

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS

Death of Franco's Statesman

Ex-President Thiers arose early Monday morning, Sept. 3d, and worked until 7:30 when he went for an hour's walk on the terrace, and afterwards wrote until noon. At noon he took lunch with an appetite, but toward the end of his walk he felt unwell, and his mouth contracted, his eyes became covered with a film and he was carried to his bed. The physicians ordered mustard plasters and leeches. Thiers died apparently not aware of his danger. The prostration was complete after twenty minutes had elapsed. Today a number of well-known politicians went to St. Germain's to bid adieu to the statesman, and telegrams of condolence were received from all parts. President McMahon, who is at Mont Brison, upon being informed of the death of M. Thiers immediately telegraphed to Paris to summon a cabinet council, to arrange the solemnization of the funeral with the greatest pomp. President McMahon thinks that in the presence of such a loss to the country, all divisions should for the time disappear, and in order to pay honor to one who has rendered such great services to France. President McMahon has sent a telegram of condolence to Madame Thiers, and the official Journal will tomorrow publish a decree that the expenses of the funeral will be borne by the state. It is reported that the body will be interred in the Invalides. The whole Republic professes sympathy for the bereaved nation. Private telegrams from the provinces, show that M. Thiers died regarded throughout the country as a national calamity. Most of the evening papers appear with black borders, and even papers opposed to M. Thiers generally render homage to the illustrious patriot, although they minimize his praise and approval of his most recently expressed opinions. M. Thiers leaves two wills: One relates to his fortune, the best part of which goes to Mrs. Thiers and her sister; the other is political and literary, and will be executed by M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire. The sketch of a manifesto which M. Thiers was to have addressed to France before the elections has been found in his papers. Many apprehensions about the future of the Republic and even on the future of the Republic party, in case it should continue in the majority. So long as there was a leader there was almost complete confidence in his prudence and moderation, even after he had retired from the presidency. It was his influence and authority that Germany continued to look with confidence.

The Crop Prospect in England

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British crop trade says most of England's wheat crop is now cut but the curing of the grain has been greatly delayed by the persistent rain fall which has been experienced in many parts of the kingdom, especially in the northwestern counties. Fortunately the temperature has not been unreasonable, so the damage from sprouting has not been so great as would have been the case had the wheat been normally warm. Disastrous reports reach us from Scotland, where the storms and rainfall have wrought irreparable damage, both in cereals and hay, which has fairly rotted on the ground under the excessive moisture. The harvest in the north and west has been three weeks or a month late under any circumstances, but the recent storms render it problematical when the crops will be secured. The weather has also been unfavorable for potatoes and the disease has been spreading in an alarming manner. The yield of cereals taken together is decidedly bad throughout the kingdom, and the condition in which a good deal of the wheat is now being stacked render it improbable that offerings at principal markets will be on anything but a limited scale for several weeks to come. The quality of the new grain is decidedly inferior to last year, and a considerable admixture of dry foreign will be required to render it fit for present use.

The President Invited to a Southern City

The city council of Augusta, Ga., passed the following resolution unanimously: Whereas, since his inauguration as President of the United States, Rufus B. Hayes has shown his intention of administering the government with the constitution and laws of the country; has endeavored to purify the civil service of the government; has restored local self-government to the South; has manifested a sincere desire to destroy sectional feeling; to lead the Southern States back to the bosom of the Union; to give peace to a portion of the United States; to give us his blessings and, whereas these things entitle him to the respect and approval of all good citizens, irrespective of party.

Brigham Young's Funeral

An immense concourse of people from all parts of the Territory assembled at Salt Lake, on the 2d, to attend the funeral of Brigham Young. There were probably 12,000 or 15,000 persons in the tabernacle. The body was exhibited until 11 a. m. Religious services commenced at 10 a. m. and continued until 2. Remarks were made by Woodworth, Hyde, Cannon and Tyler, eulogistic of the deceased and the great work he had performed. The body was enclosed in a plain rosewood coffin, and was borne to the grave by the employees of the late president. The cortege was preceded by a band and followed by the family, the different orders of religious societies, and the military. The order of Brigham Young, as to the disposition of his remains, written in 1873, was read, but nothing from him yet as to the length, or disposition of his property.

Government Actions as to Indian Matters

There is no disputing the fact that the government at Washington is much concerned as to the movements of Sitting Bull. Two dispatches have just been received from the deputy governor of the Canadian dominion, but he is unable to give any information as to the Indians whereabouts. News from Winnipeg is very anxiously awaited. It is certain that Sitting Bull, with more than a thousand warriors, is threatening or has entered our territory. His warriors are mounted and armed with long range rifles. Our cavalry are armed with short range carbines. An additional regiment is en route to meet Sitting Bull. The situation is regarded as extremely critical.

Qualified Endorsement from the States

The Republican convention of Knox county, Maine, in session at Rockland on the 31st, after considerable discussion, adopted a resolution approving the course of President Hayes, but adopted without dissent the following: Resolved, That whilst realizing his so-called Southern policy as an expedient that is looked upon by a portion of the Republican people as a doubtful measure, we are confident in the integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of R. B. Hayes, remain in

shaken, and we heartily approve his efforts for the promotion of the harmony and peace of the country, and economy and faithfulness in every department of the government.

Another Match Failed

The grand jury of Columbia, S. C., returned true bills for breach of trust against ex-Lieut. Gov. Gleason, ex-President of the Senate Montgomery, ex-Gov. Moses, ex-Clerk of the House Jones, and ex-Treasurer Hearkner; also against Clerk of the Senate Woodruff for forgery to the amount of \$40,000; against one A. S. Jacobs for forgery for over \$3,000; against Scott Parker and United States Senator Patterson for conspiracy in the same for; against Patterson for bribery of members of the legislature in the matters of the Blue Ridge railroad and other cases, and against Patterson, Parker and H. H. Kempson, of New York, for conspiracy to bribe the legislature.

Reinforcements for Howard

General Wesley Merritt has been ordered to take command of a column of cavalry of about ten companies to rendezvous at camp Brown, in the Wind river valley, whence they will proceed northward to Nez Perce's trail. He will have with him the well-known Fifth cavalry, a regiment that has proved uniformly successful in fighting Indians. Five out of seven companies of the ninth infantry, that have been stationed at Omaha, barracks left on the 29th to relieve the cavalry companies stationed at the various posts, in order that they may join General Merritt's command.

A Texas Town Almost Entirely Destroyed

On the afternoon of the 31st inst. a fire supposed to have been started by a runaway cow broke out in Paris, Texas, and burned two solid blocks of buildings in the thickest settled and most valuable portion of the city. The loss is estimated at from one million to one and a half million of dollars, and many families were without shelter and destitute. Several lives were reported lost, but as yet only one body has been recovered. The supposed incendiary has been arrested and lodged in jail.

A Strike Almost Settled

The strike, which was imminent among the employes of the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, on account of the road's lengthening a day's run to ninety miles instead of eighty before, without extra compensation for the labor, has been quieted down, according to the demands of the men who waited in a body upon President Shoemaker, and explaining the situation to him. The order for increased distance was thereupon promptly revoked.

A Lost Wanderer Returned

S. S. Burdett, Commissioner of the U. S. General Land Office, whose sudden disappearance in May, 1876, led to various surmises of defection, suicide or murder, the first of which was disproved by thorough examination of his books, turned up on the 31st in Redalia, Mo., in a damaged condition, his mind evidently clouded and wandering without any recognition of the past, or of his whereabouts about a week or 15 months. Diligent search had been made for him by his family without avail.

Terrible Loss of Life in a Burning Building

A large piano factory comprising an entire block between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, New York, was burned on the 2d, and in consequence of the lack of water and the dryness of the building, a terrible loss of life, variously estimated at from ten to one hundred, is reported. These were men and girls, employes of the factory, many of whom were engaged in the upper rooms and whose lives were cut off by the rapid spreading of the flames below.

Ohio works men's State Convention

The central Ohio executive committee of the Workmen's Industrial Union have issued an address setting forth the platform of principle, and recommending that conventions be held in the several counties to nominate county officers and establish industrial union clubs in every township and village precinct, and that they select one delegate to the State convention, to be held in Columbus Sept. 13, to adopt a platform and nominate State officers.

General Advance in Freight

The general freight advance of western trunk lines have made an advance on freight by reclassifying the articles which have been shipped at 30 cents per hundred, such as grain, meat, etc., putting them on the fourth class, which the rate is 35 cents from Chicago to New York. This advance begins September 4th, but is contingent upon a corresponding advance from St. Louis. The rate to Boston is 40 cents, to Philadelphia 33 cents and Baltimore 30 cents.

Another Savings Bank Insolvent

The Sandwich Savings Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, has been declared insolvent. The total amount of deposits in the bank is about \$1,100,000. The present difficulty is due to the shrinkage in the value of property in Boston and other places on which mortgages to the amount of \$400,000 are held. The exact condition of the bank cannot be ascertained for several days, but it is feared it will not be able to go on again.

Platform of Workmen's Party

The workmen of Philadelphia have organized a protective labor party, endorsing the eight hour law, equalization of taxes, compulsory education and liberal application of funds therefor, and condemning the employment of prison labor by private parties, manual labor in factories by children under 14, and also condemning all laws making it a conspiracy for leading men to combine for their own protection.

Capt. J. W. White, of the United States

revenue service, who was sent to Alaska to investigate the condition of the people, reports to Secretary Sherman that no trouble exists and none is likely to arise except from the excessive use of intoxicating drink distilled by the Indians and half bred Russians. He recommends that the troops be removed and the coast every two or three months.

Cool Miners' Strike Averted

The injunction was made in Pottsville, Sept. 1st, that the wages of the miners employed by the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company for August would only be 20 per cent. below the \$2.50 basis, or an advance of ten per cent. on the July rate. It has had the effect of improving the situation in the Schuylkill region, and the strike, which seemed imminent has been averted.

The Bank's own Principal Stockholder

The bank assets of the Savings Institution of Chicago are likely to shrink to nominal figure. The bank itself is its own principal stockholder, its officers having realized on nearly the whole of their stock. The absconding officers have not been heard from, and the general opinion is that they will not return to Chicago.

Preserving Public Health and Credit

Col. Halliday's letter accepting the conservative nomination for Governor of Virginia, expresses a full sense of the responsibility he has accepted, and the conviction felt by him as to the propriety of the nomination.

More indictments Against the Mormons

Four additional indictments were found by the Columbia, R. C. grand jury on the 21st, three against J. C. Carpenter, late Collector of Internal Revenue of that State for forgery and one against Woodruff and Jones, clerk of the Senate and House and principals of the Republican printing company, for fraudulent raising a bill for printing by which they obtained over \$50,000.

Found as Dead

Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Newport R. I., has accepted a position on the United States commission, representing the interior department, and will act in conjunction with Gen. Terry in conferring with the Sioux chief, provided he still remains in the British Possessions.

Civil Service Error to be Upheld

The case of A. B. Cornell, of New York, who holds a position upon the Republican committee in violation of the President's order, was briefly discussed by the Cabinet, and will act in conjunction with Gen. Terry in conferring with the Sioux chief, provided he still remains in the British Possessions.

Mob Law in Kentucky

Robert James and Samuel Goodrich, and James Simmons, were taken from jail, and hung by a mob Monday night, at New-castle, Ky. They were charged with murdering a number of persons in Owen and Henry counties.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

For the moment interest concentrates itself again on Persia, where Osman Pasha is being reinforced by men from Sulleman Pasha and guns from Wadia. He is now credited with two hundred guns and ought to make a good defense, but if defeated the Turkish loss will be irreparable in the face of an immensely superior Russian cavalry. Osman Pasha's defeat would, moreover, immediately give the Russians force enough even without their Cossack guards, to push again over the Balkans.

A Shumla dispatch of the 31st, says the fighting lasted nine hours. The position carried by the Turks on the right bank of the Lom are Tellebar, Spahbar and Karahassonbar. Osman Pasha telegraphs from Plevna, the 30th: A Turkish reconnoitering detachment defeated a body of Russians near Ilieas. One hundred Russians were killed. A Bulgarian dispatch says in consequence of a defeat of Prince Miller in the Serbian army, containing numerous appointments, Mehmet Ali Pasha telegraphs on the 30th, that his troops attacked the Russians near the village of Karahassonbar and after desperate fighting finally took the place. The troops were reinforced by the Russian cavalry, and in consequence of the lack of water and the dryness of the building, a terrible loss of life, variously estimated at from ten to one hundred, is reported. These were men and girls, employes of the factory, many of whom were engaged in the upper rooms and whose lives were cut off by the rapid spreading of the flames below.

Shortly after attaining his majority, Brigham Young was baptized to the Baptist church, and rapidly gained a powerful influence among the common people. Before he was ordained, however, he removed to Ohio, in 1831, when he joined the Mormon flock at Kirtland, then under the leadership of the first prophet, Joseph Smith. His energy and shrewdness soon turned the ignorant and superstitious followers of the prophet, and in 1835 he was chosen one of the twelve apostles, soon after became chief among them, and was sent out as a missionary to make converts to the Mormon faith. What success he had in his proselyting work does not appear, but when he returned to the headquarters of the sect he had a large following, and was welcomed with joy.

When the Mormons moved from Ohio to Illinois he accompanied them, and by his impassioned eloquence, and appeals to their credulity, he kept them steadfast in their faith. At Nauvoo, he was a leader in their religious and political movements, and in 1844, when Joseph Smith was murdered by a mob, Brigham Young stepped into his place by the common consent of the Saints, who accepted Brigham as their seer without question. Sidney Rigdon assumed to be Smith's successor, but he seems to have been possessed of none of the requisites for a leader of such a people, and was wholly ignored. Being cursed, and solemnly delivered upon a rock, he was buffeted in the flesh for a thousand years.

From this time forward the biography of Brigham Young is the history of the Mormon people. His hand molded the course of the church; his mind directed the people in their affairs, both temporal and spiritual. His position was almost as absolute as his; for his hand rested according to the belief of the Mormons, not only the temporal, but the eternal welfare of his subjects.

When the Mormons were driven from Illinois and Missouri, Young persuaded the followers that the great Salt Lake valley was the promised land, in which they should find freedom from persecution, and enjoy the privilege of propagating their faith unmolested. Early in the spring of 1846 he, with a small party of his adherents started overland for their promised land. After enduring hardships on the plains, they arrived at Utah, and the history of the United States founded a settlement there. The remainder of the Mormons joined the pioneers, and a city was founded in a wilderness, far from the abodes of civilized men—a city of enthusiasts, governed by a crafty, ambitious, unscrupulous ruler.

The country about the new city was fertile, almost absolutely unproductive. But a thorough system of irrigation was established, and by industry and thrift the Mormons succeeded in literally making the desert to blossom as the rose. An emigration fund was established, and large numbers of converts were brought by a well-organized system from Great Britain, and especially from Wales. A considerable number came also from Sweden and Norway, and a smaller number from Germany, Switzerland, and France. In March, 1849, a convention was held at Salt Lake City, and a State organized under the name of Deseret, a word understood by the Mormons to signify the land of the honey-bee. A legislature was elected and a constitution drawn up, and the territory was organized. Congress refused to recognize the new State, and in September organized the territory occupied by the Mormons into the territory of Utah, of which Brigham Young was appointed Governor by President Fillmore. In the following year the Federal judges were forced by threats of violence from Brigham Young to quit Utah, and the laws of the United States were openly defied and subverted. This led to the removal of Brigham Young, and the appointment of Col. Stepiet, of the United States army, as governor. Col. Stepiet arrived in Utah in August, 1854, with a battalion of soldiers; but

with cold water. The water was drawn off from the boiler, and the engine was stopped.

It was a hot day, and the engine was running at full speed. The water in the boiler was getting very low, and the engine was about to stop. The engineer saw this, and tried to stop the engine, but it was too late. The boiler exploded, and the engine was blown to pieces. The engineer was killed, and several other men were injured.

DEATH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG

Polygamy Receives a Fatal Blow by the Death of the Prophet.

Brigham Young was attacked with cholera morbus on Thursday evening, August 28d, said to be the result of a cold and a hearty dinner of green corn and peaches. The attack was regarded as serious, but on Friday his physician pronounced him convalescent. He had a relapse on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by distended bowels and severe pain. The symptoms yielded to a condition of semi-stupor on Sunday, which continued throughout the day and night. On Monday there was no change for the better. On Tuesday it became difficult to arouse him, but he retained his consciousness and recognized those about him, but experienced difficulty in breathing, and artificial respiration was resorted to for about nine hours. His condition from this time until death admitted of no doubt as to the result. His last words, uttered on Tuesday night, were, "I feel better." He was able to say very little to the members of his family as they gathered around his bed on Sunday night. He then said: "I feel no difference whether I live or die. I am resigned." The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the bowels, complicated with a disease of the prostate gland. For the past few months he had enjoyed remarkable health; had preached sermons an hour in length, and been engaged actively in the proselyting work of the church in different settlements, and was appointed in different bishoprics preparatory to the cutting off of the lukewarm or immoral members. August 29th, at 4 o'clock he passed quietly away, seemingly unconscious of all his surroundings. The members of his family were generally gathered around his bedside, and during the night he was attended by a physician of the name of Dr. J. C. Carpenter.

Brigham Young was born on the 1st of June, 1801, at Whitingham, Vt. He was the son of a small farmer, who served with honor in the Revolutionary war. In early life Brigham developed those traits of character that later contributed so much to his success as the leader of a peculiar people. Naturally ardent and energetic, and of a dominating disposition, but having acquired a good common-school education, and being possessed of a plausible address, he was peculiarly fitted to obtain and exercise control over the Russians.

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such was the state of affairs in the territory that he did not deem it prudent to assume the office of governor, and after wintering in Salt Lake he formally resigned his post and removed with his troops to California. In a sermon preached on the Sabbath after Col. Stepiet's departure, Brigham Young said: "I am glad to see that the Lord Almighty has hindered it, until the Lord Almighty says: 'Brigham, you need not be governor any longer.'" Most of the civil officers who were commissioned about the same time with Col. Stepiet arrived in Utah a few months after he had departed. They were ordered to justify their treatment of the Mormons, and testified like their predecessors. In February, 1856, a mob of armed Mormons, headed by persons from the heads of the church, broke into the court-room of the United States district judge, and at the point of the bow-knife compelled Judge Drummond to adjourn his court sine die. Soon afterward the United States officers, with the exception of the Indian agents, were forced to flee from the territory.

These and similar outrages at length determined President Buchanan to lengthen his administration, and to send to Utah a military force to protect the federal officers and to compel obedience to the laws. The Mormons refused to justify their treatment of the United States officers, and to surrender the Indian agents, and to give up the territory. The Mormons were greatly excited at the approach of these troops, and in their capacity of government issued a proclamation denouncing the army as a mob, and forbidding its entry into the territory, and calling the people of Utah to repel its advance. The army reached Utah in September, and on October 6 and 7 a party of mounted Mormons destroyed several of the supply wagons, and a few days later cut off eight hundred oxen from the rear of the army, and drove them to the Salt Lake valley. The army of which Col. A. S. 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A VERY STRANGE NIGHT.

From the London Society.

It was a baking hot day in August. The rays of the midday sun fell straight on the dusty white road which leads to Ouchy with an uncompromising glare, to which even the green lizards, as they glided hastily across the path, seemed loath to expose themselves.

Walking steadily along, regardless alike of heat and dust, came a sunburnt traveler, whose whole appearance, from the weather-worn knapsack on his back to the thick face boots, at once proclaimed the Englishman of the East.

"By Jove," said he, "it is hot! I begin to think they are about right when they say that 'only dogs and Englishmen walk in the sun.' Shall I ever get to Ouchy?"

As he spoke the white walls of the village showed themselves through the trees, and the traveler uttering a joyful cry, which sent the lizards scuttling off to their nests among the stones, quickened his pace and was soon at his destination.

Ouchy looked even hotter than the surrounding country. But the lake offered a charm to the traveler before which all other considerations melted away, so directing his steps to the bathing house which stands on the brink, he was soon plunged in the cool water.

On his return to terra firma Ouchy wore a very different aspect. Half an hour ago every blind was drawn, and the quiet was desolate. Now all life and bustle. The blinds no longer concealed the wide-open windows, and through those of the large white hotel the bright waiters may be seen hurrying to and fro.

Then a bell sounded musically over the water, and as the steamer, cause of all the excitement, appeared round the grassy promontory, two or three intending passengers came hurrying down the hill from Lausanne; while an exhausted porter, staggering under the weight of a large portmanteau, vainly endeavored to keep pace with them.

Now bustle and confusion reigned supreme, and the zealous porters seemed wild with excitement as they struggled with the Saratoga trunks and heaps of luggage which were landed from the decks of the steamer. Then, with more splashing and puffing and merry laughter from beneath the white awning, the boat again started on its course.

The noise of the paddles and the laughter died away in the distance, the knot of idlers melted away, and Ouchy composed herself to sleep again. But stay—no quiet sleep. One solitary figure might be seen. A neatly-stuffed man, carrying in his hand a small portmanteau, with which he strode slowly along in the shadow of the trees that border the lake, smoking a cigarette and looking at the water.

A pleasant looking fellow—a very pleasant looking fellow—thought the owner of the knapsack, listening with respectful admiration to the fluent German in which Monsieur Thourout addressed the ubiquitous waiter.

Then the object of his thoughts turned towards him, and remarked, in a cheery voice, and in excellent English that the weather was extremely hot, was it not? An observation which drew from the other a very happy assent.

said he, regarding them attentively through the smoke. "Two bed rooms, or one? And do the gentlemen dine at once, or will they first have the organ? Of course they will have the organ!"

Finding that it was then nearly eight at which hour the celebrated cathedral organ performed, they decided to postpone the all-important meal until after the event; so, handing their luggage to the waiting host, and taking a parting glance at the bright-eyed matchmen, they set out for the cathedral.

The cathedral was lighted only by one small oil lamp, glimmering faintly in a distant corner. By its light could just be seen a darkly-shrouded object placed upon a table, and surrounded with tall tapers that all were now extinguished. In the last resting place of one who had long length learned the great secret; and, with the mourner who knelt so quietly by its side, added solemnity to a scene already impressive.

"I don't half like it," whispered Gordon, "to coffin or no coffin. Let us move a little further by the door."

"By all means, if you desire it," replied Emile, in the same tone; "but I think we had better remain, as the other seats appear to be occupied. Besides, I dare say it will not interfere with us."

But the owner of the knapsack was not to be appeased. He was about to follow out his own suggestion, when an overwhelming burst of music from his midst drove all other thoughts from his mind. Truly it was an organ! Every bench and worn-rather trembled in its mighty voice, and the ancient windows quivered in their frames.

"I know that my Redeemer Liveth!" and the silent mourner bent his head lower over the coffin in which lay, perchance, he whom she had loved more than all the world, for whom she would have given her own soul.

Then came a piece from the "Statut Mater"—Quando corpus. What more appropriate to the occasion? Suddenly the organ ceased playing, and a universal rustle of dresses was audible throughout the ancient building, and the congregation at the same time uttered something like a sigh of relief as though of a weight lifted from the spirit.

But all was still again when the ever-popular overture to "William Tell" came pealing down the aisle, providing for the Englishman a different train of settlement upon which to philosophize. Then after a new interval of oppressive silence, came the glorious "Hallelujah Chorus." How it quivered through the aisles and up among the beams, and as the gurgles on the lofty roof, and as the trembled in the vibration, must surely have thought that the day had come at last.

Looking sharply around under that peculiar influence—that sixth sense with which all are familiar, and none can explain, Gordon beheld, in the light of the glimmering lamp, a pair of eyes that were keenly observing him or his companion, he could not be certain which, either, he had before encountered the possessor of those overhanging brows, Gordon drew his companion's attention to him. Then the gaze was immediately withdrawn.

"That man!" said Emile, indicating him with a nod of his head. "Why do you not recollect him? He was standing in the passage of the hotel, behind Gretchen, or whatever the sweet creature calls herself, and he did not appear to relish the way I looked at her. Surely you remember him?"

empting half the contents of the bowl upon his already well-laden plate. "Why, I, And, Liechen—Liechen, I believe, favor us with some more of that Miesler, will you?"

By this time the lively Gaul, either on account of the wine, or his potato salad in which his soul delighted, or his morose temperamental habit, began to regard Lieschen with something closely akin to the eye of affection, which under the circumstances, was undoubtedly reprehensible.

On her return, therefore, with the fresh supply of wine, he seized her playfully by the arm, and with amorous glance insisted that she would drink from his glass. To this, however, with great show of bashfulness, she made objection, the result being a scuffle between them. But all at once a tall figure stood in the doorway, regarding the scene with the gaze of such mingled wrath and malice as the Frenchman had never before witnessed.

"Who was it, Lieschen? What does he mean by his infernal impudence? We caught him staring at us in the cathedral, too!"

But the pretty Lieschen refused to afford any information as to the mysterious personage, only saying uneasily that "he was a bad fellow, and she feared him," which latter, indeed, was pretty true.

So, as she was not to be induced to reveal the name of the disapproving Emile, the latter reluctantly assented to Gordon's suggestion that, as it was getting late, they had better retire to bed.

"I hope you will sleep comfortably, gentlemen," said Lieschen, proceeding then up the wide oak staircase. "The rooms are very quiet. One of them is rather larger than the other, but I think you will find them both very agreeable."

On arriving at the end of a long and gloomy passage the travelers found themselves before two doors, one of which Lieschen unlocked, saying, as she did so, that the room was not a very good one, but she had no doubt the gentleman would rather be near one another than in different parts of the house. And then, with a cheerful "Gute Nacht," she closed the door and left them.

"I say," said Gordon, "what a swell room that has got you in. That comes of traveling with a portmanteau. See, that there may be no mistake here, we put it on your bed. Where does your window look out?" he continued, pulling aside the heavy curtains. "Tomatoes! How very pleasant I suppose it must be to a mason's back-yard. Now come and inspect my room."

This proved to be a part of the larger one, from which it had been separated by a thin wooden wall, wherein a door had been cut.

"Not very cheerful," said he, rather ruefully, as he looked in vain for anything resembling a window. "Must be your pitch dark in the daytime, when your door is shut. There is positively no light except what may come in through that pane of glass over the door into the passage."

upon the wall close to Gordon's ear. And then, as if by magic, the words "Gordon set up in bed, every nerve trembling with horror. His blood froze in his veins; the perspiration broke in cold beads upon his forehead. Hardly daring to draw breath, he listened, with an awful start, at the heart, for what should be the next sound. But all was still as the grave—nothing to be heard save the ominous knocking of a bolt in some far-off passage. Still he listened—listened, with that fearful cry still sounding in his ear, those terrible knockings upon the wall still echoing in his heart.

The room was as dark as pitch. Not so much as a glimmer of light to be seen through the little pane over the door.

"What was he to do? He could not get into the room, even if he could summon up sufficient courage to make the attempt; he might as well have waited, but who would bear him in that cursed building?"

"Summoning up all his resolution, he leapt out of bed and groped for the matches. In vain; he could feel nothing but the tin candlestick; and, as he touched it, he recollected that the candle had burnt itself out. So he had to abandon the idea of a light. He felt absolutely helpless. There was nothing whatever in the room which would serve as a weapon, even if there had been light enough to make use of it. Oh, for a good heavy brass candlestick! If ever he could safely open this he would never again travel!

What was that? A faint creaking of the bed in the next room made itself heard, and all his dread revived at the sound. He could endure this awful suspense no longer; he must do something, come what might. And he slipped silently out of bed, and with all his strength endeavored to open the door leading into the other.

But to no purpose. The sturdy oak withstood the utmost strength. There was positively no release for him or help for his friend; he was like a rat in a trap, escape completely out of the question.

Then indeed his heart sank within him. He could do nothing but get back to bed and wait for the longed-for morning. Accordingly, after another futile tug at the massive oak door, he crept feebly back to bed, each creak of the boards beneath his bare feet bringing his heart with a jump into his mouth.

For a long hour he lay with his eyes wide open, vainly endeavoring to fathom the mystery—wondering which could be felt, so intense was it. But at length, weary with watching, and in spite of his determination to the contrary, he fell into an uncomfortable sleep.

It seemed to him that he had been but a short time asleep, when he was suddenly awake by the loud crash of his stick as it fell on the oak floor. Some one was coming into the room, and all his horror and dread returning to him, he stopped quietly out of bed, prepared for the worst.

But whoever was seeking to gain admittance was apparently equally startled at the unexpected crash within; for, with a surprised "eh, bien!" the door was thrown quickly open, letting in at the same time a bright flood of light. And there stood Monsieur Emile Thourout himself! Not with a huge gasp in his throat or a distorted countenance, but with a cigarette between his lips and a collar in his hand, seeming very much amazed at the appearance of mingled astonishment and relief with which he was received.

"Well," said he cheerfully, "and how do you find yourself after your night's rest, eh?"

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