

Love from Beyond the Tomb

From the French of Arthur Dourliac.

"No, my dear friend, under no pretext whatever, must you send your nephew to me. What pleasure I might experience in that meeting I prefer to forego rather than dispel our illusions. We have not seen each other since the day you took leave of me to accompany M. de Lafayette to the New World. Less wise than he, who had married before, you expected to marry me on your return. Sixty years have elapsed and you are still a bachelor.

"Pray do not have the fatuity to take this as a reproach. It would be unfair to me, for just one year after your departure it was I who broke my vow of fidelity in allowing myself to become the wife of the poor marquis whose life ended so wretchedly at the Vaudes while you were fighting for the cause of the revolution under Napoleon after your return from a similar mission in America.

"In order to return to my subject, from which I wander so at random, I would say that sixty years we have cherished an unblemished picture of our beautiful youth, and the spectacle of our decrepitude would afford us no pleasure. I can always see you, my dear Tristan, as you appear in your portrait with that dove colored coat which was so becoming to your slender form, and the first dawn just beginning to shade your chin; in short, an elegant gentleman.

"As for me, I know you have carefully preserved the miniature I gave you as I have you know. In it I represent a shepherdess, whose look is my hand. Thus, in fancy, you see your friend; 'tis thus you have portrayed her to your nephew. Alas! his smile would soon cause this reflection to vanish; he would tell me of your wig; he would count my wrinkles and tarnish the mirror in which we are reflected young and beautiful. Last year we dreamed of this folly; but, believe me, we did wisely to give it up."

This letter was lying open on the bureau.

"Verily, my dear old friend," ran the reply, "from your ingenious letter one would never imagine the sum of our ages could make us contemporaries of Louis XV. Or rather I am mistaken; to read you, my dear marquis, one would think Mme. de Sevigne still in the world protesting against the usurpation of our cousin of Orleans.

"So you do not wish that Gaston pay his respects and his uncle's, the latter being prevented by the gout—and the realization of last year's beautiful dream, which you so irreverently term folly?"

"Put why folly?"

"You must think I carry my four score years very badly? True, my strength and energy are exhausted, but it may yet be possible to present a fine appearance. Do not hinder my pretensions, for your behavior in regard to yourself offends me. That it is completely on your part I would swear, and your white hair must suit you marvelously.

"But never mind, as you will not deign to grant this favor either to an old graybeard or a young fellow, your will be done! Although grievously worn, we are resigned to kiss, from afar, your beautiful hands."

Slipping this letter "Tristan de Haudret," the gentleman called and sealed it, and rose from the lounge chair in which he had been sitting. Singular that this old man, far from wearing a wig, to which he corresponded had so ironically alluded, had black hair, white teeth, a sparkling eye and a fine mustache, and, attired in a comely uniform, the old person became a handsome officer of scarcely twenty-five years of age.

Having adjusted his belt, he lightly descended the hotel steps and went toward the boulevards.

would cause you, who are skeptical and blasé, to smile.

"Thank you."

"You knew my uncle, General de Haudret?"

"Certainly! I have pressed a living remembrance of his handsome military figure."

"You knew what he was to me. Unmarried, he loved me as a son and I venerated him as a father."

"This mutual affection excited general admiration."

"As if it was not I did not entirely fill the life of this excellent man. When very young he had passionately loved the Marquise de Tremble. Separated by passing events they soon lost each other from view. Thirty years passed. One day, it was during the Polish war, my uncle received a letter from his friend. His name, accidentally spoken before her, had awakened memories of long ago. Though a widow and grandmother, her thoughts went out to the friend of her youth, and she wished him to share with her the delightful emotions which had re-animated her heart grown old.

"All this she told in a charming manner, punctuating here with a tear and there with a smile, and alone in his tent on the banks of the Vistula the old soldier wept like a child over the evocation of his youthful affections. Since then this renewed correspondence had never ceased and last year, when my uncle felt death approaching, he said to me:

"I do not wish my old friend to learn of my sickness and death; it would cause her great pain. I depend on you, my child, to spare her the grief. You are the sharer of all my thoughts. Your writing so resembles mine that you might write in my stead without being detected by the good marquis. When I am no more, fill my place, and always maintain this pleasant deception until our souls are united above."

"I have kept the promise I made my foster-father. Mme. de Tremble has never discovered the substitution and this is why, my dear friend, every week I exchange a love letter with a venerable dowager."

"But the general's death created created quite a stir abroad?"

"The marquis lives a retired life on her estates, receiving no one, and has not read a newspaper since the usurpation of Louis Philippe. The only communication she has with the outside world are the letters which I regularly address. All has gone well until now. Fearing the awkwardness or negligence of a servant, I have counted on your friendship to serve me on this occasion without exposing me to ridicule."

"On the contrary, my dear Gaston, I respect your filial sentiments. I find a singular charm in this romance of a past generation and accept the trust committed to me."

"Thank you."

"By the way, do you know this octogenarian?"

"No, and more curious still, these two old lovers never saw each other until their youth, and the general took with him to the tomb the fresh and smiling image of her whom he had loved."

"Do you think you will ever see her?"

"I had entertained such thoughts, as her residence is but a short distance from my new quarters, but on reflection I feared disappointment. From afar I fancy I see one of those delightful old grandmothers of long ago, so beautiful beneath their white hair and coils of lace, while near by something ridiculous, or one whom, might spoil my ideal, to savor to preserve the illusion."

"You sgarble!"

"Let us go; and once more thanks, and an revoir."

"An revoir, but look out! Your enthusiasm disquiets me. Do not marry your grandmother!"

and the thrice the horseman to the earth.

IV.

"Are you sure, doctor, that all danger is past?"

"Sure and certain, mademoiselle; the violence of the shock caused the swooning, but tomorrow he will be up and in two days can reinjoin his regiment."

"You see, Cecile, how utterly useless it was to burden yourself with this boy—useless and improper."

"Pardon, aunt, but humanity comes before propriety."

"Besides, madame," interrupted the doctor, "though the condition of the young man is not serious, he required more care than Father Vincent could have given him at the hut. Mlle. Cecile did well to have him carried here, your chateau being the nearest."

"But we know nothing of him."

"That he is a French officer, aunt, is sufficient."

"That sufficient! Only a gentleman."

"Parthou! madame," again interrupted the doctor, and thus preventing the girl making an indignant reply, the good Samaritan cared not for the rank of the unfortunate one whom he rescued."

Notwithstanding his weakness the knightman heard every word of the discussion, suffering indescribable agony at his inability to take part. Though conscious of his surroundings, he remained unable to move or speak.

He was lying on a bed in the center of a large room flooded with light, admitted through three large bay windows looking out over his fields. The persons about him were, first the physician—a large man with a red face; he was carefully arranging his case of instruments. The second personage was an old lady, whose harsh face was in keeping with the sternness she was lavishing on her unlucky guest. The remaining one was the beautiful girl he had seen in the valley and whose melodious voice had with such warmth defended him.

"Well, he lost enough blood from the wound in his head. However, it was fortunate you called Father Vincent, else he might have fared worse."

"I have said a hundred times that those lives should be taken from the old!"

"You forget, aunt, that Father Vincent is the oldest and most faithful servant in our family. He enjoys the right life he leads, so why disturb him?"

"Come, come," said the doctor, "enough of this. Let my patient sleep quietly if you wish him to leave the Chateau de Tremble."

V.

This then was the Chateau de Tremble. And this cradled, smiling old woman was the venerable marquis, whose bright letters seemed to reflect a soul so benevolent and amiable. The young man was broken-hearted at the deception. But who was the graceful person who called her aunt?

He sought to collect his thoughts. Had there not been something said of a granddaughter or niece? He could not recall.

But, this radiant apparition had completely upset him that he had passed a very restless night, falling asleep toward morning. Notwithstanding, he awoke refreshed and collected. His short rest had sufficed to repair his strength and alter his thoughts.

However, if the marquis did not exactly correspond to the picture his imagination had traced, the niece surpassed the ideal of his dreams, and at the age of 25 one finds the merits of a young girl of more interest than the faults of an old woman.

When the doctor entered he found the patient up and dressed.

"The doctor! What is your hurry, young man? Yesterday you weren't so lively when you were brought here covered with blood. Oh, youth! Youth! the great remedy."

"The nurse! I received was a powerful auxiliary, doctor, for which I thank you—likewise the Marquise de Tremble."

"The Marquise de Tremble?"

"Certainly! am I not in her home?"

"Is her name, her home?"

"And I sincerely desire to pay her my respects."

"That, my young friend, would be difficult!"

"Because?"

"Because the marquis has been dead six years ago."

"Impossible! She wrote me eight days ago."

The doctor looked anxiously at his patient. In his fall he had injured his brain?

"But, who then is the lady?"

"It is Mlle. Cecile, Mlle. Cecile's relative and chaplain."

"And Mlle. Cecile?"

"Is the deceased marquis's granddaughter."

Gaston was greatly disturbed.

"Doctor, I must speak to Mlle. de Tremble. My name is not unknown to her. I am Count de Haudret, nephew of General—"

An instant later the lieutenant found himself in a small room where a young girl stood by a table.

"Mademoiselle, first of all, I must thank you for your generous hospitality."

"Sir, I am happy to have had the opportunity of assisting the kinsman of my grandmother's dearest friend."

A short silence followed.

"Is the general still in good health?" finally asked Cecile.

"My uncle died last year," gravely replied M. de Haudret.

"Last year! Well, who, then—"

A glance at the open letter on the table finished the thought.

"Pardon me, mademoiselle," said the young man, "I only fulfilled, as you did, a sacred duty."

THE GREAT "STAKED PLAINS."

Vast Changes Wrought During the Past Sixteen Years.

From the Globe-Democrat.

The vast changes that have been made out on the great "Staked Plains" the past sixteen years are phenomenal. That large expanse of unbroken prairie derived its name from the Mexicans and Indians, who called it "Llano Estacado" long before the advent of the Americans. The scarcity of water during the summer months rendered it a dangerous matter to attempt the journey across them, and it is now that many caravans of Mexicans in early days making their way from the Rio Grande to the States, Mexico, perished among their sandy wastes. For many years after the country on every side had been in a measure settled up, the plains were looked upon as a sort of forbidden region, the epitome of sterility in the heavens, or the coyote that hurried across the trail and disappeared like a flash among the scrub-oak and tall grass that lined the banks of the dry arroyos. Huge whirlwinds would appear to block the way for a time, and then hurry off, as if disturbed by the presence of men in those grim solitudes. In the early morning wreaths of dust went swirling around before the breeze, as if some desert sands had arisen and had just begun to envelop the great expanse.

The last case known of any one perishing on the plains was in 1886, when two Americans and one Mexican, a sheep herder, attempted to make their way from Pecos City to Amarillo in midsummer, and being poorly provisioned with water and using the trail as well, soon died of thirst. He did their horses. A peculiar feature of this accident was that, although the coyotes and buzzards had picked the bones of the Americans clean, the body of the sheep herder was found lying in the sun and was practically intact, owing to the fact that the diet of the Mexican on the border is always composed in great part of chile and red pepper, substances apparently not appreciated by either the buzzards or the coyotes. Since that day no other fatality that is known has occurred on the plains. The progressive rancher and cattleman has year by year encroached on this vast area, sinking wells, running fences and rearing a better breed of stock than in to be seen today anywhere in the West. Water is found from twenty to 100 feet, and in abundance. The attitude of the "Staked Plains" district insures the health of the stock the year around, and fever, anthrax or blackleg are seldom heard of in that section. The water is found in the Colonel Slaughter, of Dallas; John Schriber, of Fort Worth; C. C. Goodnight, of Midland, and many others of equal note, are now heavily interested in this once forbidden territory.

JONAS LONG'S SONS . JONAS LONG'S SONS . JONAS LONG'S SONS .

First Important Fall Sale of Wraps, Coats, Skirts, Suits Begins This Morning.

A sale planned many months ago—coming now at an opportune time, when these chilly days remind you of your winter needs.

We don't know as we ought to call it a "bargain sale," for correctly speaking it is not, though every item advertised is a bargain in every true sense.

When we perfected our plans for this Fall season away along last Spring, we bought very heavily of certain desirable lines with a view to just such occasions as this one today. We wanted to treat you to some genuine surprises in the way of garment investments.

We can assure you now that you'll not be disappointed when you come here today or any day this week. Present opportunities are the best for you, for the lots advertised cannot be duplicated for the same money.

Come in today and examine this admirable and worthy collection of which there is no counterpart for many miles around.



Ladies' and misses' Man-tailored Suits in homespuns, dark oxfords and venetians; fly front or single-breasted jacket, new habit back skirt, coat lined all through with superior quality of silk serge. Splendid value at. **\$10**

Ladies' High Grade Man-tailored Suits of all-wool camel's hair, covers and venetians—box or fly front jacket, latest model of skirt; extraordinary tailoring and perfection of style make this a bargain at.... **\$12.50**

Very fine Man-tailored Suits, of oxfords and broadcloths, in all the new shades, holding their own with far more costlier suits in the city. Elegantly lined and finished to perfection. Big bargain at.... **\$20**

Strictly Man-tailored Suits of fine imported camel's hair, venetians and broadcloths, elegantly lined with silk throughout and beautifully tailored, equal to any \$35 suits sold elsewhere—at the special price..... **\$25**

Tailor-made Coats for ladies and misses of all wool kersey, in blue, black or castor; all lined throughout. It will surprise you to see these at..... **\$5.00**

Elegant all-wool Kersey Jackets, in tan, castor, royal and black, 4-button fancy front; double stitched seams, velvet collar, all silk lined throughout; special price. **\$7.50**

Ladies' and Misses' Jackets of the highest grade of tailoring in all the new popular colors, 6 or 8 button box fronts, new scalloped back; plain or velvet collars. Coats of this quality have never been offered before.... **\$10**

A fine line of Novelty Jackets, comprising fashion's latest models, and offered at prices ranging from **\$12 to \$35**

Separate skirts, in all wool homespun, Oxfords and handsome plaids, habit or plait back, peraline lined, velvet bound. Extra special **\$3.75**

Ladies' strictly tailor made skirts of black broadcloth, handsomely trimmed with stitched taffeta bands, in tunic style. Extraordinary value at **\$5**



Jonas Long's Sons

RAM FIGHTING.

One of the National Sports in Far-away India.

From the Philadelphia Press.

In their own way the natives of India are sportsmen, in that they enjoy wagering on the element of chance.

Throughout the great peninsula the natives rarely lose an opportunity of risking their money. Large sums of change hands upon the most trivial events of daily life.

Fighting partridges and bulls are but a refinement in speculation when it is a common practice to wager on household events, such as a birth or death.

But, the Punjab, next to rain and tides, wrestling is the most universal means of betting. But in agricultural Bengal they possess another excitement over which men will mortgage their crops and cattle if a special favorite be in the field.

The methods are primitive, not to say savage.

A likely male lamb is chosen when quite young, and his preparation often extends over eighteen months to two years before he is called to carry his village's motto.

The first operation is to make him grow suitable horns. To attain this end he must undergo a rather brutal treatment.

When his first horns appear the owner grasps them in his teeth, and by him to his training he has furthered out of their sockets. This operation has to be repeated upon subsequent growths two or three times.

Then the young champion develops a really massive pair, very broad at the base.

He is always chained, presumably to make him pugnacious. When his horns are sufficiently tough he is taught butting.

His trained dons a wooden shield, and the ram is taught to butt this, at first with only a short run. But as he takes to his training he has furthered from the object, until the legitimate distance is arrived at. By this he has begun to put such force into his butts that it takes two men to hold the shield, and a good ram will upset them in every charge.

When he is taken to the local landlord or some other rich patron and a match is arranged. Lists are chosen, chairs are placed for the wealthy patrons, and the various partisans range up behind their respective fancy.

The trainer strikes the animals, grasping them by the horns and bring them into the arena facing each other about forty feet apart.

The word is given, the trainers slip themselves forward at lightning speed, heads down, quarters up. They meet with a thundering crash, the horns and skulls clanging as if they were metal.

The animals then back of their own accord, and close again, with the same awful impetuosity. Again and again they close, until one of the two refuses to face the music.

Then the victor chases him from the arena.

It is a curious fact that though a beaten ram will face other opponents, and defeat them by dozens, yet it will never fight a ram which has once defeated it.

first of all examine into the condition of the water supply.

Drinking water has been proved to be the cause of the spread of typhoid fever in many epidemics in this country and England; but there is little comfort in this for those who habitually drink something stronger than water, because, although during an epidemic the drinking water may be made safe by boiling, this is not a very satisfactory method. If the water is contaminated the germs may be introduced into the body while brushing the teeth of washing the face. Or, again, salads and fruits which are eaten raw may be contaminated by the water in which they are washed. Typhoid fever has sometimes been spread in a city whose water supply was above reproach by means of milk or ice.

Milk need not be watered in order to become a vehicle for typhoid germs; the germs may be introduced into milk and bottles which those are being washed in water drawn from a contaminated well or brook at the dairy. Although destroyed by boiling, typhoid germs will resist a freezing temperature for a long time, and have been found in ice cut from a pond polluted with sewage containing the bacilli of this disease.

Another means of the spread of typhoid has recently been discovered in oysters. Oystermen frequently place oysters in brackish water near the mouth of a creek or river in order to clean them before they are brought to market. If this dirty brackish water is near the mouth of a sewer containing typhoid poison, or if the creek water be contaminated, the oysters will take the virus within their shells, and so re-venge themselves on those who eat them raw.

In some puzzling cases of typhoid it has been supposed that the food was infected by flies, which had carried the germs a long distance on their feet—a strong argument for the proper care of food in the fly season.

There are only a few of the ways in which this disease may be spread, but they are enough to show that, so far from feeling surprise that the disorder should be so common, we may rather wonder that we are not all its victims.

SPAIN'S MOURNING STAMP.

A Lugubrious Reminder of the Result of the War.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

As a means of paying off the war debt which is claimed to be 2,000,000,000 pesetas (\$400,000,000), the Spanish government has issued a stamp of mourning, which is to be used only for inland mail of Spain and her colonies. The stamp, which is of the denomination of five cent de pesetas (one cent), is printed in somber black, and must be affixed to all mail matter in addition to the regular postage stamp. It is of ordinary size, with the inscription "Imp. de Guerra" and "1898-99" at the top and bottom respectively. The figure "5" and "cent" appear in the center in a vertical oval, with scroll work at the sides. The government has occasionally issued stamps of this character, the use of which was voluntary, but not so with this one. Every piece of mail matter for inland delivery must bear a mourning stamp, otherwise it doesn't go. It is a greater tax for the Spanish people than it would be for Americans, for in Spain they have been taxed year in and year out, since the continual drain of their inevitable appeal to the people for the many lives lost in the late conflict.

The mourning stamp is not the only label issued by Spain since that country was not the United States in battle. A short time ago four distinct stamps were issued by the Madrid government in its endeavor to meet the running expenses of the war. Two black stamps of the denomination of five cent de pesetas made their appearance recently, but did not accomplish the desired results. They were simply obligatory taxes, and naturally were looked upon with anything but favor by the populace. Two other voluntary tax stamps, pink and blue in color, the latter having been issued by the city of Madrid, were authorized at the same time as the two above, making five distinct stamps in the last two months, all of which show to what extent the government has been forced to raise money. Nor have any of these efforts been crowned with success. It is stated as an actual fact that they have resulted in utter failures, the number of letters posted at the Madrid office having fallen off fully one-third since the recent taxes were levied.

Raising money by stamp taxes is a different matter in Spain from what it is in the United States. Indeed, were Spain to enjoy the revenue that is being derived in this country from the war revenue bill, it would not take a great while to square her account with the world. But Spain lacks the people, the vast commercial enterprises and

the business interests generally, where the use of revenue stamps counts most rapidly. The receipts from taxes levied in Spain in the same manner as in the United States would scarcely yield a hundredth part of what they do in this country. The people have not got the money, and a revenue bill, whether drafted for stamp or other taxes, gets little or no support throughout the country.

MENTAL SUGGESTION.

Franks of the Mind as Witnessed by Doctors.

From the Medical Record.

If an individual has faith in a medicine or in a treatment, he will assuredly derive more benefit from that medicine or treatment than if he were skeptical as to its merits. There can be little doubt that the sympathetic physician is the one who is most likely to lead his patient to recovery. Again, many diseases the good that may be wrought to the sufferer by the agency of mental suggestion is undeniable. Professor J. M. Baldwin, referring to this fact in connection with insomnia, says: "An exact imitation upon the possibility of suggestion in the human mind, I have found certain mental reflexive influences upon my own mental condition. Such an effect which involves the passing of another as sleep, taking effect in my own case in about half an hour. I have known my patient, a nervous, agitated, or many diseases the good that may be wrought to the sufferer by the agency of mental suggestion is undeniable. Professor J. M. 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