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Jeanne of the Marshes

----BY----

E. P. OPPENHEIM

(Continued)

"It is more than impossible," he said. "If you stayed here for any time at all, your step-mother would come and fetch you back, and I should get into terrible disgrace. Mr. De la Borne would probably turn me out of my house," he added as an after-thought.

She sat down and looked out of the window in despair. The storm was still raging. The skies were black, and the window pane streaming with rain-drops. She shivered a little.

"If I could help you in any other way," hec ontinued after a moment's pause, "I should be very glad to try."

She turned upon him quickly.

"How can you help me, or any one," she demanded, "unless you can take me away from these people? Listen! Until a few months ago I had scarcely seen my step-mother. She fetched me away from the convent, took me to Paris for some clothes, since then I have done nothing but go to parties and houses, where the people seem all to have fine names, but behave horribly. I know that I am rich. They told me that before I left the convent, so that I might be a little prepared, but is that any reason why every man, old and young, should say foolish things to me,and pretended that they have fallen in love, when I know all the time that it is my fortune they are thinking of. And my step-mother speaks of marrying me as though I were a piece of merchandise, to be disposed to to the highest bidder. I do not like her friends. I do not like the way they live. I have never liked Major Forrest. Last night your lodger and another man came to the Hall. They asked questions about Lord Ronald. They asked questions and they were told lies. I am sure of it. It got on my nerves. I thought I should shriek. Major Forrest said that it was he who drove Lord Ronald into Lynn, thirty-five miles away, at six o'clock in the morning. I am sure that he could not have driven a car a hundred yards."

"Good God!" Andrew muttered.

"I am sure of it," Jeanne continued. "Two days before Lord Ronald disappeared, he wanted the car to take us over to Sandringham, and he could not find the chauffeur. It seems that he was down at the public-house at the village, and he came back intoxicated. Lord Ronald was angry, and he sent the man away. The car was there in the coach-house, and there was no one who could drive it."

"But," Andrew protested, "Major Forrest was seen returning in the car."

"He was pulled up the avenue in it," Jeanne answered. "How he got the car there I don't know, but I don't believe that it had ever been any further."

"Why do you not believe that?" Andrew asked.

She leaned towards him.

"Because," she said, "I was up early. The car was there at eight o'clock, alone, just outside the gates. There were the marks where it had came down from the house, but there were no marks on the other side. I am sure that it had been no further. I felt the engine and it was cold. I do not believe that it had been started at all."

Andrew was looking very serious.

"Then," he said, "if Lord Ronald was not taken to Lynn that morning, what do you suppose has become of him?"

"I do not know," she cried. "I am afraid. I dare not stay there. They all look at one another and leave off talking when I come into the room unexpectedly. They all seem as though some trouble was hanging over them. I am afraid to be there, Mr. Andrew."

Andrew was very serious indeed now.

"I will go up to the Hall at once," he said, "and I will see Mr. De la Borne. I have some influence with him, and I will get to the bottom of the whole matter. I wil ltake you back, and I will make inquiries at once."

She settled down in his easy-chair. Her dark eyes were full of pleading.

"But, Mr. Andrew," she said, "I do not want to go back to the Hall. I am afraid of them all, and I am afraid of my step-mother more than any of them. Why may I not stay here? I will be very good, and I will give you no trouble at all."

"My child," he said firmly, "you are talking nonsense. I am only a village fisherman, but you could not possibly stay in my house here. I have not even a housekeeper."

"That," she declared calmly, "is an excellent reason why I should stop. I will be your housekeeper. Come and sit here by me and let us talk about it."

He walked instead to the window. He did not choose at that moment that she should see his face.

"You do not wish to have me!" she cried.

He turned round. She slid out of her chair and came over to his side.

"I can only tell you," he said gravely, "that it is impossible for you to stay here, and that I must take you home at once."

She took his arm and looked up into his face.

"At once, Mr. Andrew?" she asked timidly.

"As soon as the storm goes down," he answered, glancing uneasily towards the clock. "Listen, please Miss ——"

"Jeanne," she whispered.

"Miss Jeanne, then," he said. "There are some things which you do not yet understand very well, because you have been brought up differently to most English girls. I have some influence with Mr. De la Borne, and I shall do what I can for you up at the house. But it is very certain that you must not think of leaving your step-mother unless you have some other relative who is willing to take you. A child of your age cannot live alone. It is unheard of.

She sighed, and turned away.

"Very well, Mr. Andrew," she said. "If you do not wish to be troubled with me I will go back. I am ready when you are."

Andrew looked once more out of the window.

"We cannot cross just yet," he said. "The tide is coming in very fast, and even here there is a big sea."

"It is magnificent," she answered, stealing back to his side. "I only wish that we were outside."

"You could not stand up," he answered. "Listen!"

The thunder of the incoming waves seemed to fill the room. Even while they stood there a little shower of pebbles and spray were dashed against the windows. Andrew looked anxiously across the estuary, and tapped the barometer by his side.

"I am afraid," he said, "that you are going to be late for dinner tonight. You are a bona-fide prisoner here for an hour or more at least."

"I am so glad," she answered.

"There was a knock at the door. A man entered wit a tea-tray. He was in plain clothes. He was obviously a servant. Jeanne looked at him in surprise.

"Has Mr. Berners left his servant here?" she asked.

"For a day or two," Andrew answered hastily. "He may come back, you see, and he went away in a great hurry. Martin, bring another tea-cup and make the tea, please."

The man set down the tray and bowed.

"Very goor, sir,' he answered.

Jeannie watched him disappear, perplexed. Was it because he was so perfectly trained a servant that he addressed the man at her side with the same respect that he would have shown to his own master?"

"I may stay for tea, may I?" she asked. "That is something, at any rate, I am going to look round at your things. You don't mind, do you?"

"Certainly not," he answered. "That big fish on the wall was caught within fifty yards of this island. Those, sea-birds, too, were all shot from here."

"What strange little creatures!" she murmured. "You do seem to find quite a lot of time to read and do other things besides, fish, Mr. Andrew," she remarked, as she looked over his book-cases. "You puzzle me very much sometimes. I had no idea," she added, looking at him hesitatingly, "that people who have to work, as you have to, for a living, understood and read books like this."

"Ah, well," he answered. "I had perhaps a little more education than some of them."

The servant returned with some more things upon a tray. Jeanne sat down with a little laugh in front of the tea-pot. She was very much afraid of saying more than was polite, and she felt that she was amongst utterly strange surroundings. Yet it seemed to her a most extraordinary thing that a fisherman in a country village should possess a silver tea-pot and old Worcester china, and should be waited upon by a man servant, even though he were the man servant of a lodger!

CHAPTER XVIII.

The storm died away with the coming of evening, but a great sea still broke upon the island beach and floated up the estuary. Andrew stood outside his door and looked across toward the mainland with a perplexed frown. It was barely a hundred yards crossing, but it was certain that no boat could live for half the distance. Jeanne, who had recovered her spirits, stood by his side, and smiled as she saw the white-crested waves come rolling up.

"It is beautiful, this," she declared. "Do you not love to feel the spray on your cheeks, Mr. Andrew? And how salt it smells, and fresh!"

"That is all very well, Andrew answered, "but I am wondering how we are going to get over the other side there."

"I do not think," she answered, "that it will be possible for a long, long time. You will have to take me as a lodger, whether you want to or not. I would not trust myself in a boat even with you, upon a sea like that."

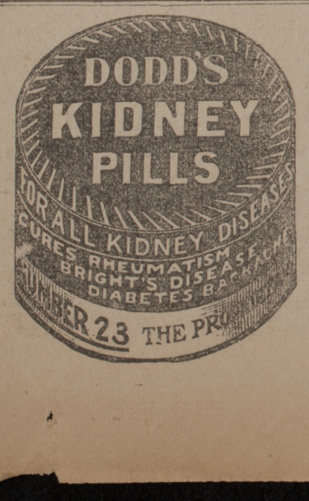
'It will be high tide in half an hour," Andrew said, "and the sea will go down fast enough then."

"It may not," she answered hopefully. "I rather believe that there is another storm blowing up."

"There will be no dinner for you," he warned her.

(To be Continued.)

It is rumored that the Hamilton Steel and Iron Co. will be absorbed by the Canadian.



MAKES LIVING BY BETTING IN STREETS

Toronto Man Says it Plainly in Court—Stated Case Will Be Made of it

Toronto, Oct. 8—"I just make my living by walking about the streets and taking bets," was the startling statements which Arthur Ellis made in the police court here. He came up on a charge of vagrancy, and his candor was the outcome of his assurance that the law could not touch him.

He was represented by T. C. Robinette, who argued that the definition of a vagrant did not affect his client. The law described a man as a vagrant who had no "peaceful profession or calling," but made his living by "gaming." The lawyer maintained that according to the decisions of the Canadian courts, betting on horses could not be called gaming. A decision of a magistrate in London, England, was produced by the chief inspector, to show that a man who took bets on the street in the old land was a vagrant. Colonel Denison replied that the law in this country was different, and thought he would have to dismiss the case.

At this point Ellis made the candid statement about his way of making his living. "We can produce evidence to show that," said Mr. Corley, "but he has now announced it in open court, and it would be a most extraordinary thing if our law did not make that method of living an offence."

Colonel Denison thought that under the circumstances he would like to make a test case of it. A decision in favor of the man would lead to very serious consequences. The defendant will come up again on Oct. 19, when his worship will probably give a stated case.

PARIS DOCTORS TO INCREASE FEES

Greater Cost of Living Given as Cause of Their Action

Paris, Oct. 7—Doctors in Paris and vicinity have decided to raise their fees for medical attendance on a date soon to be set. They claim that the increase in cost of living during recent years necessitates the step. The minimum fee for visiting a patient at his home will be 4 francs. and for consultation 3 francs. Higher fees will naturally remain a matter to be settled between doctor and patient.

Dr. Grunberg, formerly member of the council of the Doctors' Federation, said that the proposed increase of fees was perfectly justifiable. The remuneration of all other classes of workers except doctors had increased of late years. With regard to fees above the minimum proposed, Dr. Grunberg said that in deciding them doctors should take into account the following points:—

Seriousness of the illness or operation.

Patient's means.

Loss of time and difficulties encountered with respect to hours of visit.

Number of visits.

Relative eminence of medical men.

"If we give our services free of charge to needy persons and ask a small fee from those of slender means," said Dr. Grunberg, "it is only right that those who can afford to do so should pay dearer.

"Over and above other considerations there is the question of the individual practitioner's skill and repute. It is natural that a professor of the faculty of medicine or a well known practioner should ask higher fees than his colleagues."

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

From records being received at Ottawa from members of cow testing associations there is apparent a very marked variation in the earning power of the various cows in the same herd. There is every indication of many of last season's variations being repeated, such totals will show in many cases twenty-five dollars difference in income between two cows in the same herd. In some herds this is increased to forty dollars. For instance, in a herd of 11 cows an eight year old cow gives actually 4,200 lbs. mily and 180 lbs. fat more than a five year old in the same stable during the same time. Placing a value of only 20 cents per pound on the butter, the one cow is thus seen to earn over forty dollars more than the other.

This is the important point to notice; there are hundreds of farmers in the Dominion in whose herds just such remarkable differences between cows can be found, but the owners are probably unaware of the extent of such differences and will continue to be without the information so essential in these days of close margins until a record is kept of the production of each individual cow in the herd. Just a few minutes' figuring per month will add vastly to the interest of the daily milking, besides providing a sure guide for reaping more profit per cow. The keeping of such records may have a special attraction for some younger member of the family.

PULITZER LEFT $200,000

Vienna, Oct. 8—The will of Albert Pulitzer, who committed suicide here Sunday discloses that Mr. Pulitzer had disposed of all but $200,000 of his fortune. Of this amount a part is left to the Vienna Ambulance Society; there are several small legacies, and the remainder goes to his son, Walter Pulitzer.

It is rumored that the testament will be contested on account of Mr. Pulitzer's mental condition, and because a later will is said to exist in Paris. It is reported that Mr. Pulitzer had lost heavily in South African speculation. Another part of his fortune, about $800,000, by arrangement with several London and Paris insurance companies, afforded him a fixed income.

CRITICIZES EARL GREY

The Ottawa Evening Free Press, local government organ, takes Earl Grey to task for his recent remarks in the west on German war scare and naval situation. It says:

"If our governor-generals are to retain the great respect which the fact that they are the direct representatives of the king entitles them to, they must keep out of politics. They must shun even an appearance of partisan discussion. We can imagine rumors that would be created among large sections of the people of the British Isles if King Edward were to express such opinions as those uttered by Lord Grey, and why should the Canadian governor-general go further than the monarch whom he represents would dare go?"

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Fashion Hint for Times Readers

FISHER THE SEASON'S SMART FUR.

Every winter sends some fur to the pinnacle of favor. This year it is fisher, a fur hitherto much liked in England for handsome coat linings, but little used in this country. Fisher is a rich, very dark brown pelt, which makes up into particularly effective muffs and stoles. This fisher muff has the new roundness which distinguishes this season's models.

SYNOD CLOSES ITS SESSIONS; MEETINGS OF MUCH INTEREST

The Presbyterian synod closed its sessions last evening in St. David's church after transacting a great deal of business. The meetings were marked by some very interesting and at times spirited discussions and many able addresses were listened to by those in attendance.

The debate on the recommendations of the moral and social reform committee, which occupied a large part of the time of the morning session was again taken up in the afternoon. The subjects were recommendations that the synod ask the governmetns of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to enact provincial prohibition and that these governments discontinue the use of alcoholic liquors at state functions.

Dr. Sedgewick openly charged that by passing the resolutions the synod would be turning itself into a political organization. They would, he added, be placing themselves into opposition to the Liberal government of Nova Scotia and be placing it within the power of opposition candidates to say that the synod was opposed to the government. In regard to the use of alcoholic liquors at state functions, Senator McGregor intimated that the committee had placed themselves on record in the matter without knowledge.

Rev. H. R. Grant stated that wine was served in the government house, Halifax, by Lieutenant-Governor Fraser and that men had been known to come away from there intoxicated. This called forth the remark from the clerk. Dr. Sedgewick, that the synod had no right to interfere in the household affairs of Lieutenant-Governor Fraser.

Dr. Pringle also took issue with Mr. Grant, stating the church had never exacted total abstinence as a condition of communion.

So protracted was the debate that it was not till nearly half an hour after the time set when adjournment was made.

At the opening of the afternoon session Rev. Dr. Smith moved that the committee on by-laws and overtures be instructed to make regulations for a certain amount of time for the discussions in the synod.

Hon. J. G. Forbes seconded the motion. After some discussion it was agreed on the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Sedgewick to remit the motion to the committee named.

Rev. J. H. A. Anderson then presented the report on Sabbath schools for 1908. There had been 741 schools in the synod, thirty-three more than the year before. The total enrollment was 900 greater than that of the previous years. Excluding Trinidad there was a gain in the maritime provinces of 2,000 pupils. The cradle roll numbered 2,400 and was on the increase. The membership in the home department had decreased 469. Those taking the teacher training course were 169 less than in 1907. The supplemental lessons were growing in favor but the catechism had fewer devotees. There were 1,106 new communicants in the Sabbath schools, which showed a gain over 1907. Of the entire number of elders in the synod 754 were actively engaged in Sabbath school work.

The report on young people's societies was presented by Rev. Mr. Ramsay, of New Glasgow. The returns from many of the congregations showed decline, but it should be remembered, he said, that these reports do not always reflect actual conditions. There were in existence last year 139 societies in the synod, with a membership of 43,094. There seemed to be a feeling, however, that none but Christian Endeavor societies were expected to report. The Presbytery of St. John showed a large decrease, while there were fewer societies of the kind in P. E. Island than in any other presbytery. The total amount of contributions also showed a felling off, these having amounted to $48,012, being less than was given in 1907. The report went on to deprecate the increase of societies devoted purely to social and literary pursuits without reference to religious exercises.

Rev. James Fitzpatrick then brought up a resolution that as the Rev. Dr. Sedgewick will attain his jubilee in the ministry before the next meeting of the synod, and as the Presbytery of Wallace had appointed a committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the event, a committee be appointed by the synod to participate. This was seconded and duly carried, and it was decided the moderator should name the committee at the evening sederunt.

Rev. A. D. Archibald read the report on systematic giving. The returns were not so complete, he said, as they might have been. From reports, 100 congregations had used the envelopes for all collections. Fifty had adopted it for missions and the duplex envelope had been found to work well. Progress was slow on the schemes of the church. Some two or three congregations payed the stipend of the minister weekly, some quarterly, and about half of them half yearly. The forward movement for missions had only been presented to a few congregations, and in only one or two of these had the men agreed to raise a certain sum of money. He moved that the report be received and that the synod recommend the weekly offering system to the congregations and that estimates be published in all congregations that the synod ask all presbyteries to co-operate heartily with the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Rev. Mr. McLean seconded the motion. The general assembly had said that if the maritime provinces were to do their work well they must raise $200,000. Last year they had only raised $102,000, hence the importance of systematic giving. He endorsed the weekly envelope giving. In one congregation in the Presbytery of Pictou they had, by this means, raised $3 where they had raised $1 before.

The motion was spoken to by Hon. J. G. Forbes, Andrew Malcolm and others, and adopted.

The unfinished business of the moral and social reform was next on the docket. Recommendation No. 6 was that the synod approves of all measures to ameliorate industrial conditions. This was agreed to.

Other recommendations of the committee endorsing the idea of conferences between ministers and working men on social questions and that the synod give up the idea of establishing a chair of sociology in Pine Hill were agreed to without discussion.

At the evening sederunt the moderator appointed a committee consisting of Dr. J. McMillan, Dr. J. Forest, Dr. C. McKinnon and Rev. Jas. Sinclair to co-operate with the committee of the Presbytery of Wallace in the matter of the celebration of the jubilee of Rev. Dr. Sedgewick in the ministry.

Rev. Mr. McArthur then read the report of the committee on church life and work.

The recommendations accompanying the report were that there should be more coordination among the committees of the church. A census of families was asked for in order to ascertain how many of them observed family worship. Rev. Mr. McArthur moved the reception of the report and the adoption of the recommendations. This was seconded by Rev. Mr. Jones and unanimously carried.

Rev. Dr. Calkin next presented the report of the committee on public education. He prefaced the report by some remarks on the importance of the subject and deplored the fact that the meetings of the committee had been so sparsely attended. One cheering feature was that the Anglican church had recently shown a disposition to work together with the Presbyterians. He thought that if the Protestant bodies would unite they could obtain whatever they wished for in the educational line. The school law of Nova Scotia was fairly satisfactory as far as religious instruction was concerned. The committee recommended that ministers use their best endeavors to see that teachers of exemplarly life only be engaged for the public schools.

Other recommendations submitted were that efforts be made to have the Bible read in public schools and to suppress cigarette smoking and other moral evils among the boys. It was also recommended that efforts looking to the better sanitation of the schools be made.

Appended to the report was the recommendation of the joint committee of Methodists, Anglicans and Presbyterians

(Continued on Page 7)

When a man or woman finds sickness coming on, such as indigestion, weak eyes, kidney trouble, etc., it is time some attention is given to the subject of food and drink.

In practically all such cases where coffee or tea is the drink, one can obtain relief by quitting the coffee or tea and taking Postum.

He leaves off a drink that is an active producer of disease and takes in its place a powerful liquid food that contains elements for rebuilding the nerve centres which have heretofore been torn down.

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72 Days of Dish Washing

You spend two hours every day washing dishes. That's 720 hours a year or 72 days of ten working hours each. This means that half the time is wasted. For with Taylor's Borax Soap you finish your work in one hour instead of two.

Isn't it worth five cents to have 36 days a year to yourself—to have cleaner and sweeter dishes than ever before with less than half the work?

Taylor's Soap

This wonderful soap is unlike any other you have ever known. It digs into the corners of dishes and loosens the dirt almost like magic. It cuts away grease and leaves the surface clean and polished.

Hard water makes hard dish washing, but Taylor's Borax Soap softens the hardest water and so makes the work easy. But it does more than soften the water—it softens the hands and leaves them even whiter than before.

With this soap you save all the bother of rubbing and most of the scouring. You simply have no idea of the work this soap can save—it is the greatest surprise you have ever known.

The glassware has a lustre that fairly sparkles with brilliance. The china ware looks as fresh and inviting as new. Yet you work only half as hard with this astonishing soap.

No soap could be purer than this, for during the boiling process we run thousands of gallons of clean water through the soap. Thus every impurity is carried away and the soap is absolutely clean.

Borax also sterilizes and sweetens. It kills every germ and leaves no possibility of contagion. It destroys all odors and leaves a clean scent that is simply delightful.

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WAS GREAT WORKER AMONG INDIANS

Sketch of Rev. Egerton Ryerson Young Who Died This Week

Rev. Egerton Ryerson Young, noted Canadian missionary, and author, who died at his home in Brantford, Ont. this week. from injuries received in a runaway accident about a year ago was born in Smith's Falls, Ont., in 1840, the son of the Rev. William Young, pioneer Methodist preacher. He was educated in the rural and grammar schools of the county, and at the Toronto Model School. He left home at the age of 16 and taught school until 1863, when he entered the ministry, being stationed at Thorold, and vicinity for four years. After his ordination he became pastor of the First Church of Hamilton. In 1867 he married Elizabeth Bingham of Bradford, and the following spring was called by the mission authorities to Norway House, in the northwest territories. Here he began his famous missionary journeys, and as the result of his work, new missions were opened, and new tribes brought unde government control. Trusted by the Indians, as well as by the white men, he became a successful intermediary and negotiated several treaties. After eight years of this work, Mrs. Young's health failed and he returned to Ontario to resume pastoral work having charges at Port Perry, Colborne, Bowmanville, Meaford and Brampton.

From the last named post he was called to England where he began his career as a lecturer and author. His first work was "By Canoe and Dog Train," containing graphic sketches of native life and character, and he subsequently wrote "The Apostle of the North, James Evans," "My Dogs in Northland," and several other narratives of life among the Indians. During his letcure tour he met many distinguished people in America. England and Australia, having been entertained at the White House, and at the homes of many prominent English men of affairs. Mr. Young was planning another trip to Australia when he was laid low by the accident.

It was his work among the young men particularly that bound him to the hearts of the people. He was a man of fascinating character. He organized the Young Men's Mission Bands and scores of young men are now in the ministry, as a result of their contact with this celebrated divine. At Richmond College, England, he was responsible for nine young men entering mission work.

PROGRESS OF WEST

D. D. Mann Recalls Day When He Landed at Winnipeg From Red River Boat.

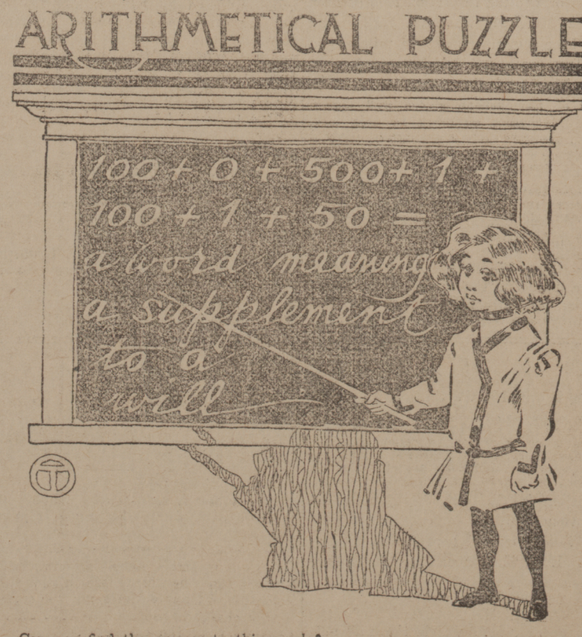
Toronto, Oct. 6—"Thirty years ago," remarked D. D. Mann, vice president of the C. N. R., to a reporter here, "I arrived in Winnipeg on a flat-boat. There was at that time not a mile of railroad in Canada from the Red river to the Pacific ocean, and the people of the western plains were importing their flour from the United States. The entire population of Canada westward from Winnipeg to the Pacific was not more than 100,000. Today," he continued, smilingly, "there are one and a quarter million people in that territory, and one million bushels of wheat are being handled on the railroads whose total mileage is nearly 100,000 miles. It seems wonderful that such great progress should have been made in the short space of thirty years. Canada has without doubt grown faster than did the western states of the great American union during a like period.

"At that time, 1879," pursued the railway magnate, "I was working on a construction contract for the Canadian Pacific railway, which was being built by government aid out into the Far West. I started my railway career by taking contracts to build stretches of the line. In 1879 passengers to Winnipeg journeyed by boat from St. Vincent. The C. P. R. had been surveyed from Emerson to St. Boniface, across the river from what is now the thriving metropolis of the Canadian middle west. Then, in 1896, or thirteen years ago, William Mackenzie and myself secured a short strip of line west of Winnipeg, and today we have 3,000 miles of steam road in the western provinces alone. Yesterday our cars handled 412,000 bushels of wheat.'

Regina is to have a new Catholic cathedral.

The Times Daily Puzzle Picture

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE



Can you find the answer to this puzzle?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Upper right corner down, nose at left shoulder.