

Hearts Courageous

By... HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

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A horse pulled up before the tent, and its rider dismounted. He wore the uniform of a colonel of the line, and even in the half light both the watchers saw how strangely pallid his clear cut features showed beneath the straight black plume he wore.

An orderly sprang from the tent to lead away the dancing horse, and the lieutenant saluted:

"A gentleman to see you, colonel. He requests escort tonight for a lady to Ely's and tomorrow to Fredricksburg."

The colonel had seated himself at a table and was spreading out a parchment map in the glow of the lantern. "Where are they?"

"They are here, sir."

As they came forward into the light the seated figure settled back in the shadow and shaded his eyes with his hand. The lieutenant saluted and withdrew a little distance.

When the colonel spoke, it was in a muffled voice. "Your name, sir?"

Henry told him.

"For what lady do you wish this escort?" The black plume was bent over the table. The quill was scratching.

"For this lady."

Anne had been staring, breathless, fascinated, her eyes fixed in a humid pain. She took a step nearer, stretching out her arms, her lips trembling to a sob.

"Louis!" Her breath clung about the name. Henry swallowed an exclamation.

At the whisper the head lifted, and Armand's deep eyes looked at them out of a granite pale face. They went past her as if she had been the air and rested again on Henry.

"Her name?" he asked with an effort.

Anne drew back as if from a tangible blow. She flushed, and her eyes fixed with a glint of the old, undying pride. She drew herself up and answered for Henry.

"Anne Tillotson," she said. But in spite of herself a throb of pain beat through the clear words.

A moment's silence, through which the pen wrote slowly. Then Armand rose unsteadily as the lieutenant came forward and thrust the order he had written into his hand.

"Conduct them," he said in a choked voice, and with his salute the tent flaps fell behind him.

"I warrant you found Colonel Armand a brusque cavalier," said the lieutenant as they pounded out of camp. "He is somewhat of a mystery, they say. No one knows where he came from. He joined the army in '77, and Washington took him up because he taught the militia brigades the drill like a French guardsman. He was at Valley Forge, too, and in New Jersey under Lafayette. He enlisted a legion of his own. It was cut to pieces at Camden. He's young, too, but he fights like Mad Anthony Wayne."

Anne had no reply to make. In the darkness she leaned her head to her horse's mane and wept with a rage of tears.

"He is fighting for us," she told herself over and over with a thrill, and ended it as often with a mental wail.

"But he will never forgive me—never—never—never!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

HENRY contrived to send early news of Anne's safety to Castle Hill, so that when she returned there she found the household undisturbed.

The sound of war had moved eastward down the peninsula. Lafayette, the "boy" who the British commander wrote could not escape him, without sufficient men to meet his adversary went playing chase the fox. He hung on Cornwallis' flanks, covering the American stores, anticipated his moves, harassed him, worried him with a thousand pin pricks. In return Tarleton and Simcoe played their wanton mischief, slaughtered the cattle, cut the throats of the young horses, destroyed the growing corn and tobacco and burned the barns. The path of the British front remained a trail of ruin and desolation.

Anne's sight of Armand at the river camp had seared her heart with a wish to be less far from him. She dreamed of battlefields on which he lay dying—and she still misunderstood, still un-forgiven.

Letters meantime came from Betsy Byrd. Her father had been falling in health, was taking no part in the struggle, and so far Westover had been in no way molested. Francis was a captain in Weedon's regiment.

"Only think, dear," wrote Betsy, "'tis the same old man who kept the tavern at Fredericksburg. To think of Frank serving under him!" An unconscious indication of the maternal leanings.

If other were needed, it was easily to be found. General Arnold had stopped for dinner on his raid upon Richmond, and Cornwallis had crossed the river at Westover and had been entertained. Pages were devoted to a description of Tarleton, over whom Betsy went into raptures.

Spurred by her craving for nearer news of the armies than reached Charlottesville, Anne answered in person the invitation the letters held, rode to Richmond with Henry when he returned from the assembly at Staunton.

and from Richmond came in two hours' sail to Westover.

The war had touched Mrs. Byrd lightly. She was as handsome and as peppy as ever and exhibited a certainty of British plans which Anne had occasion to remember later when there were no gentle whispers of investigating the self satisfied lady's conduct. She treated the visitor, however, on this occasion with consideration and refrained from using the word "rebel" oftener than she deemed necessary. Nor did she gibe at Francis' commission in the Continental army.

A week spent at Westover, the Byrd pinnace took Anne down the river to Burwell's, a proceeding at which Mrs. Byrd feebly protested, as the place was within a half dozen miles of Williamsburg, now the center of activity of both armies. But Anne reminded her that Colonel Tillotson was with Governor Nelson's militia in the neighborhood and would not be dissuaded.

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The first hours of her arrival at Burwell's were gilded by two bits of news—one that her uncle was badly expected there, the other that Gladden Hall was as yet undisturbed.

But this latter gleam was soon to be clouded. Mammy Evaline appeared the morning after Anne's arrival, half crazed with grief and fear that was not appeased by the unexpected sight of her mistress.

She threw herself in a quivering heap and clasped Anne's feet.

"Lor' bress yo', honey!" she sobbed. "Dee come at las! Co'nwallis done ransack Gladden Hall las' night, en he sojers kyar'd meh po' boy erway wid 'em. What'd we ter do, honey? Dee's dar now. Yo' reck'n dee done kill him yit?"

An hour later Anne took the Yorktown highroad, mounted on the least tempting of the horses the Burwells kept hidden in the woods. Opposite Williamsburg she climbed a knoll, but could see little sign of life in its deserted streets. Small wonder, for Cornwallis was only a handful of miles away. Here she turned to her left into an unused bridge path leading by a short cut to Gladden Hall.

She went boldly enough, with many self assurances, and so, a bare half mile from the gates, rode full tilt upon a group of British soldiery resting in the shade.

They sprang to their feet as her horse went back upon his haunches, and two of them seized his bridle, but dropped it at a word from an officer. The latter came forward.

"Your pardon, mistress," he said courteously, but firmly. "You cannot pass farther in this direction."

"Why not?" she asked calmly. "'Tis the first time I was ever denied entrance to my own home."

He bowed low, with that in his hand. "General Cornwallis occupies the house at present as his own quarters."

"I know it. I have personal business with his lordship."

"In that case," he responded, "you may pass. I shall take pleasure in escorting you. I am one of the general's aids."

He mounted, and they rode in silence to the gates. Here and there a picket stepped from the roadside, but saluted as he saw her guide.

The aid stood aside as she entered the hall. Through the half open door of the drawing room she saw braided uniforms grouped about a table from which floated out the sound of laughter and the clink and tinkle of glasses, filled from the cellars.

"And they tell me," rolled a full voice, with a bantering chord in it, "that you would have snared the lot of them at Charlottesville were it not for a girl. Fie, colonel! A dragoon should have a sterner heart! Come, now, make a clean breast of it. Who was the light heeled damsel?"

"Miss Tillotson of Gladden Hall," announced the aid at the door.

Anne went red and white at this contretemps, and Tarleton sprang up with such an exclamation that Lord Cornwallis, who had risen also, looked astonishment from one to the other. Then the commander caught the situation and laughed, as did the whole company.

The merriment sent resentment to Anne's face, and the general sobered instantly into courteous contrition.

"You bear easy honors, mistress," he said, "therefore overlook our hilarity, which, I do protest, was yet ill timed in the pain which the hard usage of such a noble mansion must bring. I regret," he added, "that such things must be. War is not a tender game, and beauty must suffer with the rest."

"You mistake," she told him quickly. "I come not to complain, but to ask a favor. A negro was taken on this property and is now held by your men. He has been my own body servant all my life. Surely you cannot lack for servants. I ask you now to give him back to me."

"'Tis the nigger named John the Baptist, I presume, sir," suggested one of the officers. "Colonel Dundas has him."

Cornwallis bowed, with an easy, good humored smile on his big, confident, masterful face. "We who enjoy the hospitality of this mansion can scarce refuse so light a favor to her who, under happier circumstances, should be our hostess. You shall have your body servant, mistress."

"I thank your lordship," said Anne, with dignity.

Seating himself, Cornwallis wrote a hasty line, folded the paper and handed it to her.

"Colonel Dundas' brigade lies with Simcoe at Spencer's ordinary on the Williamsburg road," he said. "He will give you return passes."

The officers rose as she swept a low courtesy from the threshold. The aid



Two of them seized his bridle.

held her stirrup with deference, and she centered down through the gates and took the west road with a joyfully beating heart and the written order in the pocket of her gown.

But she did not finish the journey. She had far fewer than half the way when a far popping came from the distance. The next hill showed puffs of smoke hanging above the trees, and she knew that the sound was the rattle of engaging musketry. Could her eye have pierced beneath that foliage she would have seen the first skirmish of Lafayette's campaign, the brilliant charge of McPherson's dragoons upon Simcoe's rangers.

She had pulled up, startled at the sound, when a low but familiar voice called her from the thicket.

"John the Baptist!" she cried.

"Yas'm, Mis' Anne, et's me!" he responded, with a moist grin, parting the bushes. "I warn' gwinter curry no Britisher hosses long! 'Twarn' no use 'em wallop'n me—hid's tougher'n whit leather."

"They let you go?"

He threw back his head like a baying hound and laughed loosely.

"Norm! Dem squinch eyed scoun's nudder let nuttin' go. I kep' meh eyes skunt en tuk ter de bresh dis vey maw'nin' slicker'n er weasel. Greased lightnin' couldn't ketch me! What go, doin' heah, Mis' Anne? Whar yo' been?"

"At Burwell's."

"Yo' jes' ride lickety cut down dar ergain. Dat's de bes' place. 'Speck Mars' John be down dar 'treckly.'"

For a fortnight Burwell's heard the grind and rush of the armies so near. At length this lulled. Cornwallis had withdrawn sullenly into Yorktown.

Then in early September a momentous message flew from lip to lip. Washington was coming! The wary commander in chief, pretending plans against New York, had led Sir Henry Clinton to recall part of his force from the Chesapeake and then, turning front, had marched with speed for Virginia, where Cornwallis lay with all his army in the elbow of the bay, leisurely fortifying.

Back of this swift march of 400 miles lay vital tidings. A new French fleet was on its way to the Chesapeake. Lafayette drew his troops between the British and a retreat into the Carolinas. The patriot army was hastening down upon them from the north. Would Clinton scent danger and send ships to snatch Cornwallis from the closing jaws, or would the French fleet come in time to block the sea way out?

But Virginia knew nothing of this at first. She only knew that Washington was coming.

One night Anne was awakened to an unusual sight. Out on the Jasper colored river came a succession of huge barges, and from them, above the plash of oars and creak of cordage, rose the hum of a multitude. She leaned far from the window to listen. How like phantom shadows the bristling floats swept past! "What can it be?" she cried.

"'Tis the French, come in the fleet of De Grasse," said Mr. Burwell. "It must now be at anchor in Hampton Roads. Thank God! Thank God!"

There was a thrill of rejoicing in his tone, but Anne's heart beat painfully. Hope and help were come to her land—Virginia the beautiful, the tragic, the tender. The first promise of this help had come to it when strong arm called to counsel and counsel to strong arm and both feared to answer. And he who bore that message? Denied by her lips that called to him, dishonored by her hand that ached for a touch of him, what thought now had his heart for her?

The dark shapes passed on to the notch of Jamestown Island that night and disgorged an army. Silently they filed up Archer's Hope creek and drew, with Lafayette's troops, the fatal cordon about Yorktown.

The fleet that brought them lay in the river mouth below, and when the British ships which Cornwallis had been promised here to that same day, with fourteen hundred guns, De Grasse's watchful frigates battered them away.

(Continued next week.)

The Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of the United States, in a national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which bring us together in party communion.

Under them local self government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension from Canada to California, and Texas to Oregon, which preserved faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, gazing proudly on their liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract busily by uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens, right of trial by jury, freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus, liberty of personal contract untrammelled by such as the supremacy of the civil over military authority, a well disciplined militia, the separation of church and state, economy in expenditures, low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations, fidelity to treaties, peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none, absolute respect for the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established, approved by the nation, and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

We favor the enactment and administration of laws, giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be treated as enemies necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" and no less "unalienable" than the rights of capital.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or receive the interest or income of any estate. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or governments should be summarily rebuked and punished. We deny the right of any government to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of citizens and the official.

The military should be used only to support and maintain law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary punishment of citizens without trial or for the control of elections.

We approve the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has since repealed, and which related to contempt in federal courts, and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

We favor liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the waterways of the country. When any waterway like the Mississippi river is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the government, such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

We oppose the Republican policy of stultidly reserving the right of eminent domain for the purpose of feeding the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige" and display of strength.

Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people, too clear to be denied or withheld.

We favor honesty in the public service. The enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptists, without regard to favor or respect to person. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and house of representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates the only way of change in the executive and in the legislative departments can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

We condemn the action of the Republican party in congress in refusing to prohibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unscrupulous corporations in restraint of interstate trade. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, and the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, returned as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

We favor the nominations and election of a president imbued with the principles of the constitution who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessity or superior wisdom.

We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open-door for the world's commerce in the Orient without any unnecessary entanglement in European and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction.

We oppose as fiercely as did George Washington himself an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom it is exercised. We believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home," and another at a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is if they are inherently unfit for those institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws inconsonance with the American constitution of that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Philippines what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make good the promises made in the guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the secretary of war, by pledging the government's endorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation of the Archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape.

The Democratic party has been, and will continue to be, the consistent oppo-

nent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These favorites in view of the government have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end

domestic competition, which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican party.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the masses to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government, economically administered, and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its exorbitations and its discriminations, keeping forever in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, in the support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are an obstacle to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.

Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production should not be permitted to transact business outside of the state of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists, such prohibition should be enforced by such comprehensive laws to be enacted on the subject.

We congratulate our western citizens upon the passing of the law known as the Newlands irrigation act for the reclamation of the arid lands of the west, a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the senate by a non-partisan vote, and passed in the house by the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which was Democratic.

We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of congress until the reclamation is accomplished, and reserving the lands retained for home seekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic party, should it be placed in power.

The Democracy, when entrusted with power, will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for—a great interoceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and broadening less trammelled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce, and, if under existing treaties, the right of travel and recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by treaties the renewal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

We favor the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states and a territorial government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, as well as with the District of Alaska, should be bona fide residents at the time of their appointment of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

We demand the termination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the rebuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufacturers, mining or commerce.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor the reduction of the army and navy expenditures to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the seared heroes of many battles; or

aggrandized by executive appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate people in violation of the act congress which fixed the compensation of allowances of the military officers.

The Democratic party stands committed to the principle of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for offices in the interests of favorites and employed

all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service is established.

The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more.

To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, destruction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, south, east and west have but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Feklin to the hills of Santiago, and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny we should share fraternally the common burdens.

We therefore deplore and condemn the Bourbon-like selfish and narrow spirit of the recent Republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

The existing Republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon the congress, the courts, and upon the settled practices and usages of national government. It has summoned the congress into hasty and futile extra session, and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind its flight from Washington a mangled and unaccomplished task. It made war, which is the sole power of congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives. It violated the principles of the United States, as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages and constitutional law, and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily effected lawfully, constitutionally and with honor.

It forced strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes, usurping judicial interpretation, and substituting congressional enactment decree.

It withdrew from congress their customary duties of investigation, which have heretofore made the representatives of the people and the states the terror of evil doers.

It conducted a secret investigation of its own and boasted of a few sample convicts, while it threw a broad covet over the bureau which had been their chosen field of operation, and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the crimes had been committed.

It ordered assault upon some monopolies, but paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the flag of truce and cried out that it would not "run amuck"—leaving its future purposes beclouded by its veillations.

Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support, not only of our great and time-honored organization, but also the active assistance of all of our fellow citizens, who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer in issue, desire the perpetuation of our constitutional government as framed and established by the fathers of the republic.

KISMET.

The evening sun was low
Within the western sky,
The toilers from the fields
Were slowly passing by,
The cattle from the hills
Were on their homeward way,
The birds among the trees
Gave forth their evening lay.

A maiden, fair of face,
Was gliding to and fro
A song upon her lips,
Her cheeks, with joy aglow,
A gladness in her heart
She vainly tried to hide.—
The hero of her life
Would soon be by her side.

A youth of many forms,
Astir'd a prancing steed,
Through valley and o'er hill,
Came with impatient speed.
A bold and lofty brow,
A hopeful, happy face,
Enthroned within his heart
A form of girlish grace.

The evening stillness reigned,
The sun had sunk to rest,
A storm cloud stretched across
The dimly lighted west.
And as the darkness grew
With the departing day,
The arillery of the skies
At last began to play.

A horse and rider sped
Down through a shadowy glen.
A flash from out the sky—
And all was still again.
A man's white, upturned face,
A steed with rigid limb—
A silent victim of
The spectre, gaunt and grim.

A maiden white of face,
In her heart a nameless fear,
While from her eyelid closed
Escapes a glancing tear.
She dreams of his delay,
His fate she cannot see,
Sleep on, unhappy maid,
He will not come to thee.

M. V. THOMAS.

The Monks of Tibet.

Black and White gives some interesting details concerning the monks of Tibet, as well as the reproduction of a drawing by Sven Hedin given in illustrations.

There are many differing sects of Lamas, but, broadly speaking, they may be divided into two main bodies, known from a distinction in dress as Yellow Caps and Red Caps. Unlike the orthodox Yellow Caps "Gelupkas" prevalent at Lhasa, the Red Caps "Drupkas" are regrettably lax in matters of morality. A lapse in monastery or nunnery is usually met among them by some slight punishment, such as the performance of certain menial duties, or possibly scourging, but not by the prompt degradation and expulsion demanded by the stricter code of Yellow Caps, who are, indeed, the Reformed church of Lamaism—the "Virgins Ones," as their name implies. When a child is destined for the priesthood the years of training extend properly from the age of about 8 to 20; but if a man desires admittance the period is greatly shortened. The education is, however, purely the repetition of the sacred books, and has little value from the secular point of view. A Lama is free to leave the monastery and return to civil life when he pleases, but, religiously speaking, he is bound to obtain permission first.

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