

Andover News.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

Our trade with the Hawaiian Islands twenty years ago amounted to only \$1,631,580; but for the last fiscal year exports and imports were valued at nearly twelve million dollars.

Competent authority, even in European countries, is unanimous in the view that the wild flowers of America are the finest in the world, yet, laments the Detroit Free Press, Americans know practically nothing about them.

The Protestant population of all Europe is about 50,000,000, or equal to that of the United States; but while continental Europe has only about eight per cent. of the Sunday-schools of the world, the United States has forty-nine per cent., or nearly one-half.

Henry Labouchere says in London Truth: "The reading public may be divided into three classes: Those who read and remember; they are few. Those who read and forget; they are many. Those who read little or nothing, and they are most. The original writer of to-day belongs to the first class, and, it may be said, he writes for the others."

According to the Glasgow (Scotland) News it appears that the latest statistics issued by the German Imperial Health Department give to Berlin the honor of being the healthiest city in the world. The death-rate is given as only 16.3 per 1000. The unhealthiest city is Alexandria, which, despite its unvarying fine weather, its 300 fountains and its soft sea breezes, has a death-rate of no less than 52.9 per 1000.

Professor Richard L. Garner is certainly an enthusiast in his investigation of the language of the simians. Speaking of his recent visit to Africa, he said: "The world at large expects too much. People seem to insist upon it as their right that I should go to the gorilla country, spend a few months there, and return with a complete dictionary of the gorilla language. Why, if I were sure of learning eventhree words a year, I would forsake friends and family, go to Africa and devote the rest of my life to a study that yielded such rich results in the present and promised such immense possibilities for the future."

It is not only in Japan that incompetent doctors are punished for professional failure resulting in the loss of life of their patients, but in Russia also, where physicians are held similarly responsible. A well-known medical practitioner at St. Petersburg has just been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, to a fine of 1000 rubles and to the payment of an annuity of 800 rubles to a lady who was injured by his unskillful treatment. Russia is already lamentably deficient as far as the number of its medical men is concerned, and this somewhat drastic punishment is scarcely of a character to increase the popularity of the profession.

Captain Moore, of the sailing ship Mary Gibbs, tells a suggestive story of his last voyage. He was from Boston to the gold coast of Africa, and his cargo consisted of New England rum. Oddly enough, he also took out as passengers two women missionaries, who had been sent out to exert a civilizing and Christianizing influence on these benighted people. The brigantine stopped at thirteen ports to unload the cargo of rum, which was received with wild enthusiasm by the natives, while nobody seemed to want the missionaries. The latter seemed discouraged, but nevertheless went stoutly to work to counteract the effects of the rum. Before he could tell what success they were having the Gibbs sailed for home.

For women who have so much doubt about the fitness of their sex to participate in politics, the anti-suffrage sisters are doing very well indeed.

If a man wants a monument very much it is safest for him to arrange it for himself. Relying on your friends in this respect is mighty uncertain business.

A GREAT MAN'S FROWN

Wilhelm Is Angry and Berlin Society Trembles.

The Kotze Scandal Causes Such an Exodus from the Kaiser's Court of Prominent People of Both Sexes That There Promises To Be a Dearth of Social Functions.

BERLIN, July 9.—Emperor William has rarely been more vexed than during the Kotze scandal. When he ordered Kotze's release he determined to end also the gossip caused at court by the arrest and inquiry. He instructed the new grand chamberlain, in a despatch accompanying the order of release, to caution all court officials that they must cease talking of the scandal or give up their places in the court circle. The grand chamberlain will soon revise the list of household officials and will undoubtedly cancel the names of von Kotze and von Schraeder. Neither of these gentlemen is likely to appear again in the emperor's entourage. Among the other exiles from the Old castle and New palace will be Prince Leopold, of Prussia, who urged most strenuously the arrest of Kotze, and several conspicuous women of the court, whose private lives suffered severely from the Kotze inquiry. This exodus of social leaders promises to be so great that the next season will be the dulllest experienced since the accession of the young emperor.

The notice of his release from arrest was carried to Herr von Kotze by Herr von Wedel, chief of the royal household, and another high court official. After listening to their expressions of regret for his imprisonment, Kotze bowed in silence, and without further attention to them, walked to the carriage which awaited him at the door of the prison. Three hours later he was on his way to his Silesian estate, where he now has joined his family. It is reported that he will seek permission from the emperor to prosecute the men who caused his arrest. This permission, however, he will hardly obtain as it would involve in trouble several members of the imperial family. The Kleine Journal, the most untrustworthy newspaper in Berlin, says that Fran von Kotze received an anonymous note containing an offer to name, for 5,000 marks, the writer of the scandalous letters, but this story is discredited. At all events, no more revelations are likely as every effort is making to hush the whole affair.

Emperor William is expected to prolong his trip northward, so as not to return before the end of the scandal. An empress left the yacht Hohenzollern Sunday at Drontheim. She proceeded directly to Christiania where the steamer Stein was waiting to convey her home.

Military men here feel that Emperor William has made a serious mistake in removing General von Hobe from his post in the Turkish army. Hobe was among the German officers appointed to go to reorganize the army. He was recommended highly by General Count von Waldersee, and his work gave the greatest satisfaction in Constantinople. His only fault seems to have been that he was very friendly with Herr von Radowitz who fell into disfavour during the Bismark rumpus some two years ago, and was removed from the Constantinople embassy to the embassy at Madrid. Prince Radolin, Radowitz's successor on the Bosphorus, interfered with Hobe's work, was rebuffed, and, after a hot quarrel, began an intrigue at the Berlin court against the general, eventually convincing the emperor that Hobe's removal was imperative. Hobe, who is no diplomatist, laid his case before the emperor, complaining that Radolin persistently snubbed him. The emperor's reply was an order that Prince Radolin secure Hobe's dismissal from the Turkish service in order that he might return to Germany. High army officials say that Hobe is merely the last of a series of sacrifices demanded by a small court coterie of intriguers. He is expected to reach Berlin next month, and his friends plan to give him then a big banquet as a protest against the injustice which he has suffered.

Reports of international action against the anarchists have been rife throughout the last week and the journals more or less directly inspired from the Wilhelm Strasse have declared that the government contemplated some new measures. The government has been in constant communication with the powers, and numerous plans of dealing with the revolutionists concertedly have been suggested. All these plans, however, have shattered on opposition in one capital or another. The most noteworthy of the measures suggested was for an international police bureau, to be organized by the Swiss government with headquarters in Bern or Geneva. The general attitude of the German government toward any exceptional measures was defined by the chancellor in his last reply to communications from Paris, Rome and St. Petersburg. This reply was based largely on the special reports made from the Berlin Central Police office. The chancellor advised more harmonious co-operation of the police of all countries instead of a new organization the basis of international agreement. The Berlin police had found that the London, St. Petersburg and Vienna police acted in such perfect accord in tracing anarchists' movements that they had frustrated all plots of international scope. The Paris and Rome police, however, had not shown any inclination to work with those of the other three capitals. The Paris police had tacitly refused to respond to any attempt at concerted action. Under such circumstances, Chancellor von Caprivi felt that the formation of an international bureau would be useless. If, however, the governments would move their metropolitan police forces to drop petty jealousies and combine for concerted action, such a bureau would be superfluous.

The surly man should remember there are two sides to a barb-wire fence.

WILL NOT OBEY DEBS BY THE PRESIDENT

Pittsburg Engineers Decide Not To Quit Work.

They Declare That They Will Remain Faithful to the Public and to Their Employers—Sudden Change of Front Disclosed After Discussing Two Propositions from the A. R. U.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—From indications this morning there is not much danger that the railroad men in Pittsburg, especially on the large systems, will strike in sympathy with the American Railway union. The feeling in favor of such a movement appears to have undergone a sudden change, after the meetings of several railway organizations held Sunday, to take some action on the pending trouble on the railroads in the west.

Division 233 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway at its meeting yesterday unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the division will remain faithful to its employers and the public, and will not under any circumstances recognize any order from President Debs. This division is the most important one of railroad employes in this vicinity, and between Pittsburg and Chicago.

The purpose of the several meetings called yesterday under the auspices of the American Railway union was not wholly to solicit members for that organization. In addition to this it is understood, the organizers were prepared to take advantage of any sentiment among the railway men in favor of the strike. The meetings were all mixed in attendance. They were held at the halls of the different organizations but admission was not limited to the members of the several lodges. At each meeting there were two propositions. One was to receive the men into the A. R. U., and the other was to secure a promise to obey orders from President Debs, if they would not attach themselves to his organization. Reports from a large number of men at the meeting indicate that neither proposition was received with favor.

Meetings of members of different railway orders of the Panhandle & Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroads were held in Allegheny in the afternoon under the auspices of the American Railway union. The constitution of the different organizations was discussed by the organizers to defend the position of the A. R. U., and explanations were made to different members that there was no barrier against a suspension of work in sympathy with the striking union. The discussions were animated. The men were not taken with the idea of striking. The members who signified their willingness to strike, it is said, were less than a dozen. A number of men were seen after the meeting, and they said positively that the railroad men about Pittsburg will not strike or actively assist the A. R. U. They said they had attended the meetings to listen to the proceedings, but the organizers had failed to show how a strike here will benefit the men at Chicago and other points.

It was expected that a meeting of Baltimore & Ohio railroad men would be held at Greenwood some time during the day, but not a railroad man went to the hall, and the men in Pittsburg employed on the main line of that road have evidently taken no action in regard to the strike. It was reported this morning that a number of railroad men employed on the Pittsburg & Western had joined the A. R. U., and officials of that road were on the lookout for trouble. A meeting of railroad men from different roads was held at Millville in the afternoon. The meeting was addressed by Charles Naylor, an organizer of the A. R. U. After the regular meeting an executive session was held and several names were added to the roll of the new union. This, however, is considered of little importance, and the outlook for substantial aid to the A. R. U. is not encouraging for President Debs.

Methodist Church Dedicated. LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church at Long Branch was dedicated yesterday in the presence of a large gathering from Long Branch, Hollywood, Norwood, Elberon and the surrounding towns. The dedication address was delivered by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia. Addresses were also delivered by Presiding Elder Strickland, Revs. Dr. Hanlon, E. C. Curtis, James-Buckley and others.

Companies Organized To Fight. CRAWFORDVILLE, Ind., July 9.—Gen. Lewis Wallace has organized several large military companies in view of the threatened trouble by strikers. Gen. Wallace believes that unless the strike is put down at once civil war will ensue. He organized the companies to offer them to the service of the state should there be any call for them. People of central Indiana, especially in the rural districts and towns, are bitter against the strikers.

Central Trains Not on Time. NEW YORK, July 9.—It is stated at the Grand Central depot that the schedule upon which trains were run out of Buffalo Buffalo previous to the interruption of railroad travel and traffic by the strike had been annulled. In other words, that there was no attempt at regularity between Buffalo and Chicago.

George M. McComas Dead. BALTIMORE, July 9.—George M. McComas, who was deputy collector of the port of Baltimore most of the time from 1870 to 1894, is dead at his country residence at Blue Ridge Summit. He was 78 years old, a member of the constitutional convention in 1864, and founder of the McComas institute at Clayton.

Forest Fire Near Cottage City, Mass. COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 9.—A forest fire is raging on the plains south of Cottage City. A large extent of territory has been burned, and several dwellings on the outskirts are threatened.

PROCLAMATION WARNING THE RAILROAD RIOTERS.

Must Disperse By Noon of Today—Those Who Disregard the Warning To Be Treated as Public Enemies—The President's Desire Is To Protect and Save the Innocent.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At a late hour last night President Cleveland issued the following proclamation: PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago within said state, and

Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mails in the state and city aforesaid, the president has employed a part of the military forces of the United States. Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States who may be or who may come within the city and state aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging, or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I hereby warn all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock on the 9th day of July instant.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded other than as public enemies. Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but stern necessity that confronts the will not permit certain discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide in their own homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.

While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed hereto. By the president. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. (Signed) W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

The proclamation was communicated to General Miles by Secretary Lamont who telegraphed as follows: "In view of the provisions of the statute and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all innocent and well disposed persons the president has deemed it best to issue the accompanying proclamation. This does not change the scope of your authority and duties, nor your relations to the local authorities. You will please make this known to Mayor Hopkins."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Numerous Conferences Between the President and His Advisers. WASHINGTON, July 9.—All day long yesterday conferences were held at the white house between the president and his official advisers. Secretary Lamont and General Schofield came early and remained late, while Postmaster-General Bissell and Secretary Gresham spent some time with Mr. Cleveland. Secretary Carlisle paid a brief visit. It was altogether a red-letter Sunday at the white house, and the waiting carriages and constant comings and goings of officers of the government made it obvious that something unusual was taking place.

From an early hour in the morning Secretary Lamont and Gen. Schofield were in close consultation with the president. Gen. Schofield brought his morning despatch from Gen. Miles, and its tone was so pacific that the anxious president was considerably relieved. Gen. Miles said that the night had passed quietly, and that there was every indication of a peaceful day. Saturday night, over the telephone, he explained to the president how matters stood, and his predictions for a Sunday more peaceable than anticipated were emphasized in his despatch of the morning. A direct wire between Gen. Miles' headquarters in Chicago and the white house has been established, and communication between Gen. Miles at one end and the president, Secretary Lamont and Gen. Schofield at the other is now carried on without delay. The chances for another outbreak of violence in Chicago were thoroughly discussed by the president and his advisers, and there was an unanimous agreement of opinion that the great improvement of affairs augured well for a day of little disorder. The president expressed himself exceedingly gratified at the turn things had taken, and he was joined by his associates in the belief that the sermons on the strike which Chicago pastors would preach would have an excellent effect on a large number of people. A great deal of praise was accorded Archbishop Feehan for his circular letter to the priests of his diocese, directing them to counsel their congregations to observe the law and not participate in rioting. The reinforcements of regular troops sent to Gen. Miles are not to be distributed about Chicago, but will be kept at Fort Sheridan, just outside the city, as a reserve force. When Gen. Miles asked for

not need them in keeping order. The general distribution of troops to the department of Missouri, which General Miles commands, and he thought it will be a sufficient force of regulars there so that they could be dispatched to Ohio or Pennsylvania or Indiana or Missouri or to any place where trouble might occur, in the quickest possible time.

The president's office looked like the headquarters of a general directing the movements of his army. Telegrams fresh from the hands of the white house operator were brought in frequently and carefully read. Major-General Schofield offered suggestions and told about the distribution of troops in Chicago. Adjutant General Ruggles was also present to furnish any information about the army.

WILL OBEY THE A. R. U.

Sovereign Ready To Call Out the R. of L. Workers at a Moment's Notice.

CHICAGO, July 7.—General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, arrived here from Omaha and at once proceeded to the headquarters of the American Railway union, where he went into conference with President Debs, Vice-President Howard and their associates. The situation was thoroughly canvassed, and Sovereign agreed to issue a general strike call to the knights whenever a request to that end was presented. Regarding the situation he said this morning: "I am here to render all the assistance in my power to the American Railway union, and I shall do whatever the officers of that body determine will be best to serve the interests of the strike. The crest of this great movement is almost reached and, in my opinion, it is imperative that every labor organization put in its hardest work to help win this strike."

"If the result in this prodigious battle goes against the men it is difficult to tell when labor will recover from the effect of the disaster. This is the most critical period in the history of unionism in America. It is the time for every labor leader to rally his forces and join in the struggle for existence."

"This will practically be a battle for self-protection and for future life of every workmen's body in the country. No one can over-estimate the importance of winning this conflict. Defeat will mean not a temporary set-back alone, but permanent and everlasting disadvantages to organized labor and to the people of the land. This is why I am here to-day. That is why I will do whatever the American Railway union thinks best as regards the ordering of a strike."

"As regards a walk-out on the part of the members of all trade unions in the city I will say that I think it might bring about a great good. Certainly it would force upon the people a stronger realization of the necessity for a settlement of these troubles, and the populace would rise en masse in a demand for arbitration. Arbitration the laboring man is not afraid of; the capitalist though, will not accede to it. Mr. Debs stands ready to act for a reasonable settlement. The general managers do not. Public sentiment will force the latter to change their tune."

"The Knights of Labor are with the American Railway union heart and soul, and I know whatever I do now to aid the strikers will be fully and heartily endorsed by the 150,000 of the organization I represent."

It is generally believed that a general strike of all industries of Chicago will be ordered within the next twenty-four hours by Mr. Sovereign.

PITTSBURG SYMPATHIZERS.

Railroad Employes Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of railroad employes of this vicinity was held at Lafayette Hall last night. Organizer Charles Naylor explained the object of the American Railway union. He advised the employes of all roads regardless of what organized body they belonged to, that when the strike reached this vicinity they should take a week's vacation and join their brethren in this fight against the General Managers' association and Pullman. He said the strike would surely reach Pittsburg and be wanted the railroad employes to stand up like men and support the cause of the American Railway union. Railroad men generally in this city are in sympathy with the A. R. U., and it is ordered to strike the majority will obey.

It Was Not the Bulls-eye.

JERSEY CITY, July 9.—Walter Pearson, the twelve-year-old son of Detective Pearson, was shooting at a target near his home on Fairmount avenue, last evening, when one of the bullets flew wide of the mark and passed through a stable door, hitting Henry Pellert in the eye, inflicting a dangerous wound. Pellert was taken to the city hospital and Pearson was locked up.

The President's Vacation.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 9.—Mrs. Cleveland last evening told the representative of the New England Associated Press that the president never contemplated a vacation July 15, nor does he expect to come to Gray Gables, August 1. Advice that she has received from Mr. Cleveland state that he does not expect to come to Buzzard's Bay until after congress adjourns, as that time is so uncertain, no date can now be fixed.

New York Baseball League.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 9.—A meeting of the directors of the State League Baseball association will be held here tomorrow, when a president will be elected to succeed Mr. Haas, of Albany. The league will be continued, notwithstanding the recent disbanding of the Albany and Pittsfield clubs.

Saddlers' Convention Postponed.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The Wholesale Saddlers' convention, scheduled for July 10 to 12 at Detroit, has been postponed on information from Detroit that disturbance to travel makes it expedient to do so. Members will be notified of the future date of the convention.

Prominent Politician Killed.

WELLSBORO, Pa., July 9.—William H. Vermilyea, the best known hotel keeper in this part of the state, and a prominent politician, was killed Saturday night in a runaway accident. The mountain road near Wellsboro is 27 years old.

A WINTER SCENE

BY HOWARD M. BROWN.

Upon a mountain's crest I stand,
And look upon the world below;
The landscape is a silver land,
The snows like drifts of white and blue.
The tall and slender pines uplift
Their steeples in the purple air;
The crimson sun-guns away and stir
O'er distant mountains dim and blue.

A misty cloud floats o'er the sea,
And drops in snow-pearls softly
Into the vale in front of me,
And hides from sight the little trees,
That stand below a distant ledge,
Near by the ocean's sandy beach,
That seems to be the very edge
Of this fair world—just out of reach.

The skies grow bright, the sun appears,
My heart is pulsing with delight;
I wish that I could rule the sun,
Could stop at once his sudden flight,
And paint these beauties every night
Before the coming of the dawn.

Each distant mount is getting dim,
The valleys look like shadow-beds,
The sun drops o'er the ocean's rim,
And night comes on the moon at hand,
That like pale specters of the air
And there by turns both dim and bright,
And this grand scene so richly fair
Has vanished in the mist of night.
KINGSEY, Iowa.

A TERRIBLE SECRET

The Curse of the Mountains.

BY LEON LEWIS.

CHAPTER I.

WHY DID SHE REJECT HIM?
I can't tell you,
Vance!—
You—oh, so
ly!—so
and I sha-
you always
forever, but
not marry
would so
die!"
What
swords were
to pass fire
beautiful
girl to her
and with
wild energy of despair and grief
they uttered!

And he to whom she was speaking
It was here that was seen how
far was her decision.
Scarcely three-and-twenty, yet
thought and steady, as grave as a
with a face as expressive of kindly
form that was a model of manly
surely it seemed as if he could not
no wise deserve to hear those but-
whether words which had so
suddenly fallen on his hearing.
How astonished, not to say hor-
was the look he gave her!
He could hardly credit the evidence
his senses, and stood as if petri-
unable to give order and sequence
troubled ideas and impressions crow-
upon him.
Then he advanced and took the
in his arms as tenderly as a fond
takes a weary child to her bosom.
Surely she must be ill—as she looked
He could think of no other explana-
of her singular demeanor:
"Oh, never, Vance, never," she
stated, shrinking away from the
that inclosed her so gently and fit-
and even averting her eyes from the
lag glances bent upon her, as if she
did not trust herself to meet them
can never marry you. I have been
and wicked not to tell you this so-
but, oh! I was so happy. I have al-
known that there is a barrier betw-
death than marriage. Do not press
for my reasons. This must be our
meeting, Vance—the very last."

How the lover again looked at her
she struggled further to escape him
A vague sort of comprehension
dawning upon him.
He recalled the deep gloom in the
he had often found her, and the
of tears he had frequently seen on
cheeks, when he had presented him-
unexpectedly to her. He remembered
how she had again and again seemed
desire to fly from his presence with
being able to do so.
"But yet," he cried impetuously—
"You love me, Jessie!"
"Love you?"
Oh, how her arms inclosed him!
Again and again, as if she could
control herself, in the wild agony of
moment, did she rain kisses upon
cheeks, eyes and lips, with a tender-
and fervency which attested how
deeply she had given her heart to
him. And then, with a startled and al-
gully air, she took herself away ab-
ly, and placed herself behind the
she had previously occupied, bowing
head upon its high back and sobbing
her heart were broken.

A look of terror appeared in the
of the lover, as he contemplated
with a sigh of mortal anguish, he dro-
into the nearest chair, covering his
with his hands.
What a dismal abyss human life
already become for him!
What a cheat and snare were all
had hoped he had been cherishing.
From his boyhood up to that he
Vance Weyville's lines had been cast
pleasant places, and he had been
in a care or a sorrow.
Left an orphan in early infancy
had been reared by a childless uncle
had made a great pet of him, and
had the pains in the world with his
naturally gifted and energetic, it
was they for Vance Weyville.

CHAPTER II.
WHY DID SHE REJECT HIM?
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