18

dealy she turned and faced him-turned like a thing at bay. The last red rays of sunset struck upon her lovely face, made more lovely still by its stamp of haughty anger; they lay upon her heaving breast. Full in the eyes she looked him with those wide, angry eyes of hers-never before had he seen her wear so imperial a mien. Her dignity and the power of her presence liter-ally awed him, for at times Beatrice's beauty was of that royal stamp which, when it hides a heart, is a compelling force, con- known?

quering and born to conquer. "Does it not strike you, Mr. Bingham," she said quietly, "that you are taking a very great liberty? Does it not strike you that no too. No, Geoffrey, no; I have been wicked man who is not a relation has any right to speak to a woman as you have spoken to never loved before—if it is wicked to do that, in short, you have been guilty of what in most people would, be an impertinence? What right have you to dictate to me as to whom I should or should not marry? Surely, of all things in the world that is my own affair."

Geoffrey colored to the eyes. As would have been the case with most men of his class, he felt her accusation of having taken a liberty, of having presumed upon an intimacy, more keenly than any which she could have brought against him. "Forgive me," he said humbly. "I can

only assure you that I had no such inten-tion. I only spoke ill-judgedly, I fear-be--because I felt driven to it. cause

Beatrice took no notice of his words, but went on in the same cold voice. "What right have you to speak of my affairs with Mr. Davies, with an old boatman or even with my tather? Had I wished you to do so I should have asked you. By what authority do you constitute yourself an intermediary for the purpose of bringing about a marriage which you are so good as to consider would be to my pecuniary interest? Do you know that such a matter is one which the woman concerned, the woman whose happiness and self-respect are at stake, alone can judge of? I have nothing more to say except this. I said just now that you had been guilty of what would in most people be an impertinence. Well, I will add something. In this case, Mr. Bingham, there are circumstances which make it-a eruel insult !"

She stopped speaking, then suddenly, one stopped speaking, then suddenly, without the slightest warning, burst into a flood of passionate weeping. As she did so, the first rush of the storm passed over them, winnowing the air as with a thousand engles' wings, and was lost on the moaning of deaths barand depths beyond.

The light went out of the sky. Now Geoffrey could only see the faint outlines of her worping face. One moment he besitated, and one only; then nature prevailed they against him, for the next she was in his that

Beatrice scarcely resisted him. Her energies seemed to fail her, or perhaps she had spent them in her bitter words. Her head fell upon his shoulder, and there she sobbed her fill. Presently she lifted it and their lips met in a first long kiss. It was fin-ished; this was the end of it-and thus did Geoffrey prosper Owen Davies' suit, "Ob, you are cruel, cruel!" he whispered

in her ear. "You must have known I loved you, Bestrice, that I spoke against myself because I thought it to be my duty. must have known that, to my sin and sorrow, I have always loved you, that you have never been an hour from my mind, that I a man, even a man with eyes on him like have longed to see your face like a sick man for the light. Tell me, did you know it, Beatrice?

'How should I know?" she answered very softly; "I could only guess, and if, in-deed, you love me, how could you wish me to marry another man? I thought that you ad learned my weakness and took this way to reproach me. Oh, Geoffrey, what have we done? What is there between you and me-except our love"

"It would have been better if we had been drowned together at the first," he said

"No, no," she answered, "for then we never should have loved each other. Better first to love and then to die!" "Do not speak so," he said; "let us sit

here and be happy for a little while to-night, and leave trouble till to-morrow."

And, where on a bygone day Beatrice had tarried with another wooer, side by side such talk as lovers use.

It is characteristic of Beatrice that al-ready she was thinking of the consequences to Geoffrey, not of those to herself. "Beatrice," said Geoffrey, "we are in a

desperate position. Do you wish to face it and come away with me, far away, to the other side of the world?" "No, no," she answered vehemently, "it would be your ruin to abandon the career that is before you. What part of the world

could you go to where you would not be known? Besides, there is your wile to think of. Ah, God, your wife—what would she say of me? You belong to her—you have what one cannot help, but I am not bad enough for this. Walk quicker, Geoffrey; we shall be late and they will suspect some

thing." Poor Bestrice, the pangs of conscience were

finding her out. "We are in a dreadful position," again he said. "Oh, dearest, I have been to blame. I should never have come back here. It is my fault, and though I never thought of this, I did my best to please

you." "And I thank you for it," she answered. "Do not deceive yourself, Geoffrey. What-ever happens, oh promise me never for one moment to believe that I reproached or blamed you. Why should I blame you because you won my heart? Let me sooner blame the sea on which we floated, the beach where we waiked, the house in which we lived, and the destiny that brought us

together. I am proud and glad to love you, dear, but I am not so selfish as to wish to ruin you; Geoffrey-I had rather die." "Don't talk so," he said, "I cannot bear it. What are we to go? Am I to go away and see you no more? How can we live so,

"Yes, Geoffrey, she answered, heavily, taking him by the hand and gazing up into his face; "you are to go away and see me no more, not for years and years. This is what we have brought upon ourselves, it is the price that we must pay for this hour which is gone. You are to go away to-morrow, that we may be put out of temptation, and

you must come back no more. Sometimes I shall write to you, and sometimes perhaps you will write to me, till the thing becomes a burden; then you can stop. And whether you forget me or not—and, oh, Geoffrey, I do not think you will—you will know that I shall never forget you, whom I saved from the same to low me."

the sea-to love me." There was something so sweet and so in-finitely tender about her words, instinct as they were with natural womanly passion, they were with natural womanly passion, that Geoffrey bent at heart beneath their weight as a fir bends beneath the gentle, gathering snow. What was he to do, how could he leave her? and yet she was right. He must go, and go quickly, lest his strength might fail him, and hand in hand

they should pass a bourne from which there is no return.

"You must keep away. I will not see you any more. I will not bring trouble on you, Geoffrey.

"You talk of bringing trouble on me," he myself, is better fitted to weather such a storm. If it ruined me, how much more would it ruin you?"

They were at the gate of the vicarage now, and the wind rushed so strongly through the firs that she needed to put her lips quite close to his ear to make her words heard.

"Stop, one minute," she said, "perhaps you do not quite understand. When a woman does what I have done it is because she loves with all her life and heart and soul, because all these are a part of her love. For myself, I no longer care anything-I

have no self away from you; I am no longer of myself or in my own keeping. I am ot you and in yours. For myself and my own fate or name I think no more; with my eves open and of my own free will I have given everything to you, and am glad and happy

And, where on a bygone day Bentrice had tarried with another wooer, side by side they sat upon the great stone and talked any that could bring sorrow on you, I should never forgive myself. That is why we must | tanooga.' part, Geoffrey. And now let us go in; they is nothing more to say except this: if you wish to bid me goodby, a last goodby, dear Geoffrey, 1 will meet you to-morrow morning on the beach." "I shall leave at half-past eight," he said hoarsely. "Then we will meet at 7." Beatrice said, have the sinners."

have maddened him. In eight hours-eight short hours-the matter would be ended so far as concerned their actual intercourse. It would be a secret locked forever in their two breasts, a secret eating at their hearts, cruel as the worm that dieth not. Geoffrey looked up and threw out his heart's thought toward his sleeping love. Then once more, as on a bygone night, there broke upon his brain and being that mysterious spiritual sense!

Stronger and more strong it grew, beating on him in heavy unnatural waves, till his reason seemed to reel and sink, and he remembered naught but Beatrice, knew naught save that her very life was with him He stretched out his arms toward the place

where she should be. "Beatrice," he whispered to the empty air. "Beatrice! Oh, my love! my sweet, my soul! Hear me, Beatrice!"

There came a pause, and ever the unearthly sympathy grew and gathered in his heart, till it seemed to him as though sepa-

ration had lost its power and across dividing space they were mingled in one being. A great gust shock the house and passed away along the roaring depths. Oh! what was this? Silently the door opened and a white draped form passed its threshhold. He rose, gasping; a terrible fear, a terrible joy, took possession of him. The lightning flared out wildly in the Eastern sky. There in the fierce light she stood before him-she, Beatrice, a sight of beauty and of dread. She stood with white arms

outstretched, with white, uncovered feet, her bosom heaving softly beneath her nightdress, her streaming hair unbound, her lips apart, her face upturned and a stamp of ter rifying calm

In the wide, blind eyes uplift Thro' the darkness and the drift, Great heaven, she was asleep! Great neaven, she was ascept Hush! she spoke. "You called me, Geoffrey," she said, in a still, unnatural voice. "You called me, my beloved, and I-have-come." He rose aghast, trembling like an aspen with doubt and fear, trembling at the sight of the conquering glory of the woman whom he workhinged.

whom he worshipped. Seel She drew on toward him, and she was asleep. Oh, what could he do? Suddenly the draught of the great gale

rushing through the house caught the opened door and crashed it to. She awoke with a wild stare of terror. "Oh, God, where am 1?" she cried. "Hush, for your life's sake!" he answered, is faculties returning. "Hush! or you are

But there was no need to caution her to silence, for Beatrice's senses failed her at the shock and she sank swooning in his arms. (To be continued next Sunday.)

"Heaven help us, Beatrice," he said. "I

SAM SMALL IS A MOGUL. will go to-morrow morning, and, if I can, I will keep away."

No Fine Weather Locomotive, but a Big. Strong, Dusty Ten-Wheeler. "Some of you women," said Sam Small, t Fort Worth, "will go home and say: 'I'd like Mr. Jones so much if he only had a

little more dignity.' Bless your old souls. Dignity! Listen-I could be as nice a preacher as ever walked the face of earth, but you have plenty of that sort of preach-ers. I went into a roundhouse at Nashville one time, and there I saw one fine looking locomotive-it was so brightly plated and everything about it was so very pretty and

clean. And I said to the master mechanic, 'That is the prettiest engine I ever saw.' 'Yes,' he said, 'that belongs to the Pres ident of the road, and don't go out of the roundhouse only about once every three months, when it takes the President down the road for a trip.' "I looked around, and in came one of

those great big ten-wheel moguls-dirty, dusty, and with oil dripping from every part of it. ""What is the matter with that one?" I

SILE CULTURE IN AMERICA.

asked of the master mechanic. "That one just came in from the road. She pulled in 40 cars of freight from Chat-'Listen-If I stayed in the roundhouse of religion I could be as pretty a preacher as any of 'em. But if these fine preachers preacher of hundred old sinners apiece and yank them into salvation, they would come out dirty and dusty and greasy; but they would

worm into this town

#### PITTSBURG DISPATCH. SUNDAY, APRIL 6. THE

in Adorning Windows,

FASHIONS SET BY THE FRENCH.

duced for \$900 a Yard.

WBITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

TYTTY

THE ART OF DRAPING "aight without folds, showing the full pat-People who talk about their Gobelin

tapestries would hesitate over their claims if they really knew what Gobelins were. The bare cost of making a modern Gobelin As Applied by the Tasty Housekeeper

tapestry is over \$900 a square yard. At the Art Club exhibition in Philadel-



1890.

## Theory and Practice of Pittsburg Industries Supplied at Home.

FOR BRAIN AND HAND.

Facilities for Polytechnic Training

Offered By

# which these results are aimed at is pre-sented by the work laid out in Prof. Kerr's IMPROVEMENT IN SCIENTIFIC WORK department of mechanical and electrical engineering. A mere sketch of the plan of study in this department, which is all that space allows in this article, will show the

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] On the summit of the hill above the crowded level of Allegheny City stand the new buildings of the Western University. Immediately before and below them, but so far removed by the commanding height, that the bustle and roar is lost in the distance, lies spread out the lower half of the city, stretching away to the west between the hills that rise on either hand, is the Ohio; and from the roof of the University building the eye can follow the course of that beautiful river as far as Dixmont and Sewickley.

It is almost an ideal situation. On Ob-After that he is taken to the blacksmith shop, where he studies forging, tempering and the making of the tools and dies. One of the strictly practical features of the scien-tific instruction is that the student, in each branch of this science is expected to make servatory Hill, or as it may in future be appropriately termed, University Hill. Mr. James B. Scott, in the exercise of his public

spirited function as constructor of public and ornamental buildings for this community, has given us architectural monufinally pronounced by them to be a Gobelin; as a matter of fact, the bare cost, if it had been a Gobelin, would amount to fully \$30,000, and as it was quite old its specuments which attract greater attention by their central position, but he has hardly done anything which will serve its benelative value would have run into twice this ficial purposes more permanently than his sum. Few of the tapestries which collectors have secured as Gobelin tapestries are genuwork in locating and erecting the handsome ine fabrics. Gobelins are made by the French Government to be used as state new university building, and its less ornamental, but not less practical consort, Science Hall, on the property of the university, gifts, and seldom pass into the hands of

adjoining the older observatory.

tice is also given in the testing of cement, and in learning how to indi-A DECIDED CHANGE IN THE SITE. There could hardly be a more marked cate the horse power and steam consumpcontrast than that between the site which tion of steam engines, with tests of boilers for evaporation, and consumption of fuel. the university formerly occupied on the corner of Diamond and Ross streets before In the course of electrical engineering the instruction embraces the testing of dynamos it sold those buildings to the county and that on which it is now located. and motors to determine their electro-motive force, the output of current, and the effi-ciency of the dynamos. The course of elec-In place of the smoke and grime of the old location are the fresh air and unstinted light of its location on the top of the hill. The trical engineering is not, of course, expected to make electrical scientific experts, but enables the students to obtain a grounding oar and dirt of engines on the railway near and the rattle of vehicles on the street, by, and the rattle of venicles on the street, are supplanted by the quiet and lofty se-clusion, with the open expanse of the lawn and campus of the university around it. Every external condition which operated to in electrical engineering which permits them to take up specialties of that work of listract attention or make study difficult has given place to exactly those conditions which aid the work of education, and per-

mit the student to give himself fully to his physical department, including the subject physical department, including the subject of sound, optics, mechanics and elec-tricity, attention is especially given to the development of physical laboratory work, in which the student makes his observation, thus strengthening the tendency in the line of original research. It is a part of the secret history of the transfer of the old university property to the county that at the time the sale was made the price at which the board offered the buildings to the county met with no objections, both on the part of the county and on the part of the friends of the university. on the part of the friends of the university. The County Commissioners thought they could hardly pay the \$80,000 asked for the property, upon which the members of the University Board having the matter The department of civil engineering under the direction of Prof. Carbart, with Prof. Stewart as assistant, carries on the work heretofore done with the addition of experiments and tests of the strength of materials for bridge building, and more or less inn charge told them to occupy the buildings whether they bought them or not, and gave them the privilege of using the buildings without charge in case they should find other property as suitable to their purposes at a less figure. struction in shop work of similar plan with that in the department of mechanical engineering. The chemical department under the direction of Prof. Phillips has 14 rooms

SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED. On the other hand, some of the friends of the university thought the price asked infor original research, in which the students are educated with a view to making their sufficient for the value of the property. Yet the event has proved the wisdom of the transaction on both sides. The county would not sell the old property at its cost, own researches and experiments. Especial attention is given in this department to a class of work which is of peculiar value to Pittsburg, namely, the analysis of glasses

the university has accomplished the greatest

partment of the university to teach the students to be skilled workmen. These de-partments are not manual training schools; A LOW-COST COTTAGE although some of their apparatus and train-

practical thoroughness of the scientific edu-

cation which it provides. A large share of the course of instruction is in shop work;

not, as has already been said, with the idea

purpose of teaching students the uses, capa-bilities and strength of materials. The

student is first given two terms of wood

working, being taught to make patterns and

various shapes in wood. Then he goes into the foundry, where he learns mold making

and iron from the patterns which he has

THROUGH EVERY STAGE OF THE WORK.

This instruction completes the course of

shop work, taking three years. Then comes the testing laboratory, where testing ma-chines are provided for testing the tensile

strength of material, and for testing the qualities of oils used in machinery. Prac-

PHYSICAL LABORATORY WORK.

filled with apparatus for all branches of chemical work, with a special arrangement

and makes molds and castings of both bras

already made in the carpenter shop.

rilling machines.

of training skilled workmen, but for the

although some of their apparates and train-ing partake of the same nature, the work is much higher than that and the results are intended to be much more thorough. The purpose is to turn them out fully equipped in scientific knowledge and the ability to Plans for a Handsome Home for Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

undertake the direction of great practical work, or to turn their attention to special-ties of scientific research, with the certainty SOME FEASIBLE MODIFICATIONS. that their training is such that they can

A Suggestion for a Grand Crusade Against ccomplish the highest results. A special illustration of the methods by the Rumsellers.

WORKINGMEN'S MONEY THROWN AWAY

### IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. !

Fair wages and thrifty habits enable thousands of mechanics and laboring men to build pretty cottages and other thousands might be equally fortunate except for the rum-seller. Every rum-seller lays his heavy hand on a crowd of vietims and addresses them substantially in this fashion: "No, you shall not build cottages; that part of your income or wages that you might save for such a purpose must be spent for the pleasure of the society 1 afford you. I will build cottages and rent them to you so

long as you pay regularly and patronize the bar liberally. But remember, business is business; you can't play any out-of-employment or sickness fakes on me; when you can't pay the rent, out you go like a pack of

dogs," If the people of this generation are growranch of this course, is expected to make ing wiser and stronger, as acute observers declare, it must follow that many of these the patterns, molds and tools which he is to use in the more advanced stages. After a victims will extricate themselves from the toils; but how are we to help the rest of them? One of the course of instruction in steam fitting, the last year of shop work is that in the ma-chine tool room, in working at lathes and

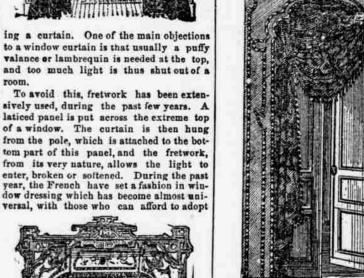
> Perspectis best suggestions is to arouse the powerful

abor organizations. It is understood that Mr. Powderly has already given the subject much consideration. If the Knights of The other scientific departments of the Labor and other organizations enforced tem-perance principles they would have a fight university exhibit the same quality of prac-tical work and instruction. In Prof. Frost's on hand that would give them all of old-time importance. Temporarily their ranks would be decimated, but better men would take the places of seceders and the best of the seceders would return. Their old antagonist, capital, would join hands in such a fight, the whole world would applaud, and

rumsellers would be doomed. Following will be found a brief description of the quaint and attractive cottage de-sign that illustrates this article:

General dimensions: Width, 33 feet; depth including veranda and porch, 40 feet (

> Porch Kitchen 1 Bed Room Reception Hall Dilling Room



anyone but those for whom they were made Nottingham curtains are now made so that they closely imitate Brussels in effect, but when examined the unmistakable character of Nottinghams is easily seen; at a distance, however, of three or four yards, a \$5 Not-tingham has identically the same appear-auce as a \$100 Brussels, and, as far as effects go, looks quite as well.

This imitative faculty of our nineteenth century mill-owners is shown also in imitation silks. At the Pan-American exhibition the "magnificent silken draperies" referred to by critics and press were, as a mat ter of fact, cottons at 12 cents a yard.

while in securing the exchange of the noise, smoke and darkness of the old site, for the light, cleanliness and silence of the new one. The auction shops are doing a big busi-ress in bric-a-brae. The scheme is to dress and ores and the assaying of metals. THE WORK OF THE OBSERVATORY. up the furniture which they receive for sale The connection of the observatory with with commonplace plaster of paris imitation the new buildings of the university will also furnish a feature of much value in furterra cotta and or its educatio shapes are identically the same as the geauand efficiency. nishing opportunities for astronomical study and scientific work. Although the uni-But the contrast between the old site on ine articles, being molded from casts of the originals, and the subjects being thus of the corner of Diamond and Ross streets, and the new one which overlooks and commands versity has been connected with the observaan approved and artistic character, and tory heretofore, it is well known that the work of the observatory has been to a cercolored in fac-simile, there is not one person in a hundred who can distinguish the copy Allegheny and the source of the Ohio, is not more marked than the departure which the occupancy of the new building serves to inwork of the observatory has been to a cer-tain degree independent. The original re-searches carried on by Prof. Langley, and the work done by Mr. Brashear in connection with that institution, have already attained world-wide fame. Nearly all the original research which Prof. Langley has made for from the original. In a Chestnut street store the other day, pieces worth about \$1 were selling for about \$4 50. augurate in the scope and the purposes of the university itself. The need of this age for scientific and technical instruction The illustrations show recent masterpieces is impressing itself more and more upon the public, as the progress of which leading upholsterers have produced. is the advancement of astronomical knowledge was made in the observatory which is now science goes on. This need is especially promiuent in Pittsburg. The urgent man-HAD FAITH IN THE HORSE. connected with the university. Mr. Brashear's work in astronomical observation Story of the Son of General Crittenden, Who ner in which our great manufacturing Died With Custer. establishments are drawing upon the scien has been of no less value, but he has attained establishments are drawing upon the scien-tific institutions at other points for trained scientific superintendents, and the require-ments of our great engineering works, fur-nish illustrations of the almost universal a special prominence in his manufacture of The little son of General Crittenden was scientific and astronomical instruments of such exactness as cannot be reduplicated todevoted to his father's war horse, that was day anywhere in the known world. named for the illustrious John J. Crittenden. demand for technical and scientific educa-It is intimated that future arrangements tion, in the practical operation of our indusmay be made by which the mutual ad-vantage of a closer connection between Mr. Brasbear and the university may be ob-tained, in which Mr. Brashear shall occupy tries. This need is so urgent that it has evoked some criticism of Mr. Carnegie's recent munificent gift to Pittsburg, to the effect that he should have furnished Pittsthe position of one of the leading scientific instructors. That is a matter for the juture; burg with a scientific or polytechnic institer slid down from the paternal knee, and tute, rather than a library. at present it is sufficient to know as a feature A POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL PROVIDED. of the university course that the observatory Not merely as an answer to this sort of will be used for the instruction of the "Where are you going, my son?" "Father," he said, turning and showing a criticism, but as an indication of the great students in astronomy. yalue of the new university to Pittsburg, it FILLS & FITTS

is important to note the fact that the scor

have added scientific and practical depart-ments under the leadership of capable in-

structors and supplied with the fullest equipment in the line of technical instru-ments, models and all that is needed for the

most thorough and exhaustive instruction in

all branches of natural science. The wide range of this equipment is illustrated by the

difference between the four blacksmiths' forges and the 16 carpenters' benches in the

of delicate and exact models made by Prof.

ELECTIVE BRANCHES OF STUDY.

ing.

nent of Science Hall, and the cabine



Above them moaned the rising gale, though sheltered as they were by cliffs its breath scarcely stirred their hair. In front of long waves boomed upon the beach, while far out to sea the crescent moon, draped in angry light, seemed to ride the waters like a boat

And they were alone with their great bliss, or did they only dream? Nay, they were alone, alone with love, and lovers' joys, and all the truth was told, and all doubts were done. Now there was an end of hopes and fears; now reason flad and Love usurped his throne, and at that roval coming heaven threw wide her gates. sweetest and most dear! Oh, dearest and most sweet! Oh, to have lived to find this happy hour-oh, in this hour to die I

See heaviness is behind us see now w are one. Blow, ye winds, blow out your stormy heart; we know the secret of your strength, you rush to your desire. Fail, deep waters of the sea, fail in thunder at the feet of earth; we hear the music of your pleading.

Earth, and seas, and winds, sing your and time, echo back the melody ! For life great chant of love! Heaven and has called to us the answer of his riddle ! Heart to heart we sit, and lips to lips, and we are more wise than Solomon, and richer than barbarian kings, for happiness is ours.

To this end were we born, dearest and most sweet, and from all time predestinate! To this end, sweetest and most dear, do we live and die, in death to find completer unity. For here is that secret of the world which wise men search and cannot find, and here, too, is the gate of heaven.

Look into my eyes and let me gaze on yours, and listen how these things be. The world is but a mockery, and a shadow is our flesh, for where once there were there shall Our love is real; love shall enbe naught. dure till all the suns are dead, and yet be

young. Kiss me, thou conqueror, for destiny is overcome, sorrow is gone by; and the flame that we have hallowed upon this earthly altar shall still burn brightly, and yet more brightly, when yonder stars have lost their

But alas! words cannot give a fitting form to such a song as this. Let music try! But music also folds her wings. For in so supreme an hour A bolt is shut back somewhere in our breast

and through that opened door come sights and sounds such as cannot be written. They tell us it is madness, that this un-

glory is but the frenzy of a passion earthly gross in its very essence. Let those think it who will, but to dreamers let them leave their dreams. Why then, at such a time, dreamers let them leave do visions come to children of the world like Beatrice or Geoffrey? Why do their doubts vanish, and what is that breath from heaven which they seem to feel upon their brow? The intoxication of earthly love born of the meeting of youth and beauty. So be it! Slave, bring more such wine and let us drink-to Immortality and to those dear eves that mirror forth a spirit's face!

Such loves indeed are few. For they must be real and deep, and natures thus shaped are rare, nor do they often cross each other's line of life. Yes, sew there are who can be borne so high, and none can breathe that ether long. Soon the wings which Love lent them in his hour of revelation will shrink and vanish, and the borrowers will fall back to the level of this world, happy if they escape un rushed. Perchance even in their lite-days, they may find these spirit wings again, overshadowing the altar of their vows in the hoar of earthly marriage, if by some happy fate marriage should be within their reach, or like the holy pinions of the goldess Nout, folded about a coffin, in the hour of earthly death. But scant are the occasions, and few there are who know them

Thus soared Beatrice and Geoffrey while the wild night beat around them, making a fit accompaniment to their stormy loves. And thus, too, they tell.

And thus, too, they fell. "We must be going, Geoffrey; it grows late," said Beatrice. "Oh, Geoffrey, Geof-frey, what have we done? What can be the end of all this? It will bring trouble on you, I know that it must. The old saving will come true. I saved your life and I shall bring ruin on you!"

and led the way into the house. Elizabeth and Mr. Granger were already seated at supper. They supped at 9 on Sun day nights: it was just half-past. Reminiscences of the Attempts Made in

"Dear me," said the old gentleman, "we began to think that you two must have been New Hampshire Years Age. loston Globe, 1 out canoeing and got yourselves drowned in Silk culture was practiced in many towns good earnest this time. What have you been in New Hampshire 50 years ago, and among

doing them Hopkinton. Colonel Stephen Long, "We have had a long walk," answered afterward a civil engineer and for whom Geoffrey; "I did not know that it was so late." "One wants to be pleased with one's com

pany to walk far on such a night as this," put in Elizabeth maliciously. "And so we were-at least I was," Geoffrey answered with perfect truth, "and the night is not so bad as you might think, at

least under the lee of the cliffs. It will be worse by and by!" Then they sat down and made a desperate show of eating supper. Elizabeth, the keen-eyed, noticed that Geoffrey's hand was shak-

Now what, she wondered, would make they foresaw wealth and luxury. It is told ing. of one man that in urging his neighbors to go into the business, he said: "We shall all wear shirts of silk." the hand of a strong man shake like a leaf? Deep emotion might do it, and Elizabeth thought that she detected other signs of emotion in them both beside that of Geofirey's shaking hand. The plot was working well, but could it be brought to a climax?

Oh, if he would only throw prudence to the winds and run away with Beatrice, so that she might be rid of her, and free to fight for her own hand.

Shortly after supper both Elizabeth and Beatrice went to bed, leaving their father with Geoffrey.

"Well," said Mr. Granger, "did you get a word with Beatrice? It was very kind of you to go that long tramp on purpose. Gracious, how it blows! We shall have the house down presently. Lightning, too, I declare.

"Yes," answered Geoffrey, "I did." "And I hope you told her that there was no need for her to give up hope of him yetof Mr. Davies, I mean?"

"Yes, I told her that-that is, if the greater includes the less," he added to him-

"And how did she take it?" "Very badly," said Geoffrey; "she seemed to think that I had no right to interfere.

"Indeed, that is strange. But it doesn't mean anything. She's grateful enough to you at heart, depend upon it, she is, only she did not like to say so. Dear me, how it blows; we shall have a night of it, a regular gale, I declare. So you are going away to-morrow morning. Well, the best of triends must part. I hope that you will often come to see us. Goodby."

Once more a sense of the irony of the position overcame Geoffrey, and he smiled grimly as he lit his candle and went to bed. At the back of the house was a long passage, which terminated at one end in the room where he slept, and at the other in that occupied by Elizabeth and Beatrice. This passage was lit by two windows, and built

out of it were two more rooms-that of Mr. Granger, and another which had been The windows of the passage, like Effic's most of the others in the vicarage, were innocent of shutters, and Geoffrey stood for a moment at one of them, watching the light-ning illumine the broad breast of the mounbehind. Then looking towards the door of Beatrice's room, he gazed at it wi h the peculiar reverence that sometimes afflicts people who are very much in love, and, with a sigh, turned and sought his

OWD. He could not sleep, it was impossible. For nearly two hours he lay turning from side to side, and thinking till his brain seemed like to burst. To-morrow he must seemed like to burst. Ito-morrow ne must leave her, leave her forever, and go back to his coarse unprofitable struggle with the world, where there would be no Beatrice to make him happy through it all. And she, what of her?

back in strength, heralded by the lightning. | will readily escape by climbing the sides.

room.

t, for the dressing of a window, always a complicated piece of work, is with the French artist a fream that never seems to

reach full realization. In the first place, one should have at a window two sets of shades, a light shade Holland of a natural color, and a dark

shade-the light one to use during the day, when necessary, and the dark one at night. There should then be three sets of curtains; a lace sash curtain bangs close to the window pane, and shows for a distance of about a foot and a half, up along the borders



高重制之意义.

#### NATURAL PERFEUMS. of the windows; back of this, suspended

#### Ladies Have Taken to Using the Real Ros Leaves Instead of Extracts.

There are two scents that are being much affected just now to the exclusion of the druggists' perfumes, says a St. Louis florist

loorways as well as windows. in the Globe-Democrat. For one roses are Flowers are more than ever used as a winused. Quantities of roses are bought, and the leaves are strewn in the drawers among the clothing and between the folds. When the clothing and between the loids. When the leaves dry they are gathered up and spread out in the drawers again, all about the clothing, in the hat, the gloves and even the boots. A delicious and last-ing odor is in this way obtained for the clothing, and it is so delicate that it really communic for matter from the breath. The

seems to emanate from the breath. The cheaper roses can be used for this purpose. The other scent is obtained from the magnolia lusesta, a pretty white flower, with thick petals and an odor something like that of a fresh banana. They are used like the rose leaves, but unlike the roses, they lose their fragrance when dry.

THE BEST KAT TRAP.

#### Hundreds of the Rodents Can be Captured by Means of a Deep Jar.

The best way to catch rats is to induce them to drop into some receptacle. They never think of how to get out when they take the fatal leap. In Burmah a jar trap caught 72 the first night, nine the second and none the third. The trap was then put away for a few weeks, after which it was a successful as before.

The jar was about 1% or 2 feet deep, and 14 or 15 inches broad, and a hole was punched in the shoulder just large enough for s rat to enter. There was about 6 or 7 inches of paddy (rice in the busk) in the jar, which was then buried to within about inches of the top. The mouth of the jar was then closed with a board and a stone. It is important, however, in traps of this kind to that of her? The storm had lulled a little; now it came as to afford no foothold for the rata, or they

Harper's Magazine.1

of Kentucky, the child's grandfather. He asked his tather to tell him of a retreat he made during the war, but at a certain point said, "Father, were you on John J.?" Being answered affirmatively, the young-

was toddling off as fast as his little legs could carry him, when his father said:

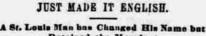
face full of reproach, "John J. never would have retreated if you hadn't turned him This same boy grew to manhood, and died with his face to the foe with Custer and his men on the Little Big Horn.

THE VALUE OF LENT.

### It is a Spleudid Thing to Observe From a Sanitary Polat of View.

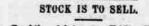
Whatever may be thought of the religious value of Lent, which has just closed, its sanitary value is beyond question. It cries a halt in the rush and racket of, life. Parties are bad form-so the fashiouable rest. Feasting is tabooed-so epicures recruit their digestion. For a period of 40 days, in the very midst of "the senson," the belles get a little "beauty sleep," and the beaux

from a fretwork transom or a cornice pole, comes the regular lace curtains; and back of are not in active demand. The "still, small voice" has a chance to this are heavy fabrics in damasks, brocatels or tapestries. The illustrations are in the heavier goods, but they can be just as well arranged in lace, and can be applied to e heard-whether it is or not. An institution which thus operates among the waltzers and gluttons of fashion is so far good at any rate. But alas, the passions never keep Lent



Retained the Meaning. Charleson & MacSorley is a well known

firm name in St. Louis, says the Globe-Democrat. Charleson came originally from the North of Ireland, and was the oldest son of a rather wealthy man named MacSorley. One day father and son had a serious quar-rel, and the latter left home for London, where he resided for many years, changing his name, without the aid of law, from MacSorley to charleson. "MacSorley" means in the north of Ireland "son of Charles," Mac being son and Sorley Charles, therefore the angered son simply Anglicized his real name. Years after he came to America and eventually to St. Louis, where he was joined by one of his brothers, and they entered into business under the formerly well-known name of Charleson & MacSorley.



#### Jay Gould's Advice to Eddie When the Youngster Had Made a Purchase.

Many business men have eaved much by ollowing Jay Gould's advice to his son, dow decoration, and the bits of bric-s-brac now at the front window have been sup-planted by the rhododendron orchids or Eddie. The boy had a lot of papers in hand one day, and the old man asked him what they were. "Some stock in a mine that I

The stand have a set of the state of the state of the state of the state of the

frailer plants. A Casabene curtain is a curtain with hug A Casabene curtain is a curtain with huge figures, usually in tropical plant shapes, in some cases three and a half and four feet high. The curtains are not usually used two at a window, as a much prettier effect can be had by allowing them to hang FILLS A PITTSBURG NEED.

Nothing like a complete recital of the courses of study to be provided in the new of the university, upon occupying its new quarters, is so broadened and enlarged as to building, or a full description of its stock of apparatus, or the three floors of the main exactly supply this need. Upon the summit of its lofty hill will be found Pittsburg's sciailding occupied by the spacious chapel. entific and polytechnic institution. In pre-paring the new buildings and adapting the fully equipped gymnasium and well-lighted and ventilated recitation rooms, is possible or essential in this article. The practical furnishing of the university with to the future plans and scope of the institution the trustees made the decision which has come to maturity, as the univer uildings, rooms and equipment is all that sity is now organized. The preparatory de sity is now organized. The preparatory de-partment of the old university, which was merely academic in its charac-ter, and the field of which was largely occupied by high schools and other the most modern requirements could expect. The interesting fact to Pittsburg is that brought out by the illustrations taken from the course, that in this institution the university supplies the need or Pittsburg of a academic institutions, was discarded, as something which the university could spare polytechnic institute, promising the scien-tific instructions most needed in the prosecu-tion of Pittsburg's great material industries. much better than the higher departments. Instead of it the trustees of the university

The departments for supplying scientific direction to our industrial and engineering works will, when the university gets fully into operation, add more to the material work of Pittsburg than the imposing build-ings and the beautiful lawn on the top of that commanding hill do to the at-tractions of architecture and landscape in our community. There is no doubt that the industry and wealth of our city will show its hearty appreciation of the new departure of the university into the line of scientific and technical instruction. J. F. H.

Stewart for the illustration of geometric forms and figures, in the engineering depart WORSE THAN THE GIRLS. ment, in the third story of the main build

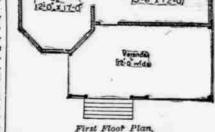
Society Young Men Have Taken to Darkenins Their Erebrows.

It should not be understood from this statement that the university has abandoued St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] A strange iad of the young men of the its classical branches of education. On the contrary it comes nearer to fulfilling its old present day 1s darkening the eyebrows and and, hereto'ore somewhat ambitious, nime of university by affording to the students a eyelashes. They imagine this process gives an expression of strength to the face which choice between practical and scientific in-struction. There are under the present scope is otherwise lacking. The stuff used for the purpose comes in a tiny box, and is a black five different courses which are elective to the student, but which course the student is

In the box is a little kid pencil, similar expected to complete, if he undertakes any of them. The student may take either of the in form to the stamp of a blender used by a crayon or pastelle artist. This tiny kid im-plement is dipped in the black powder and following courses: The classical, the Latin-scientific, the scientific, the civil engineerapplied in a dextrous manner, first to trace ing, mechanical engineering, or the course the eyebrows darker and into the desired f analytical chemistry. The nature of the literary and classical shape. After this the eyelashes are touched, and then a slight line is drawn under the Internative of the interary and classical instruction in the university is familiar, and need not be enlarged upon. The new feature which is of a special interest to Pittsburg, is the full equipment and thorough instruction provided in the differ-ent departments for scientific and technical interaction. This scientific and technical eves on the lower lid. At each corner is put the final touch, a little dash of the dark powder, which gives a languid look pre-sumed to be captivating.

Why Boston Likes Volapuk.

instruction. In this respect Science Hall, with its numerous apartments stocked with chemical and technical apparatus, and the New York Tribune. Boston people take kindly to Volapuk, it is said, because the word bean (perversely main building with its fine gymnasium, at-tractive temple and splendidly lighted recimain building with its fine gymnasium, st-tractive temple and splendidly lighted reci-tatiou room are not more typical of the most modern methods for instruction than the full and costly equipment of the university for the most modern branches of technical and scientific education. It is not the purpose of the scientific de-It is not the purpose of the scientific de-



inches. Heights of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 9 feet; second story, 8

Exterior materials: Foundations, stone first story, clapboards; second story, clap-boards mitered at corners to produce shingling effect; gables, clapboards; roofs and

dormer, shingles. Interior finish: Two coat plaster tinted to suit owner. Maple floor in first story, with diagonal under floor of hemlock covered with tarred paper. Second story floor, white pine. Interior trim, white pine. white pine. Interior trim, white pine. Stairs, ash. Chair rail in kitchen. In-terior woodwork finished with hard oil. Colors: All clapboards and body of panels in pediment, light brown. All trim

panels in pediment, light brown. All trim and traming of panels in pediment, maroon. Outside doors, asshes and rain conductors, olive. Veranda floor, tan. Veranda ceil-ing, Tuscan yellow. All shingles dipped and brush coated with slate-colored stain. Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under kitchen only. Lot cours meaned storr floored for storage Loft over second story, floored for storage purposes. Fireplace and mantel in dining room and in reception hall included in esti

mate. Large veranda. Cost: \$1,800, not including heater and range. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be

Feasible modifications: Heights of stories. sizes of rooms, materials and colors may be

> Bed Room) Bed Room, Bed Room Bed Room Second Floor Plan,

changed. Cellar may be enlarged. Fire-places and mantels may be omitted. One chimney will serve if heating apparatus be Staircase hall may he partitioned from the reception hall, and the stairway re-arranged. A bathroom may be introduced in second story. Vearanda may be ex-tended. R. W. SHOPPELL.

## AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

In Russia People Hire Dectors to Keep Them Well and Pay Them Salaries. In Tiflis, Russis, a club of 125 families,

just formed, has hired a doctor, M. Oganiants, for \$60 a year, who agrees to visit the families regularly and give them advice as to how to keep healthy, to tand them advice as to how to keep healthy, to tand them if sick, and, besides, to give the club occa-sional abort lectures upon hygiene and physiology. Each family pays 30 cents per month for this service, and 25 poor families are admitted free. Similar arrangements have been made with the druggists.