Heroes of Faith.-Heb. 11: 1.40.

Commentary .- I. Faith defined and described (v. 1). 1. Now-As if beginning to anticipate that too continued a strain of warning and rebuke might wear upon his hearers, the apostle now suddenly changes, his tone to thrilling jubilation. From threatening penalty for unbelief he rises into a lofty peal of evaltation over the glories of faith. He proceeds to show that faith is not only justifying, but inspiring, ennobling and exalting to the soul.-Whedon. Faith-The apostle does not give a complete definition of faith, but rather describes it, showing what it is by what it does. Faith is that soul element which enables us to look up and grasp God. It is the connecting link between God and man. The substance—"Assurance."—R. V. The margin renders it "ground." Substance is from the Greek hupo, under, and stasis, standing, and from the Latin sub, under, and stans, standing. Literally it signifies that which stands under an object-the support. Things hoped for-The man of faith acts as though he already possessed the things he hoped for. The unseen is real to him. He confidently expects them. The evidence—Demonstration, proof. Faith in the divine word supplies the place of and is euqivalent to proof. It satisfies the mind and Red Sea, and this was all done "by inspires conduct just as a proof or demonstration should do. Stuart points out that the Maith" mentioned here is not specifically what is understood by "saving faith," but rather faith as a practical principal and power, influencing all life and conduct. The true and essential nature of faith is confidence in God, belief in His declarations.-Robert hoped for" are the peace and approbation of God, and those blessings by which the soul is prepared for the king-dom of heaven. The "things not seen" are, in an extended sense, the creation of the world from nothing, the destruction of the world by the deluge, the miraculous conception of Christ, His resurrectoin, ascension, mediation, and government of the universe, all of which we as firmly believe on the testimony of God's word as if we had seen them .-

II. The utility of faith (vs. 2, 3). 2. The elders—The ancient fathers, the patriarchs and prophets. Had witness borne to them (R. V.)—The elders lived in a state or atmosphere of faith and God bore testimony to their holiness and valor, as the remainder of this chapter shows. 3. The worlds-This has reference to the material substance of this and all other worlds. By the word of God. God spoke and it was done. When nothing material existed, God's word brought matter into existence and caused it to become organized. By a word the Almighty set the worlds swinging

was so and we believe it (40). In verses 4 to 7 Abel. Enoct Noah are mentioned as examples faith. The faith of Abraham is dwelt upon in verses 8 to 19. Abraham was the great typical example of faith. By faith he obeyed the call of God and went into a strange land not knowing whither he was going. 17. By faith Abraham -In verses 11, 12 we see how by faith Isaac was born, and now the greatest instance of Abraham's faith is shown in his readiness at the divine command to offer up Isaac as a burnt-offering. When he was tried-In Gen. 22;1 we read that God tempted, or proved, Abraham. The Bible writer does not mean that God incited Abraham to sin, but he tried and proved him and thus gave occasion for the development of faith (1 Cor. 10. 13; Heb. 11. 17, Jas 1. 12). "It is well to see that God confers a signal honor upon us when He thus tests our hearts." C H. M. "Tempting is for the sake of leading men to evil; testing them is for the purpose of making them better. The trials of life are to prove what we are, to see if we ar fitted for larger things. The ship is tested, not to destroy it, but to see if it is strong to carry its cargo through the storm. The meaning of trial is not only to test worthiness, but to increase it. The fire doth not only discover what is true gold, but makes the true gold more pure." Offered up Isaac—Isaac was bound on the altar, and the knife was raised. "The deed is virtually done when the will shows firm determination." God regarded the sacrifice as already made. Received the promises-Abraham had received special promises which had been fulfilled, promises with respect to Isaac; and yet he does not hesitate to obev God in the sacrifice of his son. Only begotten-His only son by Sarah, his legal wife. "Had Abraham's whole soul not been stayed simply on the Lord, he never could have yielded unhesitating obedience to such a searching command." C. H. M. 18 In Isaac, etc.-Isaac's descendants shall be known as Abraham's seed (Gen. 17. 8, 19. 21. 12). 19.-Able to raise him up-He believed God could perform a miracle and restore Isaac to life. In a figure-There is some doubt as to the exact meaning of this expression. "How could Abraham have received him back in a figure when he received him back figuratively from the dead, because Isaac was typically, or figuratively, dead."-Cam. Bib. restoration of Isaac was undoubted!y a type of Christ's resurrection, as His birth was a type of Christ's incarnation.

48. 8-20. The sons of Joseph—That is Ephraim and Manassel. 22. When he died-"When his end was nigh."-R. V. made mention, etc.-Although at the time of Josephy's death the children of Israel were not opprassed, yet he understood the promises and "by faith" knew they would some day leave Egypt. Gave commandment-The directions he gave "concerning his bones" shows his perfect confidence in God (Gen. 50. 25, 25; Exod. 13. 19; Acts 7. 16). Joseph lived 54 years after the death of his father and died at the age of 110 years.

20. Blessed Jacob and Esan-Gen. 27.

27-29, 39, 40 21. Jacob, etc.—See Gen.

23. By faith Moses-The faith of Moses is brought not in the remainder has terrorized the ranges and settlers of the printed lesson-vs. 23-29. Hid three months—The faith of his parents with a record of outlawry which may recaused this to be done. A proper child sult in his being shot on sight.

-"A goodly child" (Exod. 2: 2). He was "exceeding fair" (Acts 7: 20). Because of his great beauty "they braved the peril involved in breaking the king's decree." King's commandment-To destroy all the male children (Exod. 1: 22). 24. Come to years—See Exod. 2: 10; Acts 7: 22-25. Moses was about 40 years old at this time. We are not told what was the occasion of his decision to abandon the Egyptian court, but it is clear that God was leading him to forsake the idolatrous and immoral influences with which he was surrounded. He had evidently come to the place where "he must either wholly go with the Egyptians in religion and life, or he must choose God." His decision meant that he must renounce the wealth, popularity and power of an Egyptian prince, and join himself to a people who were and cruel treatment. But his faith in suffering affliction, who were groaning under the heavy burdens of poverty, toil God enabled him to do this. 25. To suffer affliction-God's people at this time were greatly oppressed by the Egyptians. For a season—He saw that sin's pleasures were but for a short time, while the reward of the righteous would be of endless duration. To the sinner there are "pleasures" in sin, but they are fleeting (Job 20: 5) and leave a wasted life, a ruined character, a lost soul behind them.

26. Esteeming-Moses put a high estimate on the reproach that came through trusting in the promised Messiah. 27-29. Forsook Egypt, etc.-He not only left Pharaoh's court, refusing the royal adoption, but he left the land of Pharaoh, instituted the Passover, and crossed the faith" in God.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The Faith of Abraham and Moses. Nearly all of that part of the lesson to be printed is confined to the faith of these two ancient worthies.

I. The faith of Abraham. He was a most extraordinary man, and sustained Things not seen-The "things a very intimate relation to God. "In the scriptures he seems to be set forth as a model for the church in all ages. God had been pleased to honor him with a trinity of appellations that are wonderfully comprehensive and deeply significant: 'Friend of God' (Isa. 41: 8; Jas. 2: 23); 'father of many nations' (Gen. 17: 5; 'father of all believers' (Rom. 4: 11, 16). We notice three distinct stages in Abraham's personal progress in the divine life. I. He complies with the conditions of true discipleship in forsaking all to follow God (Gen. 12: 1-5; Heb. 11: 8; Luke 14: 33). 2. He was justified by faith (Gen. 15: 6; Rom. 4; Gal. 3: 6; Jas. 2: 23). He believed in Jehovah, and it was counted—the faith he put in Jehovah-to him for righteousness or justification; though there was no act in the case but that of the mind and heart, no work of any kind. 3. He was made pure and holy by faith in God and obedience to God" (Gen.

17: 1).

Consider Abraham's testing. "In the offering of Isaac he was subject to the severest trial, perhaps, that ever man in space. Now we know this by faith. was under, except cur Saviour. But We have no other means by which we this trial gave a practical demonstracan know it; but God's word saps it tion of the nature and strength of Abraham's faith. 1. He staggered not at III. Illustrious examples of faith (vs. | the promise of God through unbelief" (Rom. 4, 20), although the divine rethe promise of God through unbelief" quirement seemed to contradict the promise of God (see Gen. 17, 19; 21, 12). 2. His faith was unwavering in the wisdom and love of God, while the sacrifice demanded seemed to contravene the nature of the Deity. 3. His faith in and love for God were stronger and superior to his love for his beloved son, Isaac. 4. His faith made him render prompt and unquestioning obedience to God. 5. His faith enabled him to apprehend the typical nature of the offering he made. Did not Jesus refer to this when He said, 'Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day, and he saw it, and was glad'? (John 8, 56). 6. He believed in the resurrection of the dead (Rom. 4, 17, 19, 21; Heb. 11, 19). 7. He believed that God would work a miracle and raise the dead, if necessary, in order to make His promises good."

II. The faith of Moses. 1. His faith enabled him to make a wise choice. The world placed before him its very best, and religion placed before him its very worst. There was honor, pleasure and wealth on the one hand, and affliction, reproach and hardships on the other hand. But his faith was clear and strong, and he made the wise choice. His worldly prospects were cut off at one blow, and he identified himself with slaves. 2. His faith enabled him to endure. Many start out well, but when the tests come which call for real endurance they fall by the way. Faith enabled Moses to keep going, regardless of hindrances. 3. His faith enabled him to see the invisible. Moses believed in God's actual presence in the world, controlling human life and human affairs. He believed that God would be with him, according to His expressed promise, to cheer and guide. "Faith regards God's word as more real than man's acts, as not less real than a star in heaven; and believes that the least promise that God has written will outlive the last pyramid that all the Pharaohs have ever built.' 4. His faith enabled him to apprehend the truth with respect to the promised Messiah. "By faith he kept the Passover," which points directly to Christ.

COMING HERE.

Fewer Immigrants From Europe But More From States.

Ottawa. Ont., June 7.—The total immigration into Canada for April, was 24,237, as compared with 29,723 in April last year. The immigration from the United States was 12,609, as compared with 9,084, an increase of 39 per cent. The arrivals at ocean ports totalled 11,-629, as compared with 20,669 for April of last year, a decrease of 44 per cent. In addition to the immigrants arriving at ocean ports, there were 2,728 classed as returning Canadians.

AFTER "DUTCH HENRY."

Regina, June 7.—One of the worst men who ever infested the boundary, known to pioneers and cattlemen as "Dutch Henry," though his right name is Henry Yeo, has been located in the bad lands, and the police are now on his trail. He for years, and is a dangerous character,

Let Me Jell How Something

A woman who is sick and suffering, and won't at least try a medicine which has the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is to blame for her own wretched

There are literally hundreds of thousands of women in Canada and the United States who have been benefited by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read what these women say:

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. Emma Chatel, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Erie, Pa.—"I suffered for five years from female troubles, and at last was almost helpless. I tried three doctors but they did me no good. My sister advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has made me well and strong. I hope all suffering women will just give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, for it is worth its weight in gold."

— Mrs. J. P. Endlich, R. F. D. 7, Erie Pa.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering from the same trouble.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



CZAR AND KAISER.

Finnish Gulf.

St. Petersburg, June 7.-A manual between Emperor William and Emperor take place in the waters of the Finnish Gulf. The exact date of the meeting will be decided upon later, but it probably will be June 17. The German Emperor will arrive on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, while Nicholas will be aboard the Standart, accompanied by M. Iswolsky, the Foreign Minister, and Admiral Voevodsky, the Minister or Marine.

The news of the proposed interview between the sovereigns, coming so soon after the settlement of the Balkan crisis has aroused eager speculation among the diplomats at St. Petersburg. It was supposed in some quarters that German mediation, which had ended the crisis, had left an inheritance of bitterness which would estrange the two monarchs and lead Russia to identify herself more closely with Great Britain's continental

The meeting, which, according to some reports, has been arranged by the initiative of Emperor Nicholas, is taken to mean that Russia prefers an amicable ar rangement with Germany to the doubtful issue of an antagonistic policy. If Emperor William also meets President Fallieres, as reported from Berlin, the European situation may be regarded as entering upon a decidedly peaceful phase.

BRIGHT OUT WEST

They Will Meet This Month In The Prospects Are Excellent For a Record Crop.

Winnipeg, June 7 .- "Optimistic to the highest point of satisfaction." just about Nicholas has been arranged and will describes the crop report issued by the C. P. R. to-day. It combines reports from every section of the prairie country clear through to the Rockies, and, in its essence, tells that all the wheat has been sown, while the percentage of oats, barley and flax which remains to be put in is small. Ideal growing weather, with light rains and plenty of warmth, has been general over the entire Northwest, and in some places the growth has been exceptional for the first of June. At Balcarres the grain is reported to be up eight inches; at Arcola, from four to seven inches; at Waskada, four inches; on the Nortal section, from two to five inches, and on the Lacombe branch in the far west, the same height. All over the west the acreage in grains has increased.

MISSIONARIES APPOINTED.

Toront odespatch: The Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church has appointed the following missionaries: Rev. R. Duncanson, B. A., of Walton, Ont., and Miss Harriet Latter, B. A., of Montreal, to Macao, South China: Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell, of Hull, Que., Rev. J. D. McRae, of Avr. Ont .. and Miss Agnes A. Hall to Honan, China; Miss Annie O'Neil, of Rutherford, Ont., and Miss Jennie T. E. Sinclair, Toronto, When you start to do a thing don't to Central India; Rev. J. M. MacLeod, pat yourself on the back. The world of Toronto, was also appointed, but no





TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 93 car loads of live stock as the total receipts for Wednesday and Thursday.

The quality of the fat cattle was never better during this season.

Trade was good all round with prices firmer than on any other day this week or this season, for that matter, the market closing strong, with more sales at fancy prices.

Exposition-Few export steers were on ices ranged from \$5.90 to sale, \$6.40 -, at \$4.75 to \$5.25; export cows. 35.25. ..-George Rowntree bought But

640 ca for the Harris Abattoir Co.; at \$5.90 to \$6.40; butchers', expo: \$5.39 φ5.75; cows, \$4.40 to \$5.25. Prime picked lots of butchers, sold up to \$5.90 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.-Harry, Murby reports a very light market for stockers, with prices unchanged.

Milkers and Springers.—A fair deliv-

ery of milkers and springers met a good market at about steady prices, ranging from \$30 to \$60, with an odd one or two at \$65.

Veal Calves-Receipts were liberal, which sold at steady prices at \$3 to \$5.-50 per cwt.

Sheep and . Lambs.-Prices ruled steady at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. for export ewes; rams, at \$3.50 to \$4 per ewt.; spring lambs, at \$3 to \$6 each. Hogs-Receipts amounted to 1,744 hogs from all sources. Prices were quoted by all the dealers at \$7.75 for selects, fed and watered, and \$7.50, f.o.b., cars, at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The grain receipts were small again to-day, with prices firm. No. 2 fall wheat will bring \$1.37 a bushel. 100 bushels of goose wheat sold at \$1.25, and 300 bushels of oats at 61c.

Hav is unchanged, with sales of 40 leads at \$16 to \$17 a ton for No. 1, and at \$11.50 to \$12.50 for mixed. Straw is quoted at \$13.50 to \$14 a ton.

Dressed hogs are very firm, selling at \$10.75 for heavy, and at \$10.75 to \$11 for light.

oats, bush 0 61	0 00
Barley, bush 0 64	0 65
Rye, bush 0.75	0 00
Peas, bush 0 95	0 97
Hay, per ton 16 00	17 00
Do., No. 2 11 50	12 50
Straw, per ton 13 50	14 00
Dressed hogs 10 75	11 00
Butter, dairy 0 22	0 24
Do., inferior 0 18	0 20
Eggs, dozen 0 21	0 23
Chickens, broilers, lb0 30	0 40
Do., yearlings, lb., 0 17	0 19
Fowl, lb 0 14	0 16
Celery, per dozen 0 40	0 00
Potatoes, bag	1 10
Onions, bag 1 65	1 75
Apples, barrel 3 00	5 00
Beef, hindquarters 9 50	11 00
Do. forequarters b bu	7 50
Do., choice, carcase 9 25	10 00
7 00	9 00

Veal, prime, per cwt. . . . 8 00 Lamb, per cwt. 15 50 SUGAR MARKET.

Do., medium, carcase .. 7 00

Mutton, per cwt. 10 00

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.70 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.30 per cwt., 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-July \$1.27 1-2 bid, October

Oats- July 55c per bushel, October 38 3-8e bid.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar-Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3.39; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.89; molasses sugar,

3.14; refined, steady. BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.-London cables for cattle, steady, at 13 1-4 to 13 1-2c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 to 10 1-4c per lb.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville, Ont .-- To-day there were offered 1,000 boxes; sales were 500 at 11 5-8c, 1,500 at 11 9-16c; balance refused. Brockville, Ont.—To-day 3,395 boxes

were registered, of which 1,215 were white, balance colored; 475 boxes colored They Held Up an Italian Steamer sold on board at 11 5-8c.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW Montreal-General conditions there have

shown but little change during the past wark. Sorting orders for drygoods have been fair and general lines of hardware, groceries, etc., have been meeting with moderately good demand. Retail trade seems to keep on the quiet side. Manufacturer: generally report a fair amount of orders with prospects bright for later on in the year. Country trade

bright for later on in the year. Country trade continues quiet.

Toronto—Business holds a fairly good tone. The sorting demand for spring lines of drygoods has held quite brisk and most houses report a good business in fall lines. One or two hot days early in the week helped to move summer dress goods and a good business is looked for once the weather becomes more settled. Cheerful advance reports about the cropy are giving a bright tone to the outlook and if these are borne out the general expectation is that this fall's trade will show very great growth. Western orders for all lines have improved during the past week.

Winnipeg—Wholesale trade here and throughout the west continues active. Vancouver and Victoria—General trade continues to show a good tone all along the Quebec—Improved weather conditions have

livened up trade, the latter is reported betlivened up trade, the latter is reported better than for several weeks past.

Hamilton—The movement of spring and summer drygoods was brisk during the warm days of the week and the wholesale trade reports excellent orders for seasonable lines.

General Lusiness, too, is showing a better tone. Manufactures are busy and the outlook for the future is considered bright.

Country trade is quiet and collections, while showing some improvement, are still a little on the slow side.

on the slow side.

London—Rain and cool weather has left back trade to some extent, but during the warm weather of the week the movement of seasonable lines showed considerable improvement.
Ottawa—General business here is fair.

New York, June 7 .- Count Von Bern-

NO HOSTILITY.

Great Britain and Germany Are

Rivals, Not Enemies.

storff, the German Ambasasder, who came to New York to-day to receive an honorary LL. D. at the Columbia University commencement, took occasion in the course of an interview this afternoon to pooh-pooh the talk of impending or probable war between England and Germany. "England has no need to worry about the likelihood of war with my country," he said. "The jingoism of a few easily excitable persons in England will soon pass over. Between the two Governments there is no misunderstanding or enmity, and the sentiment of the two peoples toward one another is not hostility or bitterness, but a healthy, temperate, good-natured rivalry.

"Germany is very proud of the progress which Count Zeppelin and our other aeronauts have made. But the English yellow journals are of course wrong in their efforts to make war tails out of our efforts to conquer the air. We are building no secret fleet of war airships, and we have no scout balloons hovering over the English coast."

HOLBEIN SAVED.

British Art-Lover Provides Money For Its Purchase.

London, June 7.-According to an evening newspaper, the money necessary to secure Holbein's portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan, for the nation has been provided by a wealthy west country art lover. Apart from the Government's contribution of \$50,000, the public subscriptions have amounted to only \$90,000. Consequently the philanthropist who has come to the rescue has had to provide \$210,000 to make up the price of \$350,000.

The famous Holbein portrait of Christina of Denmark had been loaned by the Duke of Norfolk to the National Gallery for twenty-eight years. It was recently sold by the Duke for \$305,000 to an art dealer, but with the understanding that the nation might purchase it within a month for \$350,000. The National Gallery has no resources, and an appeal was made to the public to prevent the picture leaving the country.

MURDER IN WOODS.

Two Galicians Accused of Killing Their Camp Mate.

Winnipeg, June 7.—The preliminary hearing of two Galicians, Nikola Romanuk and M. Pidhoney, for the murder of their campmate in a lonely wood cabin near Sandilands on the night of March l, opened this morning. The men been under arrest since the commission of the crime, but the authorities have been busy on the case ever since in an effort to secure something more than circumstantial evidence. The man who was killed was Metro Hewka. His 12 00 throat was cut with a razor. Witnesses on the stand to-day told of a fight which had occurred on the night previous to the murder, in which the dead man worsted one of the prisoners.

The Crown is believed to have a star witness yet to come, as it is expected a third man who has been under suspicion will turn King's evidence to-morrow. He has placed his confession in the hands of the police.

NEW CHAPEL.

Catholic Clergy From All Over Attend the Opening.

London, Ont., despatch: There was an important gathering of clergy from all parts of the Province this morning in connection with the opening of new St. Anne's Chapel at Mount St. Joseph Home of Sisters. The ceremony was conducted by Mgr. McEvay, of Toronto, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kidd, of Toronto, Dean Magee, of Stratford, Mgr. Meunier, Windsor, Rev. Father Foster, President Assomption College, Sandwich, Father Coty, Detroit, and clergy from all over the diocese. The new chapel is one of the handsomest in Canada.

NOISY GHOSTS.

and the Crew Left.

Rome, June 7.—The Italian steames Moncenisio, bound for New York with a cargo of pumice stone, has been held up at Palermo by ghosts. On the arrival of the steamer at Palermo from the Lipari Isles, the crew refused to continue the voyage because ghosts were making a devilish row in the hold, which they believed presaged shipwreck. The police searched the vessel, expecting to discover hat members of the Mafia had stowed themselves away on board, hoping to escape to America, but they found nothing. As soon as the police left the steamer the ghosts became livelier than ever. The crew left her, and refused to re-embark. Other hands cannot be obtained.

FOUND STOLEN PROPERTY.

St. Thomas despatch: John R. Donahue and Arthur Mann, two men arrested Tuesday by the police as vagrants, were foudn to have in their possession \$45 worth of goods stolen from the barber shop of George Parker. The police did not know of the robbery at the time of the arrest. Both Donahue and Mann made an attempt to escape after their arrest. Donahue grabbing Sergeant Ketchabaw by the throat. P. C. Kirkland, however, appeared and prevented the escape of the prisoners, who will get a hearing to-morrow.

of the table there were

dy Viel t. Ir weve She had anticipated a but not one of this ready to sink through Lard Aubrey was completely than ever He had looked upon sort a piece of proper a marly exclusive rig interested in her in a way, and within the hange n planning fa-scale of generous, no gant, magnificence. And now the heide he had relatilestly dishing school after in deeds to her aunt, woman of the world pay, and has the coin it. He bit his lip an to act. He could es in a way to mortif from the fact that he gentleman to do so, that he would be u thing that she could wit as biting as his o He turned with a

"We have paid o queen of beauty; sha lawn tennis now?" "If you please," n let, casting a reproa "Our young lady when she chooses," were out of hearing

Violet, and said, as l

Erna. "Wasn't it dreadf let. "Oh, how you her! I never saw h "Yes," he replied, her great offense. splendid school for was a girl when I particularly lively of be a woman now. The earl was alt attempt to force his presence of others;

mined to see her al an explanation; and tune to give him few hours earlier h at the notion of wa tunity to talk witl was too earnest to s at himself. He had cared for her future in his cha he could not be tre at the whim of a not have believed him so much; but

cause, as he believ done. He was qui her action very li very much as a gu It was as a joi followed her that e was falling. She h the drawing-room, to seek a little re triumphs.

It was still light faces easily, and si once, when she lo his approach by hi her face change, an in anticipation of "I came after you of the sternness of tone, "in order the unpleasant repetition

afternoon.' "But," she said. a repetition of it. converse with you, your right to assi ward me. I will n with more warmth why you assume s cause you have, have, a money clais repudiate it.

"When I was a c

ent of your bount Some day I shall tion incurred then am being kept at pense, but I owe ye would not have a it. I declared to t not. She said I m minor. I obeyed the school. I sha force, until I am what it may, inv shall refuse everyt you, directly or in She had grown with each word, us a sort of fiery to no staying. The abandon the high templated standin

vehement refusal tidently taken. "At least,' he s picion of superior altogether in the woman his equal. tell me why you tion." "An explanation

sary," she replie you forgotten the trayed my easily ing my aunt of th the childish misch prehend that I v and that you ins you did? What the part of censor episode in your o the privilege? W you from London place on the conti She could not h more and more a the earl; but it w she would never ing such bitter th leaped to her to almost before she

moment she co tongue out. He staggered as recovered himself

tone, but steadily