade, and large shipments are going forward. Prices of cottons, lines and silks show an upward tendency. -

Ontario Crop Report May, 1909

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in the Provnce about the middle of May has been issued by the Cntario Department of Agriculture.

Vegetation-In the opinion of many correspondence the growing season of 1909 is the latest for at least a score of years, it being placed a. from one to two weeks later than the average. The exceedingly wet and cool weather prevailing during April and the early part of May is the cause. Returns were made to the Department as to the conditions about the middle of May, and at that date more favorable weather conditions had given a fresh impulse to growth in both field and

prospects of fall wheat vary greatly, even in the same localities, some describing the crop as looking well, though late, while others state that the fields are not only backward in growth, but are thin and much "spot-Owing to the dry period prevailing when most of the seeding was 0 25 done, much of the new fall wheat did not start until the rains of late September came, and the young plants entered the winter with very little top. Winter conditions, however, were not unfavorable to the crop, except where ice formed, and an early spring growth would have brought the fields dong nicely; but the cold and very vet weather of April retarded cowth. and on poorly drained or low land al lost drowned out the crop. Much better growth was made on sandy and gravefly soils than on clays, owing 7 50 to the excessive moisture.

Fruit Trees-All classes of orchard trees have come through the winter at 3 to 3 3-4c, and bulls at 3 1-2 to in good condition so far as injury 4 1-2c per lb. There was an increased from the weather or mice is concerned. although bark-splitting is reported in some northern localities Unfortunately there are a number of references to the presence of San Jose cale and the oyster-shell bark-louse, and it is very evident that a steady warfare must be waged against these and other insect pests if our fruit trees

are to thrive. Fodder Supplies-But for the comparative mildness of the winter there would have been much scarcity of fodder before live stock got upon the late grass. As it is, many farmers have had to fe most economically, and some barns are rather bare of supplies. The scarcity of straw and roots told against generous feeding, and in many cases the situatic was saved only by the good crop of corn and the use of the silo. Hay is in 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c per lb. Yearling sheep good demand, but in most cases there is only sufficient for local demand, 6c per lb; and spring lambs at from \$5 as a good deal was baled and shipped during the winter. Oats and wheat are higher in value than for years.

has, during the past week, been some sign of improvement. Better weather has increased business in spring dry goods, etc., and wholesalers report rather better sorting orders. Travellers out with fall lines are sending in good or ders and they report a much better feeling throughout the country regarding the future.

All branches of basiness are sendingling of has been upon a generous scale; but fear—the dog is holding back the sheep industry in Ontario. Loss of spring litters has been rather too common with sows, the future.

Fall Wheat-Reports concerning the 13 00 | ted "

Winter Tye-The acreage 10 50 | crop is comparatively small raised chiefly for pasturi or for plowing under. It better than fall wheat and

very well. Clover-Old meadows meadows promising, is a f mary of the returns received regard. this crop. Like fall wheat, clo looks best on high land and on light soils. While many correspondents predict a good yield of har, others are looking for a comparatively light

cut. Spring Sowing-The small portion of the spring crops that were put in early found an excellent seed bed, but heavy rains immediately followed, and the land got too soft to work on, making further sowing almost an impossibility for weeks, except in a few cases where, to use the expressive language of some correspondents, the seed was "puddled" in. While those on high, light, or well-drained land have made fair headway with their spring seeding, the bulk of farmers were not more than half way through with that work in the second week of live stock market the offerings were May, a most unusual record for Ontario. However, farmers were ready and eager to get on the land with the first appearance of dry weather, and while some correspondents were taking a rather gloomy view of the situation others were most hopeful that with the advent of warm weather there would be a quick advance in

the growth of spring crops.

Live Stock-The general condition of

live stock may be briefly described as thin but thrifty. No disease of a serious or epidemic nature has appeared, the mild form of distemper reported in several parts of the Prov-ince being of a local nature. Horses are said to be in and heart, although not looking so plump or sleek as in

Oshawa Steel Shingles its President. There is no quibble about the Pedlar twenty-five years, or-that roof will (Guaranteed). Why you should roof with Oshawa Shingles

ECAUSE Oshawa Steel Shingles Because Oshawa Steel Shingles sheet steel, eevnly and heavily galvan- square feet-or about a tenth of the ized on both sides and all edges. There- cost of common wood shingles, yet an fore Oshawa shingled roofs are proof Oshawa shingled roof is fire-proof as against rust and will need no paint- well as wet- and wind-proof, also it is

this Company's capital and

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(Guaranteed) are made of extra (Guaranteed) actually cost less than (28-gauge semi-hardened five cents a year per square—100 perfectly insulated against fightningthese steel shingles keep a building Because Oshawa Steel Shingles safer against lightning than lightning

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) relieve your mind and your pocketbook of ALL roof worries permanent structure, from a great factory to a hen-house. They cover

Send for free book that tells you some roof facts you' perhaps don't know, but ought to-tells you the comparative worth and cost of all kinds of roofing-puts the whole roofing question plain before you. Send for the book before you spend another dollar for any roof. Learn that Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) will pay you better, and why.

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beasts, the slanderer." full of deadly and influence others; besides, it poison-It acts on the happiness of the harder for the one who uttered them to individual man and the peace of society, recall them, or at least confess the sin as the sting of a poisonous serpent does of using them, and puts him in a state on the human frame. "Note the sins of where he is less likely to repent, but Strength of the Units in No. 2 the tongue: 1. Idle words. Avoid fool- rather puts him in a position where he ish talking. A wise man sets a watch on is pressed to say more. the door of his lips even when he ut-ters a pleasantry. 2. Malicious words. They are cousins in sin to idle words. Kind words are the oil that lubricates every-day intercourse. There was an derer is a public enemy. 3. Filthy words. swearing is the most inexcusable of sins.

ancient malediction that the tongue of the slanderer should be cut out. A slan-A filthy imagination comes out on the good things spoken in place of evil. "A tongue. 4. Profane words. Profane The man who swears turns speech into a curse, and before his time rehearses us, but by a meek and quiet spirit, and the dialect of hell."—Theodore L. Cuyler, a bridled tongue, we may rise superior IV. The double use to which the to all, and at God's own time be vinditongue may be put (vs. 9-12). 9. therewith bless we God-If the heart is right, it is the instrument of prayer, praise and worship. therewith curse we men-If the heart is evil the same instrument is used to curse both men and God utes, for his own watch differed that (Prov. 18:21). 10. out of the same much. Rather than dispute the first mouth-Either out of the mouth of two man put his watch in his pocket and different persons, two opposite things said nothing, even though he knew his proceed, or out of the mouth of one in- watch gave correct time, for he had just dividual. Both are true, and both are returned from setting it by the reguequally wrong, ought not so to be- lator. He would not encourage a dis-God has power to change a man's heart pute, but prevented one by silence. and then his tongue will be a power for good. "The tongue, because it is full of evil, should not be silenced or destroyed, but it needs the correcting, renewing power of divine grace. As on the Day of Pentecost, it can be filled and inspired with the Holy Ghost, so as to be a tongue of celestial fire." 11. doth a fountain-The mouth is the fountain through which the words are sent out among men. sweet water and bitter-No such inconsistency and contradictions as this blessing and cursing in man

a thing. 12. can the fig tree, etc.—The metaphor here used is one which the Roman gardeners, who were fond of horticultural experiments, endeavored to bring

"Only deprayed man does so monstrous

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

A Powerful Member,

Physicians examine the tongus first. It is the index of the tone of the system. So James tells us we may judge of soul-health by the tongue. If any man "offend not in word," his moral health is "perfect" (v. 2). If any man mate. The Christian lady downstairs seems religious, and bridles not his heard her. "How is it," she said, softly tongue, that man is soul-sick (Jas. 1: to her, "that you can tame the wasps 26). Peter gives a similar thought: "He and not control your temper?" that will love life, and see good days, not know," said the child. God can let him refrain his tongue from evil, and tame the temper and tongue. his lips that they speak no guile" (I Pet, 3:10). Here are four illustrations of the power of that little member:

I. Bits. These fragments of iron will hold in subjection the powerful beast which otherwise would destroy. He who but the tongue can no man tame—He cannot do this, though he can do all else. God's grace alone can do it. it is an unruly evil—"A restless mischief."—Alford. "Secrates, when asked what was the benefit most dangerous to man, answered, to seek the purifying of his heart. When the words have gone forth, they impress minimum. So which the thought and enable that person to seek the purifying of his heart. When the words have gone forth, they impress minimum.

II. Helm of a ship. A small thing, but controlling in the fierce winds, that which is a thousand times its bulk. A helm is a small part of a ship. The tongue is a small member of the body. By the right use of the tongue an evil conversion may be turned aside, and word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver" (Prov. 25; II). cated and our true merit shown. Three men were in company with each other. One asked another the time of day. He replied, but the third man declared that his watch must be wrong by ten min-

III. Fire. The earliest Bible reference to the most destructive of elements is to that of fire from the Lord upon the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen. 19: 24). A spark will start a flame that will consume a city. Some fifty years ago a gang of Belgian miners, angry with another set of underground workers, set a mass of coal on fire to smoke out their comrades. How well they succeeded let the record of half a century tell. Years have passed away; a generation has faded; the angry passion of those who sought revenge has become a thing of the past; but the fire started long ago blazes on, and no earthly skill

as yet found the way to extinguish it. IV. Tamed beasts, birds and serpents. A little girl, sent to the country to spend the summer, was given a large, airy garret for a sleeping room. In it was a great many wasps. The child was so quiet and gentle and kind to them that they grew very friendly and tame, and she was not once stung by them. little playmate, who was visiting her, one day struck at them and was stung. Then the little girl who was fond of the wasps spoke sharply to her play-

Angry Patron -That's the third time you've given me the wrong number. You must have what they call the telepho

Girl in Central Office I beg lon, sir, but that isn't the ter

FOR CAMP.

Military District.

Ottawa, Ont., May 31.-For No. 2 district, in which the rural corps, contignous to Toronto and Hamilton are placed, the following training strength for each unit is authorized.

Governor-General's Body Guards, 2nd Dragoons, Hamilton, and 9th Mississ-Fierce storms of gossip may rage against auga Light Horse, 236 officers and men

Fourth Field Battery, 7th Battery and 9th Battery, 81 officers and men each. 12th Infantry, 23rd, 31st, 34th, 35 and 77th, are authorized to drill 293 officers and men each.

37th, 291 officers and men: the 20th, 23rd, 31st and 39th, 207 officers and men each, and the 44th, 203 officers and men. The Second Army Service Corps, 76 officers and men, 9th Army Corps, 57 officers and men.

10th, 11th and 12th, Medical Corps, The authorized training strength for

the Niagara Camp is 4,341 officers and men of all corps. The total training strength for rural corps camps throughout Canada is 20,-

ROOSEVELT'S BAG

Has Secured 86 Specimens and 22 Varieties of Game.

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 31. Theodore Roosevelt, who is at present the guest of Governor Jackson, of Naiabi, has accepted an invitation to a public banquet to be given here in his honor on Aug. 3. The results of the expedition's hunting trips have been assembled Mr. Roosevelt has secured 86 specimens of game of 22 different varieties: with the exception of six specimens they are all for the National Museum at Washington. The naturalists of the party have obtained about 1,000 specimens of birds and snakes.

MOVING TO WINNIPEG.

Executive Offices of the Grand Trunk Pacific

Montreal, May 31.—It is officially announced to-night that Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, General Manager and Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Pacific, will make Winnipeg his headquarters after

Now that the line is actually operation in the west the present the general manager is felt to be even more necessary than during the period of construction, especially if the Grand Trunk Pacific is to maintain from the first an aggressive policy in the velopment of traffic.

"Well." said the marchic sharply, "it doesn't matter stories; but if there is to I don't care to be mixed have been used as sponsor and I am going to know r

I wonder if Aubrey is her "In inquire," said the "If he is, bring him to m Romley. "It will be usele have any words with him matter. He can't abuse m won't be a party to any Erna would have been h if she could have known brey's bonuty to her strued by the woman wh

old in the ways of the wic marquis, on his part, me his shoulders, and went t Roseboro.

"Are you expecting At he asked. "He's here. I saw him utes ago. There he is no

fellow, isn't he? He odown now, Romley—eh?" Romley remembered tha a marriageable daughter assented; though he shru ders as he picked his w where Lord Aubrey stoby an admiring group of

"What a power there is tion for wickedness!" "They are afraid to true ters with him, but an would thank heaven wit if he would ask for the

Aubrey looked up and He courteously edged a about him and extend Lord Romley. "I am'delighted to see

he said, cordially. He marquis had always b friend in the days whe making him its mark. ' tending to hunt you ou "Glad to see you back said the marquis, stud kinsman's face wonder had put it off much lo have begun looking for

bent of Aubrey. Come marchioness. She wish you about that ward of "Ward of mine' rep with a surprised air. den recollection: "Oh, y Has she been up to so "New prank? Becau child, you mean," sai

quizzically. "Yes, hoidenish sort pretty, though, and w of promise. I take con

negted her." paper of b doubt," said the Times prod here is the marc leased to discuss Here is the earl, elighted to see you the earl. "What

quis tells me about Erna March? Have yo The marchioness retu cordially; for she wa yet to admire him for his wickedness, even posed to stand between commission of any mor him with a smile.

"Have I ever seen be

"Yes, I have seen her

come sufficiently inte

send for you to tell your interest in her. have given me the ris use of our name to pl There was no mist of Lady Romley's ren made no pretense of flushed for a moment curled with a sort of "ies, you have the "I was solicited by he ago, to provide for Er that she was a Ceci the richest of the Cec her, not knowing as anything about her. met her one day., I conversation with he to be a hoiden, with thing better if she from the care of he I removed her by some school-I don' school-and have nev "May I ask what for her when she con I thought I saw in h inquired the marchic "It depends entire

sat, surrounded by men. "What do yo "A crowd of mea woman, eager for a It is a beautiful wo "You are good at said the marchiones to see the face of t mise you there is in the realm. Step can see. Can you s "Erna March?" er seemed to the obs marchioness that he "Yes, Erna March

stances. If she lives

or to provide for her

able to a member of

am interested in her. Will, you kindly

Aubrey," said the m

in the direction of th

one I have a right CHAPT Lord Aubrey st for several seconds Lady Romley that Cecil she had a righ Presently he turned ioness and said, slov "I suppose it is I lege, but the duty of over another. For not merely exercise done my duty tov Cecil."

"A Cecil, Lord Au

"I understand ! Romley, quickly. that since we have her in times past, interfere now. Th