

MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.



NOT because my childhood was different from that of others, not because I have anything strange to relate, anything new to tell, are these words written. For the other reason rather—that I was a child as other children, that my memories are their memories, as my hopes were their hopes, my dreams their dreams, my fears their fears—I open the book of memory to tear out some pages for you others.

There is nothing here that is not in my most clear and vivid recollection.

When I was a little child I used to pray fervently, tearfully, that when I should be grown up I might never forget what I thought and felt and suffered then.

Let these pages speak for me, and bear witness that I have not forgotten.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD.

PART I.

STUART PLAID.

WHEN I was small and teachable my mother was compelled to much travel and change of scene by the illness of my elder sister; and as she liked to have me more or less within reach, I changed schools as a place-hunter changes his politics.

The first school I went to was a Mrs. Arthur's—at Brighton. I remember very little about the lessons, because I was only seven years old, but I remember—to my inmost fibre I remember the play. There was a yard behind the house—no garden, and there I used to play with another small child whose name I have forgotten. But I know that she wore a Stuart plaid frock, and that I detested her.

On the first day of my arrival we were sent into the "playground" with our toys. Stuart plaid, as I must call her, having no other name, had a battered doll and three scallop-shells. I had a very complete little set of pewter tea-things in a cardboard box.

"Let's change for a bit," said Stuart plaid.

Mingled politeness and shyness compelled my acquiescence. She took my new tea-things, and I disconsolately nursed the battered torso of her doll. But this grew very wearisome, and I, feeling satisfied that the claims of courtesy had been fully met, protested mildly.

"Now then," said Stuart plaid, looking up from the tea-things, "don't be so selfish; besides, they're horrid little stupid tin things. I wouldn't give twopence for them."

"But I don't want you to give twopence for them; I want them back."

"Oh, no you don't!"

"Yes I do," said I, roused by her depreciation of my property, "and I'll have them too, so there!"

I advanced towards her—I am afraid with some half-formed determination of pulling her hair.

"All right," she said, "you stand there and I'll put them in the box and give them to you."

"Promise!"

"Yes, if you don't move."

She turned her back on me. It took her a very long time to put them in the box. I stood tingling with indignation, and a growing desire to slap her face. Presently she turned.

"You would have them back," she said, grinning unpleasantly, "and here they are."

She put them into my hands. She had bitten every single cup, saucer, and plate into a formless lump!

While I stood speechless with anger and misery, she came close to me and said tauntingly—

"There, now! aren't you sorry you didn't let me have them?"

"I'll go home," I said, struggling between pride and tears.

"Oh, no you won't," said Stuart plaid, thrusting her mocking face close to mine; "and if you say a word about it I'll say you did it and pinched me as well. And Mrs. Arthur'll believe me, because I'm not a new girl, and you are!"

I turned away without a word, and I never did tell—till now. But I never said another word to Stuart plaid out of school. She tortured me unremittingly. When I had been at school a week or two my paint-box suffered at her hands, but I bore it meekly and in silence, only seeking to replace my Vandyke brown by mud from the garden. Chinese white I sought to manufacture by a mixture of chalk picked up on the sea-shore, and milk from my mug at tea-time. It was never a successful industry. I remember the hot white streets, and the flies, and Brill's baths, and the Western Road, and the bitter pang of passing, at the end of a long procession, our own house, where always some one might be at the window, and never any one was. I used to go home on Saturdays, and then all bitterness was so swallowed up in the bliss of the home-returning, that I actually forgot the miseries of my school-life; but I was very unhappy there. Mrs. Arthur and the big girls were kind enough to me, but Stuart plaid was enough to blight any lot. She blighted mine, and I suppose no prisoner ever hailed the falling of his fetters with the joy I felt when at last, after three or four days of headache and tears, I was wrapped in a blanket and taken home with the measles.

* * * * *

When I got better we went for the mid-summer holidays to a lovely cottage among the beech-woods of Buckinghamshire. I

shall never forget the sense of rest and delight that filled my small heart when I slipped out under the rustic porch at five o'clock the first morning, and felt the cool velvet turf under my feet. Brighton pavement had been so hard and hot. Then, instead of the long rows of dazzling houses with their bow windows and green-painted balconies, there were lovely trees, acacias and elms, and a big copper beech. In the school walks we never had found any flowers but little pink bind-weed, by the dusty roadside. Here there were royal red roses, and jasmine, and tall white lilies, and in the hedge by the gate, sweet-brier and deep-cupped white convolvulus. I think I saw then for the first time how lovely God's good world is, and ever since then, thank God, I have been seeing it more and more. That was a happy morning.

The boys—whom I had not seen for ever so long, because of the measles—were up already. Alfred had a rabbit for me—a white rabbit with pink eyes—in a hutch he had made himself. And Harry led me to a nook among the roots of the copper beech, where he showed me two dormice in an old tea-caddy.

"You shall go shares in them if you like," he said.

There was honey in the comb for breakfast, and new-laid eggs, and my mother was there in a cool cotton gown pouring out tea, and purring with pleasure at having all her kittens together again. There were cool raspberries on the table too, trimmed with fresh green leaves, and through the window we saw the fruit garden and its promise. That was summer indeed.

After breakfast my mother called me to her—she had some patterns in her hand.

"You must be measured for some new frocks, Daisy," she said.

"Oh, how nice. What colour?"

"Well, some nice white ones, and this pretty plaid."

She held up a pattern as she spoke. It was a Stuart plaid.

"Oh, not that!" I cried.

"Not this pretty plaid, darling? Why not?"

If you'll believe me, I could not say why not. And the frock was made, and I wore it, loathing it, till the day when I fell out of the apple-tree, and it broke my fall by catching on a branch. But it saved my life at the expense of its own; and I gave a feast to all the dolls to celebrate its interment in the rag-bag.

I have often wondered what it is that keeps children from telling their mothers these things—and even now I don't know. I only know I might have been saved many of these little-big troubles if I had only been able to explain. But I wasn't; and to this day my mother does not know how and why I hated that Stuart plaid frock.

(To be continued.)

AMMONIA

By the Author of "We Wives," etc.

THERE are a great many advertised wonders nowadays. Soaps that can whiten the negro (to judge by illustrations), lozenges to take the place of meat and drink, cosmetics that profess to make beautiful for ever.

Yet in a certain commonplace fluid called

ammonia, every housewife may possess a purifier, a restorer, and a beautifier. It is wonderful what all this "volatile spirit of a pungent odour" (*vide Webster*) can do.

I will in this paper give twelve of its uses, leaving my readers to add others to the list.

It will take out Stains.—Any grease spot on silk or satin can be removed by dropping thereon an infinitesimal amount of the pure spirit. When evaporated, iron on the wrong side, over a piece of blotting-paper, and the stain will disappear.

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PART II.

LONG DIVISION.



SPENT a year in the select boarding establishment for young ladies and gentlemen at Stamford, and I venture to think that I should have preferred a penal settlement. Miss Fairfield, whose school it was, was tall and pale and dark, and I thought her as good and beautiful as an angel. I don't know now whether she was really beautiful, but I know she was good. And her mother—dear soul—had a sympathy with small folk in disgrace, which has

written her name in gold letters on my heart.

But there was another person in the house, whose name I will not put down. She came continually between me and my adored Miss Fairfield. She had a sort of influence over me which made it impossible for me ever to do anything well while she was near me. Miss Fairfield's health compelled her to leave much to Miss —, and I was, in consequence, as gloomy a cynic as any child of my age in Lincolnshire. My chief troubles were three—my hair, my hands, and my arithmetic.

My hair was never tidy—I don't know why. Perhaps it runs in the family—for my little daughter's head is just as rough as mine used to be. This got me into continual disgrace. I am sure I tried hard enough to keep it tidy—I brushed it for fruitless hours till my little head was so sore that it hurt me to put my hat on. But it never would look smooth and shiny, like Katie Martin's, nor would it curl prettily like the red locks of Cissy Thomas. It was always a rough, impossible brown mop. I got into a terrible scrape for trying to soften it by an invention of my own. As we all know, Burleigh House is by Stamford Town, and in Burleigh Park we children took our daily constitutional. We played under the big oaks there, and were bored to extinction, not because we disliked the park, but because we went there every day at the same hour.

Now Harry Martin (he wore striped stockings and was always losing his handkerchief) suffered from his hair almost as much as I did; so when I unfolded my plan to him one day in the park, he joyfully agreed to help me.

We each gathered a pocketful of acorns, and when we went to wash our hands before dinner, we cut up some of the acorns into little bits, and put them into the doll's bath with some cold water and a little scent that Cissy Thomas gave us, out of a bottle she had bought for twopence at the fair at home.

"This," I said, "will be acorn oil—scented acorn oil."

"Will it?" said Harry doubtfully.

"Yes," I replied, adding confidently, "and there is nothing better for the hair."

But we never had a chance of even seeing whether acorns and water would turn to oil—a miracle which I entirely believed in. The dinner-bell rang, and I only had time hastily to conceal the doll's bath at the back of the cupboard where Miss — kept her dresses. That was Saturday.

Next day we found that Miss —'s best dress (the blue silk with the Bismarck brown gimp) had slipped from its peg and fallen on to the doll's bath. The dress was ruined, and when Harry Martin and I owned up, as in honour bound—Miss Fairfield was away in London—we were deprived of dinner, and

had a long Psalm to learn. I don't know whether punishment affects the hair, but I thought, next morning at prayers, that Harry's tow-crop looked more like hay than ever.

My hands were more compromising to me than anyone would have believed who had ever seen their size, for, in the winter especially, they were never clean. I can see now the little willow-patterned basin of hard cold water, and smell the unpleasant little square of mottled soap with which I was expected to wash them. I don't know how the others managed, but for me the result was always the same—failure; and when I presented myself at breakfast, trying to hide my red and grubby little paws in my pinafore, Miss — used to say:

"Show your hands, Daisy—yes, as I thought. Not fit to sit down with young ladies and gentlemen. Breakfast in the schoolroom for Miss Daisy."

Then little Miss Daisy would shiveringly betake herself to the cold, bare schoolroom, where the fire had but just been kindled.

I used to sit cowering over the damp sticks with my white mug—mauve spotted it was I remember, and had a brown crack near the handle—on a chair beside me. Sometimes I used to pull a twig from the fire, harpoon my bread-and-butter with it, and hold it to the fire: the warm, pale, greasy result I called toast.

All this happened when Miss Fairfield was laid up with bronchitis. It was at that time, too, that my battle with compound long division began. Now I was not, I think, a very dull child, and always had an indignant sense that I could do sums well enough if any one would tell me what they meant. But no one did, and day after day the long division sums, hopelessly wrong, disfigured my slate, and were washed off with my tears. Day after day I was sent to bed, my dinner was knocked off, or my breakfast, or my tea. I should literally have starved, I do believe, but for dear Mrs. Fairfield. She kept my little body going with illicit cakes and plums and the like, and fed my starving little heart with surreptitious kisses and kind words. She would lie in wait for me as I passed down the hall, and in a whisper call me into the store closet. It had a mingled and delicious smell of pickles and tea and oranges and jam, and the one taper Mrs. Fairfield carried only lighted dimly the delightful mystery of its well-filled shelves. Mrs. Fairfield used to give me a great lump of cake or a broad slice of bread and jam, and lock me into the dark cupboard till it was eaten. I never taste black-currant jam now without a strong memory of the dark hole of happiness, where I used to wait—my sticky fingers held well away from my pinafore—till Mrs. Fairfield's heavy step and jingling keys came to release me. Then she would sponge my hands and face and send me away clean, replete, and with a better heart for the eternal conflict with long division.

I fancy that when Miss Fairfield came downstairs again she changed the field of my arithmetical studies; for during the spring I seem to remember a blessed respite from my troubles. It is true that Miss — was away, staying with friends.

I was very popular at school that term I remember, for I had learned to make dolls' bedsteads out of match-boxes during the holidays, and my eldest sister's Christmas present provided me with magnificent hangings for the same. Imagine a vivid green silk sash, with brilliant butterflies embroidered all over it in coloured silk and gold thread. A

long sash, too, from which one could well spare a few inches at a time for upholstery. I acquired many marbles, and much gingerbread, and totally eclipsed Cissy Thomas who had enjoyed the fleeting sunshine of popular favour on the insecure basis of paper dolls. Over my memory of this term no long division cast its hateful shade, and the scolding my dear mother gave me when she saw my sashes' fair proportions docked to a waistband and a hard knot, with two brief and irregular ends, was so gentle that I endured it with fortitude, and considered my ten weeks of popularity cheaply bought. I went back to school in high spirits with a new set of sashes and some magnificent pieces of silk and lace from my mother's lavender wardrobe.

But no one wanted dolls' beds any more; and Cissy Thomas had brought back a herbarium: the others all became botanists, and I, after a faint effort to emulate their successes, fell back on my garden.

The seeds I had set in the spring had had a rest during the Easter holidays, and were already sprouting greenly, but alas, I never saw them flower. Long division set in again. Again, day after day, I sat lonely in the schoolroom—now like a furnace—and ate my dry bread and milk and water in the depths of disgrace, with the *faux commencements* and those revolting sums staring at me from my tear-blotted slate.

Night after night I cried myself to sleep in my bed—whose coarse home-spun sheets were hotter than blankets—because I could not get the answers right. Even Miss Fairfield, I fancied, began to look coldly on me, and the other children naturally did not care to associate with one so deficient in arithmetic.

One evening as I was sitting as usual sucking the smooth, dark slate pencil, and grieving over my troubles with the heart-broken misery of a child, to whom the present grief looks eternal, I heard a carriage drive up to the door. Our schoolroom was at the back, and I was too much interested in a visitor—especially one who came at that hour and in a carriage—to be able to bear the suspense of that silent schoolroom, so I cautiously opened its door and crept on hands and knees across the passage and looked down through the bannisters. They were opening the door. It was a lady, and Mrs. Fairfield came out of the dining-room to meet her. It was a lady in a black *moiré* antique dress and Paisley shawl of the then mode. It was a lady whose face I could not see, because her back was to the red sunset light; but at that moment she spoke, and the next I was clinging round the *moiré* skirts with my head buried in the Paisley shawl. The world, all upside down, had suddenly righted itself. I, who had faced it alone, now looked out at it from the secure shelter of a *moiré* screen—for my mother had come to see me.

I did not cry myself to sleep that night, because my head lay on her arm. But even then I could not express how wretched I had been. Only when I heard that my mother was going to the South of France with my sisters, I clung about her neck, and with such insistence implored her not to leave me—not to go without me, that I think I must have expressed my trouble without uttering it, for when, after three delicious days of drives and walks, in which I had always a loving hand to hold, my mother left Stamford, she took me—trembling with joy like a prisoner reprieved—with her.

And I have never seen—or wished to see—Stamford again."

(To be continued.)

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE ROBIN.

THE PLEA OF THE MINOR POET.

BY HELEN MARION BURNSIDE.

NIGHTINGALE.

PEACE, homely bird, fear'st not the world will weary
Of listing aye thy small persistent voice?
Why pipest thou when earth and sky are dreary?
No flowers or sunshine bid thee to rejoice.

ROBIN.

I cannot still my notes as thou would'st have me;
No soaring song is mine, yet sing I must
With such small voice as the Creator gave me,
Nor hide my tiny talent in the dust.

NIGHTINGALE.

I sing when earth has donned the garb of May-time,
June's sweet roses hang upon my notes;
Through all the fragrant gloamings of the hay-time,
O'er the dewy meads my music floats.

ROBIN.

I pipe for simple folk; my song rejoices
Simple hearts, and gladdens homely ears
So often unresponsive to the voices
And soaring music of my poet peers.

NIGHTINGALE.

Why lavish, then, the song upon the dun-light
Of these darkling days of mist and rime,
That might gain strength and sweetness from the sun-
light,
And gracious perfumes of the singing-time?

ROBIN.

Ah, master mine, the angels sing in heaven
Round the new-born King these wintry days,
And I, with such weak notes as God hath given,
Join with them in songs of love and praise.

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PART III.

SOUTH WITH THE SWALLOWS.

WITH what delicious thrills of anticipation and excitement I packed my doll's clothes on the eve of our journey! I had a little tin trunk with a real padlock; I have it still, by the way, only now it holds old letters and a bunch of violets, and a few other little worthless things that I do not often have the courage to look at nowadays. It is battered now and the paint is worn off; but then it was fresh and shiny and I packed all the doll's clothes in it with a light heart.

I don't remember anything about our leaving home, or saying good-bye to the boys; so I fancy that they must have gone back to school some time before; but I remember the night passage from New-haven to Dieppe far too vividly to care to describe it. I was a very worn-out little girl indeed when we reached Rouen and I lay for the first time in a little white French bed.

My mind was, I suppose, a little upset by my soul's sorrows at Stamford and my body's unspeakable discomforts on board the channel boat, and I was seized with a horror of the words *Débit de Tabac* which I had noticed on our way from the station; I associated them with the gravestone of my father, I don't know why, I can only conjecture that the last syllable of *Débit* being the same as that of our name, may have had something to do with it. I lay awake in the dark, the light from the oil lamp in the street came through the Persiennes and fell in bright bars on the wall. As I grew drowsier I seemed to read there in letters of fire "*Débit de Tabac*."

Then I fell asleep, and dreamed that my father's ghost came to me, and implored me to have the horrible French inscription erased from his tomb—"for I was an Englishman," he said.

Then I woke, rigid with terror, and finally summoned courage to creep across the corridor to my mother's room and seek refuge in her arms. I am particular to mention this dream because it is the first remem-

brance I have of any terror of the dead, or of the supernatural. I do not at all know how it had its rise; perhaps in the chatter of some nurse-maid, long forgotten. By-and-by I should like to tell you about some of the things that used to frighten me when I was a child; but just now we are at Rouen where Joan of Arc was burned, and where the church of St Ouen is. Even then the beauty of that marvellous Gothic church filled me with a delight none the less intense for being incomprehensible to me.

We went too, to St. Catharine du Mont. The ceiling of the church was blue, with gold stars. I thought it very beautiful. It was very windy on the mount, I remember, and the sky outside was blue, like the church ceiling, with white clouds instead of gold stars.

There was a stall a little way down the hill where a white-coated woman sold crucifixes and medals and rosaries and pictures. My mother bought me a little painting of the church in an alabaster frame. It was for a long time one of my chief treasures.

We went on to Paris. It was very hot and very dusty. It was the Exhibition year. I went to the Exhibition which seemed to me large, empty and very tiring. I saw the Emperor and the pretty Empress driving in a carriage with their little son. The boy was about my own age, and wore a velvet suit and an embroidered frilly collar. The crowd cheered them with wild enthusiasm. Three years later— But this is not a history-paper.

The pleasantest part of our stay in Paris was the time that my cousin Fred spent with us. He lived in Paris, and knew that little girls like sweeties. Also he sang the comic songs of the day, "Kafoozleum" and "It's really very unpleasant," and taught me their long and dreary words. He was very kind to me, and I remember him with tenderness though I have never seen him since. On the whole, though I had a real silver daisy brooch bought at the Exhibition, and more toys than could conveniently be carried in my tin trunk, I was glad to get away from Paris.

As this is not a guide-book I suppose I

must not tell you about Tours, and the Convent of Marmoutier. I expected a convent to be a dark and terrible place, with perhaps a nun or two being built into the wall, and I was relieved to find a trim, well-kept garden and a pleasant house, where kindly-faced women in black gowns and white *guimpes* walked about breviary in hand. Nor must I linger at Poitiers, where we saw gloves made, and I, to my intense delight was measured for a small pair of bright blue kid. I liked Poitiers—especially the old Byzantine church now used as a stable. I picked up a bone there, and treasured it for months. It was human, I was convinced, and I wove many romances round the little brown relic—romances that considerably embittered the reality when I came to know it.

"What's that?" Alfred asked picking the bone from its resting place in cotton-wool in my corner drawer months afterwards.

"A human bone," I said gravely.

Alfred roared with aggravating laughter.

"It's only half a fowl's back—you little silly."

Ashamed and confused I flung the bone into the inmost recesses of the drawer, and assured him that he was mistaken. But he wasn't.

We went from Poitiers to Angoulême—how often in school I have got into trouble for tracing that route on the map of France when I should have been tracing Cap Griz Nez, or the course of the Rhone! And so, by easy stages we reached Bordeaux.

Bordeaux was *en fête*—the great annual fair was in progress. The big market-place was covered with booths filled with the most fascinating objects.

I was very happy at Bordeaux until it occurred to some one to take me to see the mummies. After that, "Farewell the tranquil mind, farewell content." And here I cannot resist the temptation to put a long parenthesis in my traveller's tale, and to write a little about what used to frighten me when I was little. And then I shall tell you about my first experience of learning French.

(To be continued.)

"IN THE NIGHT WATCHES."

WHEN Thy sons have called Thee "Father,"
 Thou hast answered to Thy name;
 In their troubles they have found Thee,
 Through all ages, still the same.
 But they dwelt within the borders
 We have traversed long ago,
 And the courses we have followed
 They would never even know.

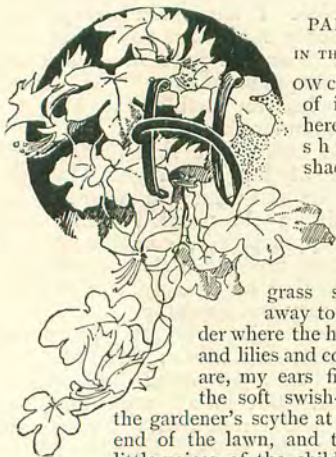
We are weary of the pleasures
 We have sought away from Thee;
 Weary of the pains they cost us,
 Weary of ourselves are we.
 Wilt Thou hear the wilful children
 Who have wandered from Thy side,
 If they raise their feeble voices
 In the desert drear and wide?

Ah! Thou wilt; we cannot doubt it,
 For Thy Word is ever true,
 And Thy Son, our Elder Brother,
 Bids us call Thee "Father" too.
 Father, in the name of Jesus,
 Hear our late, repentant cry!
 Let Thy constant Spirit whisper,
 "Yes, My children, here am I."

H. C. A.

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PART IV.
IN THE DARK.

OW can I write
 of it, sitting
 here in the
 shifting
 shade of the
 lime-
 trees,
 with the
 sunny
 daisied
 grass stretching
 away to the bor-
 der where the hollyhocks
 and lilies and columbines
 are, my ears filled with
 the soft swish-swish of
 the gardener's scythe at the other
 end of the lawn, and the merry
 little voices of the children away

in the meadow?

Only by shutting my eyes and ears to the sweet sounds and sights of summer and the sun can I recall at all for you the dead silences, the frozen terrors of the long, dark nights when I was little, and lonely, and very very much afraid.

The first thing I remember that frightened me was running into my father's dressing-room and finding him playing at wild beasts with my brothers. He wore his great fur travelling coat inside out, and his roars were completely convincing. I was borne away screaming, and dreamed of wild beasts for many a long night afterwards.

Then came some nursery charades. I was the high-born orphan, whom gipsies were to steal, and my part was to lie in a cradle, and, at the proper moment, to be carried away shrieking. I understood my part perfectly—I was about three, I suppose—and had rehearsed it more than once. Being carried off in the arms of the gipsy (my favourite sister) was nothing to scream at, I thought, but she told me to scream, and I did it. Unfortunately, however, there had been no dress rehearsals, and when, on the night of the performance the high-born orphan found itself close to a big black bonnet and a hideous mask, it did scream to some purpose, and presently screaming itself into some sort of fit or swoon, was put to bed, and stayed there for many days which passed dreamlike. But that old woman haunted my dreams for years—haunts them still indeed. I tell you I come across her in

my dreams to this day. She bends over me and puts her face close to mine, and I wake with a spasm of agonised terror; only now it is not horrible to me to waken "in the dark." I draw a few long breaths and as soon as my heart beats a little less wildly I fall asleep again. But a child who wakes from an ugly dream does not fall asleep so quickly. For to a child who is frightened, the darkness and the silence of its lonely room are only a shade less terrible than the wild horrors of dreamland. One used to lie awake in the silence, listening, listening to the pad-pad of one's heart, straining one's ears to make sure that it was not the pad-pad of something else, something unspeakable creeping towards one out of the horrible dense dark. One used to lie quite, quite still, I remember, listening, listening. And when my nurse came to bed and tucked me up, she used to find my pillow wet, and say to the under-nurse—

"Weakness, you know. The precious poppet doesn't seem to get any stronger."

But my pillow was not wet with tears of weakness. These were the dews of agony and terror.

My nurse—ah, how good she was to me—never went downstairs to supper after she found out my terrors, which she very quickly did. She used to sit in the day nursery with the door open "a tiny crack," and that light was company, because I knew I had only to call out, and someone who loved me would come and banish fear. But a light without human companionship was worse than darkness, especially a little light. Night-lights, deepening the shadows with their horrid possibilities are a mere refinement of cruelty, and some friends who thought to do me a kindness by leaving the gas burning low gave me one of the most awful nights I ever had.

It was a strange house in Sutherland Gardens—a house with large rooms and heavy hangings—with massive wardrobes and deep ottoman boxes. The immense four-post beds stood out about a yard from the wall, for some "convenience of sweeping" reason, I believe. Consider the horror of having behind you, as you lay trembling in the chill linen of a strange bed, a dark space, no comforting solid wall that you could put your hand up to and touch, but a dark space, from which, even now, in the black silence something might be stealthily creeping—something which would presently lean over you, in the dark—whose touch you would feel, not knowing whether it were the old woman in the mask or some new terror.

That was the torture of the first night. The next I begged that the gas might be left "full on." It was, and I fell asleep in comparative security. But while I slept, came some thrifty soul, and finding the gas "burning to waste" turned it down. Not out—down.

I awoke in a faint light, and presently sat up in bed to see where it came from, and this is what I saw. A corpse laid out under white draperies, and at its foot a skeleton with luminous skull and outstretched bony arm.

I knew, somewhere far away and deep down, my reason knew that the dead body was a white dress laid on a long ottoman, that the skull was the opal globe of the gas and the arm the pipe of the gas-bracket, but that was not reason's hour. Imagination held sway, and her poor little victim, who was ten years old then, and ought to have known better, sat up in bed, hour after hour, with the shadowy void behind her. The dark curtains on each side, and in front that horror.

Next day I went home, which was perhaps a good thing for my brain.

When my father was alive we lived in a big house in Kennington Lane, where he taught young men agriculture and chemistry. My father had a big meadow and garden, and had a sort of small farm there. Fancy a farm in Kennington!

Among the increase that blessed his shed was a two-headed calf. The head and shoulders of this were stuffed, and inspired me with a terror which my brothers increased by pursuing me with the terrible object. But one of my father's pupils to whom I owe that and many other kindnesses, one day seized me under one arm and the two-headed horror under the other, and thus equipped we pursued my brothers. They fled shrieking, and I never feared it again.

In a dank, stone-flagged room where the boots were blacked, and the more unwieldy chemicals housed, there was nailed on the wall the black skin of an emu. That skin, with its wiry black feathers that fluttered dismally in the draught, was no mere bird's skin to me. It hated me, it wished me ill. It was always lurking for me in the dark, ready to rush out at me. It was waiting for me at the top of the flight, while the old woman with the mask stretched skinny hands out to grasp my little legs as I went up the nursery stairs. I never passed the skin without covering my eyes with my hands. From this terror that walked by night I was delivered by Mr. Kearns, now public analyst for

Sheffield. He took me on his shoulder, where I felt quite safe, reluctant but not resisting, to within a couple of yards of the emu.

"Now," he said, "will you do what I tell you?"

"Not any nearer," I said evasively.

"Now you know I won't let it hurt you."

"Yes."

"Then will you stroke it, if I do first?"

I didn't want to.

"To please me."

That argument was conclusive, for I loved him.

Then we approached the black feathers, I clinging desperately to his neck, and sobbing convulsively.

"No—no—no—not any nearer!"

But he was kind and wise, and insisted. His big hand smoothed down the feathers.

"Now, Daisy. You know you promised. Give me your hand."

I shut my eyes tight, and let him draw my hand down the dusty feathers. Then I opened my eyes a little bit.

"Now you stroke it. Stroke the poor emu."

I did so.

"Are you afraid now?"

Curiously enough I wasn't. Poor Mr. Kearns paid dearly for his kindness. For several weeks I gave him no peace, but insisted on being taken, at all hours of the day

and night to "stroke the poor emu." So proud is one of a new courage.

After we left Kennington, I seem to have had a period of more ordinary terrors—of dreams from which to awaken was mere relief; not a horror scarcely less than that of the dream itself. I dreamed of cows and dogs, of falling houses, and crumbling precipices. It was not till that night at Rouen that the old horror of the dark came back, deepened by superstitious dread.

But all this time I have not told you about the mummies at Bordeaux. And now there is no room for them here. They must go into the next chapter.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE MINE TO THE MINT.

By EMMA BREWER.

PART IV.



FOLD, silver and copper, either separately or in combination, have formed the materials of nearly every system of money which has ever existed, probably because each and all of these possess the qualifications necessary for money—viz., they exist in sufficient abundance, they are of acknowledged value, they resist wear and tear, and they are not difficult to work into those sizes and to mark

with those stamps which certify the quantity and quality.

We have already dealt with the gold and silver coins, and desire now to speak of the bronze.

Of course, to be the possessor of a large number of bronze coins or "coppers" does not make us rich in the sense that the same number of gold or even silver pieces would, yet we could ill spare them from our daily life, which would run far less smoothly in their absence. They may not possess much actual worth, but there has been the same trouble in bringing the materials of which they are made from the mine to the Mint as was the case with gold and silver, and it is not necessary to state that the moment they find themselves within the Royal Mint on Tower Hill they receive the same amount of care and treatment as their richer sisters, and are started on their career as perfect in every respect as those of gold and silver, and, according to my judgment, with more of interest about them.

They are not often found in the pockets of the rich—indeed, apologies are made if more than one or two are offered in change—but they are real friends in the homes of the poor, where one penny often brings more pleasure and real help than a sovereign in those of the wealthy. And as to the farthing, who among the "better-off" can tell its marvellous power of supplying wants in poor neighbourhoods, where nearly the whole trade is carried on by farthings, and where no credit is given? I have seen people with four farthings who thought themselves rich as they went into the general shop and bought "a farthing's worth of milk for baby, a ha'porth of bread, and a farthing's worth of tea." And, to satisfy the

demand of children for "a farthing's worth of sweets," a thousand people are constantly employed in one factory in the north of London, and 13,000 tons of sugar worked up in a year. Such is the power of a farthing. But to the history of our bronze coins, of which, it is supposed, there are over 700,000,000 in circulation in Great Britain at the present time.

The first coinage produced by the Mint after its removal to Tower Hill in 1810 was one of pence, which at that time were made of copper. Since 1860 our less valuable coins have been made of bronze, a material formed of copper, tin and zinc.

The Mint buys bronze by contract and deals as carefully with it on its arrival as it does with the more precious metals, weighing it in the delicately-constructed scales with minute exactitude and noting any variation from the weighing outside.

If the silver coinage is a source of profit to the Mint, so also is the bronze coinage, which, during the financial year ending April 1896, produced a net profit of £35,310.*

Intrinsically, each bronze coin is worth only about one-fourth its nominal value or purchasing power.

These coins are only issued as they are needed. Sometimes there is a glut in the market, followed after some delay by a sudden want of them. For example, from May to November last year the issue of pence and halfpence from the Mint was almost suspended as far as London was concerned, because the various banking, tramway, brewing and other large firms reported that they had sufficient stores to meet the wants of the public. But towards the close of the year a sudden and brisk demand sprang up for "coppers," owing possibly to improvement in trade and requirements for Christmas, or, quite as likely, the desire to possess coins with the new design. The public, therefore, and not the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, control the issue of the bronze coins. The number coined in 1895 was: 5,599,812 pennies, 3,133,405 halfpennies, 2,936,360 farthings, and the money expended in bronze metal was £5,244.

It is one of the privileges of our Queen that she may, from time to time, by proclamation, determine or alter the design of any coin. Accordingly, in May last year she proclaimed that "Every penny should have her likeness on the obverse side, with the inscription 'Victoria Dei Gra. Britt. Regina Fid. Def. Ind. Imp.' † and that on the reverse the figure of Britannia should be seated on a rock in

the sea, her right hand holding a shield which should rest against the rock, and grasping a trident with her left hand, and that the inscription 'one penny,' with the date of the year and a plain edge should be there. Further, that every halfpenny and farthing should be exactly the same except that the name halfpenny and farthing should take the place of the word penny."

The words *Ind. Imp.* have now for the first time been added to the bronze coin; the whole of the Imperial coinage now bears an identical effigy of Her Majesty and an identical legend.

In carrying out this command of Her Majesty it was thought to be a good opportunity to improve the figure of Britannia on the reverse.

It may be of interest to some of the readers to know that this figure of Britannia occurred on the copper coins of Charles II., holding a spear in her left hand and a branch in the other, and the oval shield at her side bore the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, commonly known as the "Union Jack."

Thus it remained until 1797, when the figure was made to bear a trident, and for the first time a three-masted ship was seen in the distance.

In the reign of George IV. Britannia was provided with a helmet, and the ship and the sea disappeared.

This design remained unchanged on the copper coins down to 1860, when bronze took the place of copper. On this new coinage a lighthouse is seen behind Britannia and in front a three-masted ship is sailing away from her, while her right arm entwines the trident.

The design now adopted for the reverse shows Britannia firmly grasping her trident with one hand and her shield with the other. The figure displays great strength and a dignified pose; the shield is improved and looks less like a cart-wheel; the old-fashioned sailing vessel has again disappeared and so has the lighthouse.

It would be interesting to compare the various pennies and note the alterations, and their teaching power may be seen in the eighth chapter of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" in *THE GIRL'S OWN PAPER*, 1886 and 1887.

The penny is a very ancient coin and was in use during the Saxon Heptarchy; it was then made of silver and had a larger purchasing power than now, for thirty of them could buy an ox.

Copper pennies were issued by royal authority in 1797; they had a broad rim and weighed an ounce; they remained in circulation until 1860, when, as I have said, they were superseded by bronze pennies.

* Mint profit goes to make up Mint loss.

† Or, in other words, "Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India."

THE OLD HOME.

By WILLIAM T. SAWARD.

'Twas only a humble cottage,
 Not far from the village street;
 But the cool green meadows enclosed it,
 And flowers brought their fragrance sweet.
 The birds in the roof's old thatches,
 The winds in the tall elm tree,
 The pathway that led to the woodlands,
 Made the happiest home for me.

Then, no world beyond the meadows,
 Disturbed my beautiful dream;
 My playmates were birds and flowers,
 And we used to sing to the stream.
 But now the green meadows have widened,
 Far, far to the rolling sea,
 And I sail away on its bosom
 From the home of my infancy.

O lands of crimson and purple!
 O white-jewelled cities afar!
 Ye throb on the restless ocean,
 Ye dazzle like Orient star;
 But, oh! for the home of my childhood,
 And my world of meadow and tree;
 For the quiet calm of those old old days
 Has for ever gone from me.



MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.

PART V.

THE MUMMIES AT BORDEAUX.

It was because I was tired of churches and picture-galleries, of fairs and markets, of the strange babble of foreign tongues and the thin English of the guide-book, that I begged so hard to be taken to see the mummies. To me the name of a mummy was as a friend's name. As one Englishman travelling across a desert seeks to find another of whom he has heard in that far land, so I sought to meet these mummies who had cousins at home, in the British Museum, in dear, dear England.

My fancy did not paint mummies for me apart from plate-glass cases, camphor, boarded galleries, and kindly curators, and I longed to see them as I longed to see home, and to hear my own tongue spoken about me.

I was consumed by a fever of impatience for the three days which had to go by before the coming of the day on which the treasures might be visited. My sisters, who were to lead me to these delights, believed too that the mummies would be chiefly interesting on account of their association with Bloomsbury.

Well, we went—I in my best blue silk frock, which I insisted on wearing to honour the

occasion, holding the hand of my sister and positively skipping with delicious anticipation. There was some delay about keys, during which my excitement was scarcely to be restrained. Then we went through an arched doorway and along a flagged passage, the old man who guided us explaining volubly in French as we went.

"What does he say?"

"He says they are natural mummies."

"What does that mean?"

"They are not embalmed by man, like the Egyptian ones, but simply by the peculiar earth of the churchyard where they were buried."

The words did not touch my conception of the glass cases and their good-natured guardian.

The passage began to slope downward. A chill air breathed on our faces, bringing with it a damp earthy smell. Then we came to some narrow stone steps. Our guide spoke again.

"What does he say?"

"We are to be careful, the steps are slippery and mouldy."

I think even then my expectation still was of a long clean gallery, filled with the white light of a London noon, shed through high skylights on Egyptian treasures. But the

stairs were dark, and I held my sister's hand tightly. Down we went, down, down!

"What does he say?"

"We are under the church now; these are the vaults."

We went along another passage, the damp mouldy smell increasing, and my clasp of my sister's hand grew closer and closer.

We stopped in front of a heavy door barred with iron, and our guide turned a big reluctant key in a lock that grated.

"Les voila," he said, throwing open the door and drawing back dramatically.

We were in the room before my sisters had time to see cause for regretting that they had brought me.

The vision of dry boards and white light and glass cases vanished, and in its stead I saw this:

A small vault, as my memory serves me, about fifteen feet square, with an arched roof, from the centre of which hung a lamp that burned with a faint blue light, and made the guide's candle look red and lurid. The floor was flagged like the passages, and was as damp and chill. Round three sides of the room ran a railing, and behind it—standing against the wall, with a ghastly look of life in

death—were about two hundred skeletons. Not white clean skeletons, hung on wires, like the one you see at the doctor's, but skeletons with the flesh hardened on their bones, with their long dry hair hanging on each side of their brown faces, where the skin in drying had drawn itself back from their gleaming teeth and empty eye-sockets. Skeletons draped in mouldering shreds of shrouds and grave-clothes, their lean fingers still clothed with dry skin, seemed to reach out towards me. There they stood, men, women, and children, knee-deep in loose bones collected from the other vaults of the church, and heaped round them. On the wall near the door I saw the dried body of a little child hung up by its hair.

I don't think I screamed or cried, or even said a word. I think I was paralysed with horror, but I remember presently going back up those stairs, holding tightly to that kindly hand, and not daring to turn my head lest one of those charnel-house faces should peep out at me from some niche in the damp wall.

It must have been late afternoon, and in the hurry of dressing for the *table d'hôte* my stupor of fright must have passed unnoticed, for the next thing I remember is being alone in a large room, waiting as usual for my supper to be sent up. For my mother did not approve of late dinners for little people, and I was accustomed to have bread-and-milk alone while she and my sisters dined.

It was a large room, and very imperfectly lighted by the two wax candles in silver candlesticks. There were two windows and a curtained alcove, where the beds were. Suddenly my blood ran cold. What was behind that curtain? Beds. "Yes," whispered something that was I, and yet not I; "but suppose there are no beds there now. Only mummies, mummies, mummies!"

A sudden noise; I screamed with terror. It was only the door opening to let the waiter in. He was a young waiter, hardly more than a boy, and had always smiled kindly at me when we met, though hitherto our intercourse had not gone farther. Now I rushed to him and flung my arms round him, to his immense amazement and the near ruin of my bread and milk. He spoke no English and I no French, but somehow he managed to understand that I was afraid, and afraid of that curtained alcove.

He set down the bread and milk, and he took me in his arms and together we fetched more candles, and then he drew back the awful curtain, and showed me the beds lying white and quiet. If I could have spoken French I should have said:

"Yes; but how do I know it was all like that just now, before you drew the curtain back?"

As it was I said nothing, only clung to his neck.

I hope he did not get into any trouble that night for neglected duties, for he did not attempt to leave me till my mother came back. He sat down with me on his knee and petted me and sang to me under his breath, and fed me with the bread and milk, when by-and-by I grew calm enough to take it. All good things be with him wherever he is! I like best to think of him in a little hotel of his own, a quiet little country inn standing back from a straight road bordered with apple trees and poplars. There are wooden benches outside the door, and within a whitewashed kitchen, where a plump rosy-faced woman is busy with many cares—never busy enough, however, to pass the master of the house without a loving word or a loving look. I like to believe that now he has little children of his own, who hold out their arms when he

opens the door, and who climb upon his knees clamouring for those same songs which he sang, out of the kindness of his boyish heart, to the little frightened English child, such a long, long time ago.

* * * *

The mummies of Bordeaux were the crowning horror of my childish life; it is to them, I think, more than to any other thing, that I owe nights and nights of anguish and horror, long years of bitterest fear and dread. All the other fears could have been effaced, but the shock of that sight branded it on my brain, and I never forgot it. For many years I could not bring myself to go about any house in the dark, and long after I was a grown woman I was tortured, in the dark watches, by imagination and memory, who rose strong and united, overpowering my will and my reason as utterly as in my baby days.

It was not till I had two little children of my own that I was able to conquer this mortal terror of darkness, and teach imagination her place, under the foot of reason and the will.

My children, I resolved, should never know such fear. And to guard them from it I must banish it from my own soul. It was not easy, but it was done. It is banished now, and my babies, thank God, never have known it. It was a dark cloud that overshadowed my childhood, and I don't believe my mother ever knew how dark it was, for I could not tell anyone the full horror of it while it was over me; and when it had passed I came from under it, as one who has lived long years in an enchanter's castle, where the sun is darkened away, might come forth into the splendour of noontide. Such an one breathes God's sweet air and beholds the free heavens with joyous leaps of heart; but he does not speak soon nor lightly of what befell in the dark, in the evil days, in the Castle of the Enchanter.

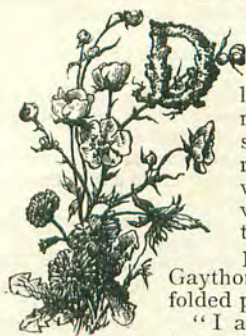
DOCTOR LUTTRELL'S FIRST PATIENT.

By ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY, Author of "Nellie's Memories," "Little Miss Muffet," etc.

CHAPTER XIX.

DAME FORTUNE SMILES.

"Of pleasures, those which occur most rarely give the greatest pleasure."—*Epictetus*.



DR. LUTTRELL'S fit of pessimism did not last long. The very next day he had a sharp twinge of remorse, when he went round to Galveston House to take leave of his patient and Mr.

Gaythorne put a slip of folded paper in his hand.

"I am an old man,"

he said, and his thin fingers held the young doctor's hand in a firm grasp. "And I am using an old man's privilege. I know what a hard, up-hill fight life is at present to you, and I should like to ease the burden a little," and to Marcus' intense and overwhelming surprise he found it was a cheque for five hundred pounds.

Marcus never could remember what

he said, but his first attempt to stammer a few words of gratitude for this unexpected and magnificent gift was promptly checked.

"It is all very well," observed Alwyn rather gloomily when Olivia told him of his father's munificence. She had shed tears of joy when Marcus had shown her the cheque.

"My father has settled up accounts with Dr. Luttrell after his own fashion but he has not paid my debts." And then in a deeply moved voice—"There are some debts that cannot be paid. 'I was a stranger and ye took me in.' How many doors do you suppose, Mrs. Luttrell, would have opened to a starving outcast that Christmas night;" and then his blue eyes flashed with an expression of intense feeling that became him well.

"I shall never be able to repay either of you. I shall never try," he went on. "Do you know as I lay on that doorstep too weak and stiff to move, and the doctor bent over me, it seemed to me in my dazed condition as though it were the face of a beneficent angel. God bless you both, for you have made a man of me." And then he lifted the kindly womanly hand to his lips.

Olivia missed her friends at Galveston House sorely, but she had more time to devote to Greta.

One day they had a pleasant outing together. Greta, who still hankered after her old home, had proposed that she and Olivia should go down to Medhurst together.

"It is only an hour's journey," she observed. "And there is a dear old inn where we could have tea. And just now it will be at its best. The horse-chestnuts will be out in the Grange garden, and the pink and white may at Ivydene." And Olivia consented readily. But though she thoroughly enjoyed the little expedition, and fell in love with Medhurst and the old church, the longed-for visit was only productive of disappointment to Greta.

Ivydene in Olivia's eyes was not a desirable abode. The rooms were low and cramped, and had a mouldy, disused smell in them. Even the little three-cornered drawing-room with the bay window overlooking the village green and the elm tree did not please her. The solitary old man in a smock-frock, with a red handkerchief knotted loosely round his lean old throat, might be a picturesque object in the distance,

MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.

PART VI.

SHE was the most beautiful person in the world. She had brown eyes and pink cheeks, a blue silk dress and a white bonnet with orange-blossoms in it. She had two pairs of shoes and two pairs of stockings, and she had two wigs, a brown and a flaxen one. All her clothes took off and on, and there was a complete change of them.

I saw her first at a bazaar and longed to possess her, but her price was two guineas, and no hope mingled with my longing.

Here let me make a confession, I had never really loved a doll. My affections up to that time had been lavished on a black and white spotted penny rabbit, bought at a Kentish fair; but when I saw *Rénée*, it seemed to me that if I could love a doll, this would be the one.

We were at Pau then in a "select boarding-house." I was bored with travel, as I believe all children are—so large a part of a child's life is made up of little familiar playthings and objects; it has little of that historic and artistic sense which lends colour and delight to travel. I was tired of wandering about, and glad to think we were to stay in Pau for the winter. The bazaar pleased me. It was got up by the English residents, and their fancy-work was the fancy-work of the church bazaars in England, and I felt at home among it, and when my eyes rested on *Rénée* I saw the most delightful object I had seen for many weeks. I looked and longed, and longed and looked, and then suddenly in a moment one of the great good fortunes of my life happened to me. The beautiful doll was put up to be raffled, and my sister won her. I trembled with joy as she and her wardrobe were put into my hands. I took her home. I dressed and undressed her twenty times a day. I made her play the part of heroine in all my favourite stories. I told her fairy-tales and took her to bed with me at night for company, but I never loved her. I have never been able to love a doll in my life.

My mother came to me the next day as I was changing *Rénée's* wig, and said, "Don't you think it's almost time that you began to have some lessons again; I don't want my little girl to grow up quite ignorant, you wouldn't like that yourself, would you?"

"I don't know," I said doubtfully, feeling that ignorance in a grown-up state was surely to be preferred to a return to Stamford and long division.

"I am not going to send you to school," my mother hastened to add, doubtless seeing the cloud that gathered in my face. "I know a French lady here who has a little girl about your age, and she says that you can go and live with her for a little while and learn French."

"Is she a nice little girl," I asked. "What is she like?"

"Well, she's rather like your new doll," my mother laughed, "when it has the flaxen wig on. Think how nice it will be to be able to write letters home in French."

I knew Miss ——— could not write letters in French, and the prospect of crushing her with my new literary attainment filled my wicked little heart.

"I should like to go and live with the little girl who is like my new dollie," I said, "if you will come and see me every day."

So I went, my doll's clothes packed in their little tin trunk. And I stood stealing shy side-glances at Marguerite, who was certainly very like my doll, while my mother and her mother were exchanging last civilities. I was so pleased with the new surroundings, the

very French interior, the excitement of being received as a member by a real French family, that I forgot to cry till the wheels of my mother's carriage had rolled away from the door.

Then I was left, a little English child without a word of French in the bosom of a French family, and as this came upon me I burst into a flood of tears.

Madame Lourdes could speak no English but she knew the universal language, the language of love and kindness.

She drew me to her ample lap, wiped my eyes, smiled at me and chattered volubly in her own tongue words whose sense was dead to me, but whose tone breathed of tenderness and sympathy. By the time *Mdlle. Lourdes*, the only English-speaking member of the family came home from her daily round of teaching, Marguerite and I were unpacking my doll's clothes together and were laughing at our vain efforts to understand each other.

I learned French in three months. All day I was with Madame Lourdes or Marguerite, neither of whom knew a word of English. It was French or silence, and any healthy child would have chosen French, as I did. They were three happy months. I adored Marguerite who was, I think, the typical good child of the French story-books. She wore her hair in a little yellow plait down her back.

I do not think we ever got into wilful mischief. For instance, our starving the cat was quite unintentional. We were playing bandits in a sort of cellar that opened from the triangular courtyard in front of the house and it occurred to us that Mimi would make an excellent captive princess, so we caught her and put her in a hamper at the end of the cellar, and when my mother called to take us home to tea with her we rushed off and left the poor princess still a prisoner. If we hadn't been out that evening we must have been reminded of her existence by the search for her, but Madame Lourdes, failing to find the cat, concluded that she must have run away or met with an accident, and did not mention the matter to us out of consideration for our feelings, so that it was not till two nights later that I started up in bed about midnight and pulled Marguerite's yellow pig-tail wildly.

"Oh, Marguerite," I cried, "poor Mimi!" I had to pull at the pig-tail as though it was a bell-rope, and I had pulled three times before I could get Marguerite to understand what was the matter with me. Then she sat up in bed rigid with a great purpose. "We must go down and fetch her," she said.

It was winter; the snow was on the ground. Marguerite thoughtfully put on her shoes and her dressing-gown, but I, with some vague recollection of bare-footed pilgrims, and some wild desire to make expiation for my crime, went down bare-footed, in my night-gown. The crime of forgetting a cat for three days was well paid for by that expedition. We crept through the house like little shivering mice; across the courtyard, thinly sprinkled with snow, and into that awful black yawning cellar where nameless horrors lurked behind each bit of shapeless lumber, ready to leap out upon us as we passed. Marguerite did not share my terrors. She only remarked that it was very cold and that we must make haste. We opened the hamper fully expecting to find the captive dead, and my heart gave a leap of delight when, as we raised the lid, the large white Mimi crept out and began to rub herself against us with joyous purrings. I remember so well the feeling of her soft warm fur against my cold little legs. I caught the cat in my

arms, and as I turned to go back to the house my half-frozen foot struck against something on the floor. It felt silky, I picked it up. It was *Rénée*. She also had been a captive princess in our game of bandits. She also had been shut up here all this time, and I had never missed her!

We took the cat and the doll back to bed with us and tried to get warm again. Marguerite was soon asleep, but I lay awake for a long time kissing and crying over the ill-used cat.

I didn't get up again for a fortnight. My bare-footed pilgrimage cost me a frightful cold and the loss of several children's parties to which we had been invited. Marguerite, throughout my illness, behaved like an angel.

I only remember one occasion on which I quarrelled with her—it was on the subject of dress. We were going to a children's party, and my best blue silk was put out for me to wear.

"I wish you wouldn't wear that," said Marguerite hesitatingly, "it makes my grey cashmere look so old."

Now I had nothing else to wear but a brown frock which I hated.

"Never mind," I said hypocritically, "it's better to be good than smart, everybody says so," and I put on my blue silk. When I was dressed, I pranced off to the kitchen to show my finery to the cook, and under her admiring eyes executed my best curtsy. It began, of course, by drawing the right foot back; it ended in a tub of clothes and water that was standing just behind me. I floundered out somehow, and my first thought was how funny I must have looked, and in another moment I should have burst out laughing, but as I scrambled out, I saw Marguerite in the doorway smiling triumphantly, and heard her thin little voice say, "The blue silk can't mock the poor grey cashmere now!"

An impulse of blind fury came upon me. I caught Marguerite by her little shoulders, and before the cook could interfere I had ducked her head-first into the tub of linen. Madame Lourdes behaved beautifully; she appeared on the scene at this moment, and, impartial as ever, she slapped us both, but when she heard from the cook the rights of the story, my sentence was "bed." "But Marguerite," said her mother, "has been punished enough for an unkind word."

And Marguerite was indeed sobbing bitterly, while I was dry-eyed and still furious. "She can't go," I cried, "she hasn't got a dress!"

"You have spoiled her dress," said Madame Lourdes coolly, "the least you can do is to lend her your brown one." And that excellent woman actually had the courage to send her own daughter to a party in my dress, an exquisite punishment to us both.

Marguerite came to my bedside that night; she had taken off the brown dress and wore her little flannel dressing-gown.

"You're not cross now, are you?" she said. "I did beg mother to let you come, and I've not enjoyed myself a bit, and I've brought you this from the party."

It was a beautiful little model of a coffee-mill made in sugar. My resentment could not withstand this peace-offering. I never quarrelled with Marguerite again, and when my mother sent for me to join her at Bagnères I wept as bitterly at leaving Madame Lourdes as I had done at being left with her.

"Cheer up my darling, my cabbage," said the dear woman as the tears stood in her own little grey eyes. "I have an instinct, a presentiment, which tells me we shall meet again."

But we never have.

a sister—but it seems a dream—an impossibility—explain it, I entreat you.”

“I scarcely know what to explain,” said Gwenlleian, “I only know that I had a sister, whose name was Clare. I remember her as a little child, and how dearly we loved one another, although we seldom met. Our aunt, Lady Somerville, adopted her, and when my dear father, Sir Howel Llewellyn died, she took her away from us. I do not think Lady Somerville liked mamma, for she never noticed her in our great troubles; and shortly after we left our own home, she ceased to write to us, and finally went abroad. In vain mamma has sought to discover her address; and for many, many years, she has suffered much pain and anxiety about you, my own dear sister. She never liked to mention the subject, therefore I have been obliged to brood over it in secret, and to think of you, and pray for you, alone. You do not, you cannot, know how, night and morning, I have entreated the Almighty for this great happiness, which He has mercifully brought about. How I have treasured up, in my heart, every word I have ever heard concerning you—and how I have tried to imagine what you were like, supposing you still lived. Thank God for this hour! Oh! my dear mother, how will you rejoice in this meeting and discovery. How will all your sorrows be forgotten in this one great joy.”

Mingled feelings of delight and indignation swelled the bosom of Clare Llewellyn as she listened to this history, told by her newly-found sister. Her first impulse, upon its conclusion, was to strain her to her heart in a warm embrace, and to exclaim—

“How grossly, how shamefully have

I been deceived,” her second to clasp her hands, and uplift her eyes to heaven, whilst her heart uttered an inward thanksgiving to her Heavenly Father for His great mercies.

It was some time before she regained her composure. When she did so, she again said—

“What a shameful deception! To have a mother and sister, and to be told they were both dead, and that ere she died, that mother had disgraced her family, and ruined her husband.”

“Impossible!” exclaimed Gwenlleian, indignantly. “My mother! our mother! The most patient and sweetest of earthly beings. Who could dare to tell you this?”

“My aunt,” replied Clare. “Whenever I questioned her concerning my relatives, she always entreated me not to name a subject so painful, and assured me that my mother never even inquired for me. This in my childhood. When the recollection of my mother and of you faded from my memory, and I again, as I grew older, named my parents, my aunt burst into hysteric tears, and told me that they were dead; that my mother had been the ruin of her dear brother—that she was a selfish, unprincipled woman—and that I had better avoid the subject for the future, as it gave her pain, and if mentioned to others, must be productive of disagreeable results. I ventured to ask about my sisters, and she said they were also dead. Whenever I hinted, in any way, at those friends, who were always nearest my heart, my aunt became so excitable, that I was compelled, at last, to cease making any reference to them. When I obtained permission to visit Mrs. Wynne, it was under a promise that I would never make any inquiries concerning my family, as my

aunt said they would be painful to anyone who might have known my father, and must bring out disclosures connected with my mother’s folly. When I first saw you at the Eisteddfod, my heart was moved by something more than mere pity or admiration towards you. Doubtless God gave me the strong feelings that agitated me, and impelled me during my present visit, to make a pretence of learning the Welsh harp the means of our meeting again. I recognised the old harper, your friend, when he came here the other day, and at once begged Mrs. Wynne to ask him whether he knew any young person who could teach me, though I confess that I did not, when I saw you first, believe you to be the one I sought. That I, who love so few, should have loved you ever since, is wonderful; though it would seem impossible for anyone to help loving you. My aunt I can never forgive—never. Mother! Sister! What blessed words. To be loved, really loved by you, my sweet sister. I have a book now in which a childish hand has written—‘Clare, from her dear sister Gwenlleian,’ the only record I possess of you, and which I have hid and treasured as a precious legacy. We will never part again. Let us go at once, this moment to my mother.”

The more prudent Gwenlleian pointed out the impracticability of such a proceeding, and the necessity of secrecy. The morning was far advanced before they had the courage to return towards the house; and long and fondly had they talked of their mother, and their other sister, ere they did so. Everything was forgotten—time, place, and circumstances—in the perfect happiness of that unexpected and providential reunion.

(To be continued.)

MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.

PART VII.

DISILLUSION.



WAS sent with a servant from Pau to Bagnères. She soon dried my tears by reminding me of the hideous blue and white knitted cuffs which my hot and rebellious fingers had for weeks been busy in knitting for my mother, and which I should now be able to present personally. They were

of a size suitable to the wrist of a man of about eight feet, and the irregularities at the edge where I had forgotten to slip the stitch were concealed by stiff little ruchings of blue satin ribbon. I thought of them with unspeakable pride.

We reached Bagnères after dark, and my passion of joy at seeing my mother again was heightened by the knowledge that I had so

rich a gift to bestow upon her. We had late dinner, in itself an event to me, and then I tasted for the first time the delicious *chemin de fer*, a kind of open tart made of almond paste and oranges covered with a crisp icing or caramel. I have never tasted this anywhere else, and though I have tried again and again to reproduce it in my own kitchen, I have never obtained even a measure of success. Even to this delicacy the thought of those blue and white cuffs added flavour.

After dinner I slipped away and made hay of the contents of my box till I found the precious treasures. I returned solemnly to the room where my mother was sitting by the bright wood fire, with the wax candles on the polished table.

“Mamma,” I said (we called our mothers “mamma” in the sixties), “I have made you a present all my very own self, and it’s in here.”

“Whatever can it be?” said my mother, affecting an earnest interest. She undid the paper slowly. “Oh, what beautiful cuffs! Thank you, dear. And did you make them all your very own self?”

My sisters also looked at and praised the cuffs, and I went happy to bed. When I was lying between the sheets I heard one of

my sisters laughing in the next room. She was talking, and I knew she was speaking of my precious cuffs. “They would just fit a coal-heaver,” she said.

She never knew that I heard her, but it was years before I forgave that unconscious outrage to my feelings.

Bagnères de Bigorre is built in the midst of mountain streams. Streams cross the roads, streams run between the houses, under the houses, not quiet, placid little streams, such as meander through our English meadows, but violent, angry, rushing, boiling little mountain torrents that thunder along their rocky beds. Sometimes one of these streams is spanned by a dark arch, and a house built over it. What good fortune that one of these houses should have been the one selected by my mother—on quite other grounds, of course—and, oh! the double good fortune I, even I, was to sleep in the little bedroom actually built on the arch itself that spanned the mountain stream! It was delightful, it was romantic, it was fascinating. I could fancy myself a princess in a tower by the rushing Rhine as I heard the four-foot torrent go thundering along with a noise that would not have disgraced a full-grown river. It had every charm the imagination could

desire, but it kept me awake till the small hours of the morning. It was humiliating to have to confess that even romance and a rushing torrent did not compensate for the loss of humdrum, commonplace sleep, but I accepted that humiliation and slept no more in the little room overhanging the torrent.

The next day was, I confess, tiresome to me, and I, in consequence, tiresome to other people; the excitement of coming back to my mother had quickly worn off. My mother was busy letter-writing, so were my sisters. I missed Marguerite, Mimi, even my lessons. There was something terribly unhomelike about the polished floor, the polished wooden furniture, the marble-topped chests of drawers with glass handles, and the cold greyness of the stone-built houses outside. I wandered about the suite of apartments, every now and then rubbing myself like a kitten against my mother's shoulder and murmuring, "I don't know what to do." I tried drawing, but the pencil was bad and the paper greasy. I thought of reading, but there was no book there I cared for. It was one of the longest days I ever spent. That evening my sister said to me—

"Daisy, would you like to see a shepherdess, a real live shepherdess?"

Now, I had read of shepherdesses in my *Contes de Fées*. I knew that they wore rose-wreathed Watteau hats, short satin skirts, and flowered silk overdresses, that spinning was part of their daily toil, and that they danced in village festivals, generally at moments when the king's son was riding by to the hunt.

"Oh, I should like to see a shepherdess," I said. "But do you mean a real one who keeps sheep and spins and everything?"

"Oh, yes; she stands at her cottage door and spins while she watches her sheep, and

eats a beautiful kind of yellow bread made of maize, that looks and tastes like cake. I daresay she would give you some if you asked her."

The mention of the shepherdess dissipated my boredom. I climbed on my sister's knee and begged for a fairy story. "And let it be about shepherdesses," I said.

My sister had a genius for telling fairy-stories. If she would only write them now as she told them then, all the children in England would insist on having her fairy-stories, and none others. She told me a story that had a shepherdess in it and a king's son, of course; a wicked fairy, a dragon and a coach, and many other interesting and delightful characters. I went to bed happy in the knowledge that the fairy-world was stooping to earth, and that the fairy-world and this world of ours would touch to-morrow, and touch at the point where I should behold the shepherdess.

I spent the next morning happily enough in drawing fancy portraits of the shepherdess, the king's son, and the wicked fairy. My sister lent me her paints and her best sable brush, and life blossomed anew under the influence of a good night's rest.

In the afternoon we started out to see the shepherdess. Over the cobble stones of the streets, among the little mountain torrents, we picked our way, and came at last to green pastures at the foot of the mountains. The Pyrenees were so bright in their snow coats touched by the sun that our eyes could not bear to look at them.

"We shall soon come to the shepherdess," said my sister, cheerfully. "You must not expect her to be like the ones in fairy tales, you know."

"Of course not," said I; but in my heart I did.

We came presently to a sloping pasture, strewn with fragments of rock.

"There she is," said my sister, "sitting on a stone spinning with her sheep round her."

I looked; but could see no one save one old woman, the witch probably.

"Where? I don't see her," I said. By this time we were close to the old woman.

"There's your shepherdess," said my sister in English, "look at her nice quaint dress and the spindle and distaff."

I looked, but such a sight had no charms for me. Where was my flowered-silk, Watteau-hatted maiden? Where was her crook with the pink ribbons on it? And as for the king's son, his horse could never have ridden up this steep hillside. It was a disenchanting world where I stood gazing sadly at a wrinkled faced old woman in a blue woollen petticoat and coarse linen apron, a gay-coloured shawl crossed on her breast, a gay-coloured handkerchief knotted round her head. She had wooden shoes, and her crook was a common wooden one with a bit of iron at the end, and not a ribbon nor a flower on it. But she was very kind. She took us up to her little hut among the rocks and gave us milk and maize bread at my sister's request. The maize bread was like sawdust, or a Bath bun of the week before last; but had it been ambrosia, I could not have tasted a second mouthful—my heart was too full. I came home in silence. My sister was sad because the little treat had not pleased me. I did not mean to be ungrateful; I was only struggling savagely with the misery of my first disillusion. Like Mrs. Over-the-way, I had looked for pink roses, and found only *feuilles mortes*.

TO GIRLS WHO WISH TO BE WELL.

By "MEDICUS."

Gloomy winter's noo awa',
Saft the western breezes blaw,
'Mong the birks o' Stanley shaw
The mavis sings so cheery-O.
Sweet the craw-pea's early bell,
Decks Gleniffer's dewy dell,
Blooming like thy bonnie sel',
My ain, my artless dearie-O."



AREN'T those bonnie words, girls all? If I were not to burst into song now and then, either with some wild lilt of my own, or an extract from somebody else, I should soon, figuratively speaking—*for*, worse luck, I live on shore now and not in a ship—be lowered over

the side in a hammock, a fifty-six pound shot at my head and one at my feet to keep me still and quiet at the dark ocean-bottom, till the sea gives up its dead. Our worthy Editor, who is himself more poetic than prosy, sometimes brings me up with a round turn, when I feel inclined to run off with myself.

"No dreaming, doctor," he says. "Pray be practical—severely practical."

But I simply smile and tell him, that if he wants to tame a starling he must catch him very young indeed.

Well, now, I believe myself that this health sermon of mine will be singularly satisfactory as far as the season of the year is concerned. And I will tell you why. Thousands of my readers who have not been over strong throughout the winter and spring months, have now the long, sunny, summer days and golden hours of autumn nearly all before them, and if they can only be prevailed upon to take time by the forelock and do as I advise, the lark himself singing high up yonder—a dark speck against a fleecy cloudlet—will not be more happy than they.

Happy, *because* healthy.

You can no more secure happiness in your lives without health, than you can get rose-trees to grow and bloom when planted in dry sand. And don't you forget it.

We, the inhabitants of this country, whether young or old or middle-aged, might oft turn over a new leaf with very great advantage to ourselves so far as health is concerned. None of us for example are temperate. Don't misunderstand me, please. I'm not making the slightest allusion to the pleasures of the table. But you, Miss A., Miss B., or Miss C., as the case may be, have not been temperate throughout all the cold months of winter and spring. Neither in your work, your talk, nor in your enjoyments. You have drawn too much on your Bank of Strength, and your debit side is longer far than the credit.

You are suffering from depression in con-

sequence, with a lowering of vitality. There are times when you don't seem to care whether you have breakfast or not, and you sit and shiver over a miserable cup of tea before you can eat a morsel. You love the fireside more than a healthy lassie should. Despite the sunshine out of doors you frequently feel cold. When you awake in the morning you don't want to get up just at once, as the birds do, you can't believe it is nearly eight o'clock, and you are not half rested. You promise yourself to go earlier to bed, but you'll do nothing of the kind. You may have hot eyes and a trifling frontal headache and that weary back-ache for which I really pity you.

Moreover you are just a trifle peevish and irritable, not that you mean to be so. Then if you look in the glass—strangely enough girls do look in the glass once, at least, in a blue moon—you find that the reflection is not so satisfactory as it might be. Your eyes are not bright, you have less colour and the inside of the lips and gums are pale.

Well, all this points to the fact that you are practically run down, and if I were to ask your opinion of life in general I should expect you to answer that this is a very ordinary sort of a world.

Perhaps you think it so at present. When a person is not over well or is suffering from indigestion or biliousness with consequent debility and low spirits, things around you appear as if you were looking at them through a bit of ordinary black-bottle glass. Ah! but wait till you get well again, and everything will look as smiling, hopeful and rosy as the morning sunrise.

I don't know if the word *malaise* is in the

MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.

PART VIII.

IN AUVERGNE.

WE were to leave Bagnères. Imagine my delight when I found we were to travel not by train, but in an open carriage. In this we were to drive through the mountains, the mysterious snow-clad mountains, into Spain, where the Alhambra was, and oranges and Spanish nuts, and all sorts of delightful things. But alas for my hopes! My brother at home in England chose to have whooping-cough, and so our horses' heads were turned north, and farewell for ever to my visions of Spain.

We drove through lovely country to the other Bagnères, Bagnères de Luchon. On the way we passed a large yellow-stone castle on a hill. Most of the castle was in ruins, but a great square tower, without door or window, still stood as strong and firm as on the day when the last stone was patted into place with the trowel. We wandered round this tower in vain, trying to find a door.

"But it is that there is no door," said our driver at last; "within that tower is buried a treasure; some day a great wind will blow, and then that tower will fall to the ground, and then the folks of the village will divide the treasure, and become kings of France. It is an old prophecy."

"But," suggested my mother, "has no one tried to get in and see if there really is a treasure?"

The driver crossed himself. "The saints forbid!" he said; "who are we that we should interfere with the holy prophecy? Besides, the tower is haunted."

We could not help wondering how far the ghost and prophecy would have protected that tower from English village boys.

We drove on; presently we stopped at a little wayside shrine, with a painted image of St. John in it, and a little shell of holy water. At the side of that shrine was a stone with an iron ring in it. Nothing more was needed to convince me that this was the entrance to a subterranean passage, leading to the tower where the treasure was. Imagine the dreams that occupied me for the rest of the drive! If I could creep back at the dead of night to the shrine—a thing which as a matter of fact I would much rather have died than have attempted—if I should pull up that heavy stone and go down the damp subterranean passage and find the treasure in iron boxes—rubies and diamonds and emeralds, and beautiful gold and silver dishes! Then we should all be very rich for the rest of our lives, and I could send Marguerite a talking doll, that opened and shut its eyes, and a pony-carriage, and each of the boys should have a new paint-box, with real moist colours and as many sable brushes as they liked—twenty each if they wanted them, and I should have a chariot drawn by four tame zebras in red and silver harness, and my mother should have a gold crown, with diamonds, for Sundays, and a silver one, with rubies and emeralds, for every day, and—

I imagine I fell asleep at this point, and awoke to find myself lifted out of the carriage at Bagnères de Luchon.

I didn't go back and lift up the stone with the iron ring, but the dream was a serviceable one, and did duty nobly in idle hours for many a long year; in fact, I come across it unexpectedly sometimes even now.

We spent a day or two at Bagnères de Luchon, and I believe it rained all the time. We drove in a drizzling rain across a rather gloomy country, to see the Cascade d'Enfer.

As my memory serves me, we crossed a dreary plain and entered a sort of theatre, or semicircle of high black rocks. In the centre of the horse-shoe, down the face of the rock, ran a thin silver line. This was the Cascade d'Enfer, eminently unimpressive on first view, but when we got out of our carriage and walked across the rough ground, and stood under the heavy shadow of the black cliffs, the thin white line had changed, and grown to a dense body of smoothly-falling water that fell over the cliff's sheer edge, and disappeared like a column of green glass into a circular hole at the foot of the cliff.

"That hole goes down, down," said our guide, "no one knows how far, except the good God who made it."

The water did not fill up the hole, an empty black space, some yards wide, was between us and the falling water. Our guide heaved a lump of rock over the edge.

"You not hear it strike water," he said, and though we listened for some time, we did not hear it strike anything. That was the horror of it.

We drove on the next day to St. Bertrand de Comminges, a little town on a hill with many steeples, whose bells answered each other with sweet jangling voices as we reached its gates in the peace of the evening.

Most of this driving-tour has faded from my mind, but I shall never forget the drive from Aurillac to Murat. We started late in the afternoon, because my sisters wished to see the Auvergnès mountains by moonlight. We had a large open carriage, with a sort of rumble behind and a wide box-seat in front. The driver, a blue-bloused rufian of plausible manners, agreed to take us and our luggage to Murat for a certain price, which I have forgotten. All our luggage was packed upon his carriage; we, too, were packed in it, and we started. About five miles from the town the driver halted, and came to the door of the carriage.

"Mesdames," he said, "a young relative of mine will join us here, he will sit on the box with me."

My mother objected, that as we were paying for the carriage, we had a right to refuse to allow his friends to enter it.

"As you will, madame," he said calmly, "but if you refuse to accommodate my stepson, a young man of the most high distinction, I shall place you and your boxes in the middle of the road, and leave you planted there."

Three English ladies and a little girl alone in a strange country, five miles from any town, what could we do? My mother consented. A mile or two further on two blue-bloused figures got up suddenly from their seat by the roadside.

"My father and brother-in-law," said our driver.

My mother saw that protest was vain, so these two were stowed in the rumble, and the carriage jolted on more heavily. We now began to be seriously frightened. I know I endured agonies of torture. No doubt these were highwaymen, and at the nearest convenient spot they would stop the carriage and murder us all. In the next few miles two more passengers were added to our number, a cousin and an uncle. All wore blue blouses, and had villainous-looking faces. The uncle, who looked like a porpoise and smelt horribly of brandy, was put inside the carriage with us, because there was now no room left in any other part of the conveyance. The family party laughed and joked in a *patois* wholly unintelligible to us. I was convinced that they were arranging for the disposal of our

property and our bodies after the murder. My mother and sisters were talking in low voices in English.

"If we only get to the half-way house safe," she said, "we can appeal to the landlord for protection," and after a seemingly interminable drive we got to the half-way house.

It was a low, roughly-built, dirty *auberge*, with an uneven, earthen floor, the ceiling, benches and tables black with age, just the place where travellers are always murdered in Christmas stories. My teeth chattered with terror, but there was a certain pleasure in the excitement all the same. We ordered supper; it was now near midnight, and while it was being prepared, my mother emptied her purse of all, save the money promised to the driver, and a ten-france piece to pay for our suppers. The rest of the money she put into a canvas bag which hung round her neck, where she always carried her bank-notes. The supper was like something out of a fairy tale. A clean cloth, in itself an incongruous accident in such a place, new milk, new bread, and new honey. When the woman brought in our bill, my mother poured out her woes, and confessed her fear of the driver's intention.

"Nonsense," said the woman briskly, "he's the best man in the world—he's my own son! Surely he has a right to give his own relations a lift in his carriage if he likes!"

"But we had paid for his carriage, he has no right to put other people in when we are paying for it!"

"Oh, yes, he has!" retorted the woman shortly. "You paid him so much to take you to Murat, and he will take you to Murat; but there was nothing said about his not taking anyone else, and he says now he won't take you on to Murat unless you pay him double the fare you agreed for, his horses are tired!"

"I should think they were," muttered my sister, "considering the number of extra passengers they have dragged."

My mother emptied her purse on the table. "You see," she said, "here is only the money I promised your son and enough to pay for our suppers; but when we get to Murat I shall find money waiting for me, and I will give him what you ask."

I believe this conduct of my mother saved us, at any rate from being robbed by violence. The inn stood quite by itself in one of the loneliest spots in the mountains of Auvergnès. If they had believed that we were worth robbing, and had chosen to rob us, nothing could have saved us.

We started again. My mother now began to make light of the adventure, and my terror subsided sufficiently for me to be able to note the terrible grandeur of the scenery we passed through. Vast masses of bare, volcanic rock, iron grey in the moonlight, with black chasms and mysterious gorges, each one eloquent of bandits and gnomes, and an absolute stillness, save for the rattle of our carriage, as though, with vegetation, life too had ceased, as though indeed we rode through a land death-still, under the enchantment of some evil magician. The rocks and the mountains beyond them towered higher and higher on each side of the road. The strip of flat ground between us and the rocks grew narrower, till presently the road wound between two vast black cliffs, and the strip of sky high up looked bright and blue. The tall cliffs were on either side, and presently I saw with dismay that in front of us the dark cliff stretched right across the road. We seemed to be driving straight into the heart of the rock. In another moment,

with a crack of the whip and an encouraging word or two, the driver urged his horses to a gallop, and we plunged through a dark archway into pitch darkness, for, with a jolt, the carriage lamps went out. We had just been able to see that we had passed out of the night air into a tunnel cut in the solid rock. Oh, how thankful we were then that the porpoise and all the rest of our driver's relations had been left behind at the half-way house. The driver lighted the lamps again almost immediately. He seemed in a better temper than before, and explained to us that this was the great arch under the mountains, and to me he added: "It will be something for you to remember and to tell your children about when you are old," which was certainly true. That tunnel was unbearably long. As we rattled through its cavernous depths, I could not persuade myself that at any moment our driver's accomplices might not spring out

upon us and kill us there and then. Who would ever have known? Oh, the relief of seeing at last a faint pin-prick of light! It grew larger and larger and larger, and at last, through another arch, we rattled out into the moonlight again.

Of course, I shall never know now how many of the terrors of that night were imaginary. It is not pleasant, even now, to think of what might have happened.

At last we reached our journey's end, a miserable, filthy inn, and, with a thankful heart, saw the last of our blue-bloused driver.

The landlady objected very strongly to letting us in, and we objected still more strongly to the accommodation which she at last consented to offer us. The sheets were grey with dirt, and the pillows grimed with the long succession of heads that had lain on them. A fire was the only good thing that we got at Murat. To go to bed was impos-

sible. We sat round the fire waiting for daylight and the first morning train. My mother took me on her knee. I grew warm and very comfortable, and forgot all my troubles. "Ah," I said, with sleepy satisfaction, "this is very nice; it's just like home."

The contrast between my words and that filthy, squalid inn must have been irresistibly comic, for my mother and sisters laughed till I thought they would never stop. My innocent remark and some bread and milk—the only things clean enough to touch—cheered us all up wonderfully, and in another twenty-four hours my mother and sisters were all saying to each other that perhaps, after all, there had been nothing to be frightened about; but all the same, I don't think any of that party would ever have cared to face another night drive through the mountains of Auvergnés.

(To be continued.)

THE WHITE ROSE OF THE MOUNTAIN.

By ANNE BEALE, Author of "The Queen o' the May," "Seven Years for Rachel," etc.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE Countess Sforza had written to Lady Hastings, declining her invitation to the manor, upon plea of ill-health, and merely saying that Miss Llewellyn, having relinquished her protection, would, of course, relinquish also the friendship of her friends. Of this the Hastings family had to make the best they could; and various were their conjectures on the subject; for they were all, more or less, attached to Clare. Lord Hastings could not endure the suspense, and made an excuse for visiting Bath, where he called upon the Countess, bearing a message from his sister Louisa, who wished to obtain Clare's address that she might write to her, and hear from herself the reason of her leaving her aunt. The Countess professed herself profoundly ignorant of Clare's movements or place of abode. She said that she had left her in a most ungrateful manner, but that it was too painful a subject to be discussed, and she must beg Lord Hastings to spare her feelings. All his attempts to obtain further information were fruitless. Reports varied, as they usually do. Some persons asserted that Clare had eloped with a handsome Irishman, possessing little recommendation but his face, and a fine pair of moustaches, which he had cultivated, not because he was a "bold dragoon," but because he hoped they would captivate a fortune; and who had left Bath, probably on account of his tailor's bill, on the same day as Clare. Others said she had returned to Italy, and accompanied the declaration with so many side-winks, nods, innuendos, and tosses of the head, that had Clare seen them she would have blushed, and learnt that prudence is necessary in this world, even in leaving an aunt to join a mother. There were some nearer the truth, who guessed that she had found a relation that she preferred to her aunt; but even these good-natured souls did not fail to add animadversions on her ingratitude, which was blacker than Erebus, or night, or the raven's wing, or any of those poetical

similes, which the poets, or would-be poets, borrow from one another to express the intensity of darkness.

All these reports tended to increase Lord Hastings's desire to discover the real truth, and had he lived in the days of knight-errantry, he might have set forth on a white palfrey, sword in hand, in search of his lady-love; as it was, he was compelled to "chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancy," and ruminate on her beauty and pride—her perfections and imperfections; half wishing that he had not so resolutely determined never to marry an heiress. There was now an additional interest thrown over her—that of mystery; and if he had admired her when he saw her daily courted by the flatterers of the world, he loved her when he heard her name branded by what he knew must be false slander, and thought of her as one probably lost to him for ever. Thus, even Lord Hastings, like his worthy friend, Mr. Grant, had been careless of what might once have been within his grasp, whilst he sighed for the treasure as soon as he fancied it had eluded it.

When he had given his horse into the charge of the portly hostess, he asked if he might be allowed to see Clare to the end of her walk, as he had much to say to her. She assented, but with a slight hesitation. The conversation turned first upon Gwenlleean's marriage, and then upon the astounding fact that Herbert had been discovered in a bandit's cave among the mountains; a fact he had heard from Colonel Llewellyn. Clare's intimate knowledge of every circumstance connected with both, astonished him, and he was beginning to entertain some suspicions, when they reached the cottage, which, it will be remembered, he did not visit during his previous few hours' stay at Glanheathyn.

Lady Llewellyn, Gwenlleean, and Mr. Grant were in the garden. Lord Hastings looked inquiringly at Clare, but Mr. Grant perceiving him came quickly forward, and welcomed him warmly. He already knew both the ladies, and was soon invited into the house. Here

the mystery was not long in finding a solution. Clare was evidently at home. She addressed Lady Llewellyn as her mother—Gwenlleean as her sister—and looked so unspeakably beautiful and happy as she did so, that Lord Hastings was more charmed with her than he had ever been before. She was, in her new character, so much more humble and winning in her manners—and there is a beauty in humility which even the grace of such a pride as Clare's had been, cannot equal—she was so natural, so affectionate in her attentions to her mother; so tender and anxious towards Gwenlleean, and, at the same time, so modest, nay, almost shy towards himself, that Lord Hastings thought it would be a happier fate to win and wear the pearl hidden amongst the waves of that lonely place, than the richest diamonds of a queenly coronet.

He had never spent so happy an evening as he spent that evening at the cottage—not in all the crowded drawing-rooms of courtly company, in which he had been accustomed to move—not amongst the belles of the fashionable world, even though Clare had been the brightest of them. There was the solitude and quiet of the scene itself; the matronly grace of Lady Llewellyn—the pale sweetness of Gwenlleean—the serene old age of Mr. Lloyd—the happiness of his friend Mr. Grant—and lastly the sparkling beauty of Clare. His own pride and reserve, too, wore off beneath the genial influence of natural refinement, unpolluted by art, and Clare looked upon him with feelings of equal astonishment with his own. For the first time they knew and understood each other. Had it not been that every one present was haunted more or less by a thought of Herbert, and his uncertain fate, they might have been all a happy party; but there was that in Gwenlleean's eye, which showed, to a nice and interested observer, that her heart was ill at ease, and even Lord Hastings could not discover in her manner or appearance the half gay, half bashful joy of the future bride.

(To be continued.)

MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.

PART IX.

LA HAYE.

AFTER our experience in Auvergues, the rest of our travel was so flat as to have faded almost entirely from my memory. As soon as we reached England, I was sent to school—to a school of which I shall have more to say presently. There were only twenty girls. Mrs. MacBean was one of the best and kindest women who ever lived—a devoted Christian with a heart large enough to take in all her girls. If I could have been happy at any school I should have been happy there. And I was not actively unhappy, for I lived on my mother's promise that in July I should go back to her again. Where she was I didn't know; but I knew she was looking for a pretty home for us all. I used to write letters to her addressed to St. Martin's le Grand, which I think I believed to be in Paris.

At last the news came that she had decided to live at Dinan in Brittany, and that in two short days I was to go by boat and join her. One day passed. The next day at dinner I was hugging myself on the thought of the morrow.

"To-morrow," I said to the girl next to me, "I shall be going to my mother in France."

"Oh, no, dear!" said the governess at the foot of the table. "Miss MacBean says you're not going till Wednesday."

With a crash my card-castle came tumbling about my ears. Wednesday might as well have been next year—it seemed so far off. I burst into passionate weeping just as the servant placed a large plate of steaming black-currant pudding before me. I saw through my tears how vexed Miss MacBean looked; she hadn't meant to break the news to me in this way.

"Come, Daisy," she said after a while, "don't cry, dear. Have some black-currant pudding—nice black-currant pudding."

"I don't want any black-currant pudding!" I cried. "I hate it! I never want any pudding again!" And, with that, I rushed from the room; and from that day to this I have never been able to tolerate black-currant pudding.

Every one was very kind to me; but there was not any one there who could at all understand the agony that that delay cost me. I didn't care to eat, I didn't care to sleep or play or read.

When my mother met me at St. Malo on the following Thursday, her first words were, "Why, how pale and ill the child looks!" My sister suggested that it was the steam-boat; but I don't believe it was. I believe it was the awful shock that came to me over the black-currant pudding.

A long drive on a diligence by miles and miles of straight white road—the fatigue of the journey forgotten in the consciousness that I was going home, not to an hotel, not to a boarding-house, but home.

The small material objects that surround one's daily life have always influenced me deeply. Even as a child I found that in a familiar *entourage* one could be contented, if

not happy; but hotels and boarding-houses and lodgings have always bored me to extinction. Of course, as a matter of theory, one ought to carry one's intellectual atmosphere with one and be independent of surroundings; but, as a matter of practice, it can't be done, at least, by me. I have a cat-like fondness for things I am accustomed to, and I am not singular in this respect. I once knew a woman who, after years of genteel poverty and comfortless economy, had an opportunity of a new life in comparatively affluent circumstances.

"Why ever don't you accept it?" I said when she told me of it.

"I can't make up my mind to it," she said. "You see, I should have to leave the furniture."

I felt some sympathy for her, though I hope that in her place I should have been strong-minded enough to make another choice.

At last the diligence drew up at cross-roads, where a cart was waiting, and to

hood. The courtyard was square. One side was formed by the house; dairy, coach-house, and the chicken-house formed the second side; on the third were stable, cow-house and goat-shed; on the fourth wood-shed, dog-kennel, and the great gates by which we had entered. The house itself was an ordinary white-washed, slate-roofed, French country house, with an immense walled fruit garden on the other side of it.

There never was such another garden, there never will be! Peaches, apricots, nectarines, and grapes of all kinds, lined the inside walls; the avenue that ran down the middle of it was of fig trees and standard peach-trees. There were raspberries, cherries and strawberries, and flowers mingling with fruits and vegetables in a confusion the most charming in the world. Along the end of the garden was a great arcade of black, clipped yews, so thick and strong that a child could crawl on the outside of it without falling through. Above the dairy and coach-house was an immense hay-loft, a straw-loft over the stable and

cow-house. What play-rooms for wet days! Beyond the chicken-house was the orchard, full of twisted grey apple trees, beneath whose boughs in due season the barley grew. Beyond, a network of lanes, fringed with maiden-hair, led away into fairyland.

My brothers eagerly led me round to show me all the treasures of the new home. There was a swing in the orchard, there were trees full of cherries, white and black.

"And we may eat as many as we like," said Alfred.

That afternoon we gathered a waste-paper basket full of cherries, and, with strenuous greed, set ourselves to empty it. We didn't succeed, of course; but the effort, so far as I remember, was attended by no evil consequences. We gave what we couldn't eat to

the little black English pig, another of the treasures of the new home.

There was a little black cow, there was a goat who resented with her horns my efforts after goat's milk. I learnt to milk her afterwards though, and she grew very kind and condescending. Then there were two ponies, Punch and Judy, and Punch, my brothers told me proudly, was for us to ride. This was the crowning happiness; we had never had a pony of our own before. He was a tiresome, pig-headed little beast that pony; but we loved him dearly. He had a way of pretending to be frightfully thirsty when you were out riding him, and when, in the kindness of your heart, you let him bend his head to a wayside pond for a drink, he would kick up his wicked little heels and over his head you had to go. If he could rub you off against a tree as you rode across the fields, he would do it with all the pleasure in life. He was rather good at jumping, and he and I had some pleasant cross-country expeditions; but, if anything in the nature of the obstacle you put him at happened to strike his fancy disagreeably, he had a clever way of stopping short at the last moment, when, of course, you went over his head. He threw me three times in this way in one morning; but after that I was up to him.

(To be continued.)



features very clearly and delicately modelled. He reminded me of some old picture seen long ago, but when or where I could not say.

I was about to retrace my steps when a faint rustle startled me, and I pressed forward. The passage took a sharp turn there, and a few steps brought me to another window, at which a white-robed figure was standing with a candle in its hand. Though never at my ease in the vicinity of a revolver, I am no coward, and no thoughts of ghosts came to trouble me, though the form was spiritual enough to suggest the idea. At a glance I saw it was Essie. Essie in a long white wrapper; her fair hair falling over her shoulders in silky curls. She never turned her head as I came near, and at first I fancied she was walking in her sleep.

"Essie," I said gently. "Essie darling, what are you doing here?"

She must have recognised me for she cried out in a voice strangely sweet—

"You?"

"Why, Essie, you are as bad as the children," I began, trying to treat the matter lightly, though I was sadly afraid something was wrong. "Come back to your room,

dear. It only makes you hotter to wander about in this way."

She paid no heed to my appeal, but only repeated in the same strange tone—"You."

"Yes, dear," I replied, "it is I. Dear Essie, come away. You will catch cold if you linger at the open window."

Then with gentle force I urged her forward till we reached her room, when I laid her on her bed and sat down beside her. She covered her face with her hands and gave vent to a fit of tearless sobbing that was really alarming. I dared not leave her till day was breaking, when she fell into a troubled sleep that allowed me to go across to my room and tell Jim what had occurred.

"We must get a doctor to her," said my practical husband, anticipating my request. "And there is no time to lose. That fellow George must take a message in, Mary. He must be going off now. I will make him travel by the coach so as to catch Fulton early."

So Jim hurried off to make arrangements, and I went back to my patient. She was awake, poor girl, and talking incoherently. Jim came to the door presently and told me it was all right. George was glad to be of

use and would look up the doctor before doing anything else.

We passed a strange, uncomfortable day. Late in the evening the doctor came, and to our surprise, Mr. George with him. He was loth to intrude, he told Jim apologetically, but as we were so short-handed he had thought he might be useful. For Dr. Fulton when he read the note had said plainly there was going to be trouble.

We were both very grateful. But Jim vowed that George should not go back to the huts. His right place was in the house, and there he must remain. And Jim would be glad of company as I could not quit the patient.

He consented. As my husband put it, he could do no less, and his host's satisfaction was only equalled by that of the little ones. But we failed to put the new chum at his ease, do what we might. Such a mixture of pride and shyness—or false shame—was very difficult to tackle. Still he stayed on; and strange to say, seemed as unwilling to leave us as he had been anxious to do so the night he arrived.

(To be continued.)

MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.



PART X.

PIRATES AND EXPLORERS.

THAT summer was an ideally happy one. My mother, with a wisdom for which I shall thank her all my days, allowed us to run wild; we were expected to appear at meals with some approach to punctuality, and with hands and

faces moderately clean. Sometimes when visitors were expected, we were seized and scrubbed, and clothed, and made to look something like the good little children we were not; then my brothers fidgeted awkwardly on their chairs and tried to conceal their hands and feet, while I nibbled a biscuit or cake in an agony of shyness, not quite unrelieved by a sneaking appreciation of my fine dress, an appreciation for which my brothers would never have forgiven me, had I been foolish enough to show it. But, as a rule, we were left to go our own way, and a very happy way it was. I don't mean that we were neglected; my eldest sister was always a refuge on wet days when a fairy story seemed to be the best thing to be had.

In the midst of all the parties, picnics and gaieties in which our elders were plunged, my other sister found time to read aloud to us, and to receive such

confidences as we deemed it wise to make concerning our plans and our plays.

We had gauged the possibilities of the lofts correctly. With trusses of hay or straw, a magnificent fort could be made. I usually held the fort when the boys had built it, and the weakness of the garrison was lessened by the introduction of the two dogs, who defended it with me nobly, understanding perfectly the parts they had to play. We got the black pig up once, but that was a failure. When there was no time to organise a play, when it

was not worth while to begin anything because dinner or breakfast would be ready in a few minutes, it was a constant delight to scale the wall behind the stable, and watch the great wooden wheel slowly dragged round the circular stone trough where the apples for cider lay; the old, blind, white horse harnessed to the wheel went sleepily round and round; you could hear the crunch, crunch of the apples as the great wooden wheel went over them, and smell the sweet scent of the crushed fruit as you sat swinging your legs on the wall among the yellow stone-crop and sulphur-coloured snap-dragon; or if you had the time to spare, what rapture to balance yourself on the edge of the stone trough, and walk round it just behind the big wheel, knowing that if you slipped, you might fall on the muddy track outside, but that you were much more likely to fall into the trough itself, in which case your pinafore and stockings (we wore white stockings then) would be richly stained with apple juice to the colour of red rust. If the farmer were in a good temper, he would sometimes take you in to see the apples put in the press; you had to climb up by rough steps cut in the beams if the press was nearly full. At the top, on a little platform, stood the farmer, drawing up the crushed apples from below by bucketsful, and spreading them on their bed of clean straw with a wooden shovel. A layer of straw and a layer of apples, and when the press was full, the big beams screwed down, we hastened below to see the russet juice run out from its stone channel into the great vats.

Though the farm adjoined our house, it was not our property, but as far as we children were concerned, it was just as good as ours, for the farmer allowed us the same privileges that he accorded to his own children; that is to say, if the farmer were in a good temper, we might watch any of the farming operations, if he was not, his own children had to keep out of the way, and so had we.

There was a delightful pond in the field where the farm horses went to drink. It had a trampled muddy shore on one side, and on the other a high bank of yellow clay. We made a raft, of course, out of an old door and two barrels, and successfully sailed across to the yellow cliffs.

"How nice it would be," I said, "if there were a cave in these cliffs; we could have no end of a good time and be pirates and things!"

"You don't suppose," said Alfred scornfully, "that a pirate chief would wait to find a cave if he wanted one—he would make one of course; I shall make one."

"I don't believe you can," said Harry and I in a breath.

"All right," said my brother, "you'll see!"

Next morning when Harry and I went out into the field, there was Alfred, ankle deep in water shovelling out clay from the bank.

"What a big hole you've made," said I. "I believe I could get into it if I curled up very much."

"Ah!" said my brother grimly, "you thought I couldn't do it."

"Do you mean to say you aren't going to let us go shares," said Harry, reading his brother's tone instantly.

"Not a share," said Alfred firmly, "this is going to be my cave, and if I find anyone in it without my leave, I'll throw him to the alligators."

"There aren't any alligators," said Harry, "there are only ducks," and indeed, there were several swimming about the yellow waters of the pond.

"All right," said Alfred cheerfully, sending a large spadeful of clay splashing into the pond, "I'll throw you to the ducks then, I daresay they'll do just as well."

Alfred worked with what seemed to us superhuman vigour, and before evening there really was a hole in the clay bank big enough for him to get into, if, as I said, he curled himself up very much.

"He'll be tired of it to-morrow," said Harry to me privately, reasoning from his former experience of his brother, "and then he'll let us have it." But the next day we found that the roof of the cave had fallen in.

"No one need want to have it now," I said, but I was mistaken. The landslip, while filling up, had enlarged the hole, so that when the loose clay was cleared out, there was a space large enough for us all to have got in, even with the dogs. Alfred twisted some straw into a rope and made it, with string, into a rough mat. This he put at the bottom of his rough cave. I timidly offered to help with this, but my offers were sternly rejected.

"You said I couldn't do it," he said, "and I'll jolly well show you I can."

Harry came to me a little later when I was feeding my rabbits. "He's got it all so nice," he said, "he's roofed it over with a hurdle and he's put a bit of old tarpaulin over it, and he's fastening it down with big stones like the people in the Swiss Family Robinson; I wish he'd let us share in it."

"Look here," I said, "let's walk into town

and get him a present, then he'll see we're sorry we said he couldn't do it."

In the broiling sun we walked the five miles into the town and back, returning with a large green sugarstick wrapped in coloured paper which had taken all our half-pence to buy. With this we approached the pond. Alfred was sitting in his cave with the raft moored at his feet; I waved the sugarstick in the air.

"Look here, Alfred," I said "here's a *sucre de pomme* for you; we've been all the way to Dinan to get it, and we're sorry we said you couldn't."

"You little duffers," he cried, "I don't want your *sucre de pomme*, I only wanted you to say you were sorry. You needn't have walked five miles in the broiling sun to do that. You'd like to come over, wouldn't you?" he added, unmooring the raft.

"We really didn't mean to vex you," I said, as he came across.

"Not another word," he said handsomely, and rowed us to the cave.

It was a very soft cave, and we had no means of breaking the *sucre de pommes*, so we took it in turns to suck it; Alfred after some persuasion, consenting to join us in the feast, so as not to hurt our feelings, he said.

That cave was a joy to us for many a day, though there was generally at least half an inch of water in it; and we didn't abandon it till the autumn rains had swelled the pond water, and raised it above the level of our cave.

It was a grand day for us when we first discovered our stream; it was three or four fields from our house, and ran through a beautiful meadow with sloping woods on each side. Its bottom was partly of shining sand and stone, and in some places of clay. We built dams and bridges with the clay, we caught fish with butterfly nets in the sandy shallows; we called it the Nile and pretended that there were crocodiles in it, and that the rocks among the woods were temples and pyramids.

One day Alfred proposed that we should try and find the source of it. "We shall have to travel through a very wild country," he said, "explorers always do, and we shall want a good lot of provisions, for I don't suppose we shall get back before dinner-time, so you kids had better sneak as much bread-and-butter as you can at breakfast, and I'll sneak what I can out of the larder, and we'll start directly after breakfast to-morrow."

We secured a goodly stock of provisions in an old nose-bag which we found in the stables, but it was so heavy that we were glad to hide it under the second hedge that we passed and go on with only what we could carry in our pockets. We struck the river at the usual point.

"I think we ought to wade up," said Alfred, "there are no crocodiles in this part of the river, but the lions and tigers on the banks are something awful."

So we waded up stream, which is tiring work, let me tell you.

"I don't see a single lion," I said presently, "but I'm sure I saw a crocodile just now under that bank."

So we got out and walked by the stream's edge on the short, fine, sun-warmed turf. But presently we came to the end of the field; the stream ran through a wood, and we had to take to wading again, but the water was much shallower and it was easy. We ate some of our provisions, sitting upon a large, flat, moss-covered stone, in the middle of the stream. Then we went on again. Harry began to get rather tired.

"We shall never find the source of the stream," he said. "I shouldn't wonder if it's thousands of miles away, somewhere up by Paris, I daresay. I vote we turn back."

But his suggestion was howled down by the exploring party, and we went on. Through a meadow where the flax was drying in stooks, then through another wood we followed the stream, and then with a thrill of delight, we saw that the water ran from a little brick tunnel, the mouth of which was draped in a green veil of maiden-hair. I suppose it was about four feet high.

"You'll turn back now," said Harry triumphantly.

For all answer, Alfred stooped and plunged into the darkness of the little tunnel. I followed, and Harry brought up the rear. It was back-breaking work, but the floor was smooth. If we had had to pick our way, we could never have done it, for Alfred had only a few matches, and lighted one very occasionally.

At last we found ourselves again in the dazzling sunlight, and behold our stream was meandering through a wonderful swamp full of grasses and curious flowers, whose like I have never seen elsewhere. Our stream got narrower and narrower, but we followed it faithfully, and at last, crashing through a hedge, found ourselves in a roadway. Opposite us in the high bank was a little stone basin into which water trickled from above. From this basin a narrow stream of water, not more than a foot wide, ran across the road and under the hedge. This was the source of our stream—this, a wayside well we had passed a thousand times!

We finished our provisions, and knowing now where we were, went home by road. The swamp had coated us with black mud almost from head to foot, and in this condition we marched gaily into the garden where my mother was entertaining a company of rather smart friends at afternoon tea.

The sequel was bed.

(To be continued.)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

NOTHING is so good for toothpowder as simple precipitated chalk costing about three-pence a pound. It is the foundation of nearly all tooth-powders, and additions are often injurious; but if it is objected to in its simplicity a piece of orris root can be laid amongst it, or a little of the powdered root can be procured to mix with the chalk.

FOR washing woollen materials prepare a soap lather with boiling water, and when it is cool put in the garments and work them about in it, but do not rub them. Do not let them soak in the water but squeeze them

out in two sets of tepid water (neither hot nor cold should be used as they shrink and discolour them); the soap must all be well rinsed out, and dry the garments in the open air if possible and as soon as they are rinsed. Never dry them at a fire or in a hot sun, and they should be ironed before quite dry with a moderately hot iron.

SOME people think that cats will only drink milk; this is a great mistake, for where both milk and water are at hand, cats will often choose the water. Indeed all animals should have free access to this

necessary of life, and great suffering may often be entailed on pet rabbits by acting on the common belief that they can do well without drinking.

A SIMPLE and very nice supper dish is made by first cutting a rather thick slice of bread—cut off the crusts. Butter it well, then spread on it potted ham or bloater paste and put it in the oven or in front of the fire till quite hot, but not crisp. Have a hard-boiled egg ready and lay it in nice slices on the top and serve it, or the yolk only can be used, finely chopped.

MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.

PART XI.

THE happy memories of that golden time crowd thickly upon me. I see again the dewy freshness as of an enchanted world, that greeted us when we stole down, carrying our shoes in our hands long before the rest of the household was astir. I smell the scents of dead leaves and wood smoke, and it brings back to me the bonfires on autumn evenings when we used to play at Red Indians and sit round the fire telling stories, and when that palled, dig out from the grey and red ashes the potatoes we had put there to roast, and eat the half-cooked, blackened, smoke-flavoured dainties with keenest appreciation; the rare days when we went to Dinard and paddled in the shallow waters of the bay between blue sky and gold sand, picking limpets from the rocks and wishing for wooden spades, which Dinard then, at least, did not produce.

A part of the infinite charm of those days lies in the fact that we were never bored, and children are bored much more often and much more deeply than their elders suppose.

I remember an occasion when some well-meaning friends persuaded my mother that my education was being neglected. I was sent to a select French school, Mademoiselle Fauchet's in Dinan, but owing to some misunderstanding I arrived five days before the other girls. Mademoiselle Fauchet kindly consented to overlook the mistake and keep me till the other girls arrived. I had a paint-box which pleased me for the first day, but the boredom of the other four days is branded on my memory in grey letters. Mademoiselle Fauchet was busy in visiting her friends and receiving them. She took me out for a serious walk every day. We walked for an hour, and then Mademoiselle Fauchet returned to her visiting and I to the bare schoolroom. I had brought few books with me and these I devoured in an hour or two. There were no books in the schoolroom but lesson-books, thumbed, dog-eared and ink-stained. There was no one to talk to save the severe cook, who was kind to me in her way but didn't understand children. There was a grey-walled garden full of fruit that I must not touch, and a locked book-case in Mademoiselle Fauchet's *salon*, full of books that I must not read.

I was not conscious of being unhappy, only bored, bored to extinction. On the fourth day I persuaded Mademoiselle Fauchet to vary our prim walk round the town. She asked me where I would like to go, and I said La Fontaine.

Mademoiselle Fauchet meant to be kind according to her lights, but she was the ideal schoolmistress, grey-haired, prim, bloodless; however she conceded this to me and I was grateful. We started for La Fontaine.

La Fontaine is one of the show places of Dinan, as it has a natural fountain of mineral water. There is a casino where balls and *fêtes* and merry-makings are held, where bands play and little coloured lamps glimmer in the trees. All this awakened no associations, stirred nothing in me, for I had never been to a *fête* at La Fontaine, but below the platform on which the casino was built, ran a stream, our stream, our Nile, on its way to join the river. The sight of it was too much for me. I remembered our happy exploring parties, the muddy dams we had built across it; I thought of the rabbits and the garden at home, and my brothers and my mother, and in the midst of one of mademoiselle's platitudes on the beauty of the scene, I began to run. Mademoiselle Fauchet called after me, she even ran a little, I believe, but

the legs of fifty are not a match for the legs of ten. I ran faster and faster down the avenue of chestnuts. I reached our meadow where our stream ran just the same as in the days when I was free to make a paradise of it. I ran on and on, up the slope over the cornfield, across the road, through our own meadow, and never stopped till I flung myself into my sister's arms. Then, and not till then, the fact dawned upon me that I had run away from school. I don't recall the explanations that must have followed on my return. I know that I cried a great deal, and felt that I had committed an awful crime. I couldn't explain my feelings to myself, but I knew that in the same circumstances I should have done the same again, though I wept heartfelt tears of penitence for having done it at all. I think my mother must have understood something of what I went through, for she did not send me back.

Another period of acute boredom came to me some years later when I went to stay with some friends of my mother's in the north of London. They lived in a dreary square apart from the main thoroughfare, so that if you looked out over the brown wire blinds you never saw anything pass but butchers' and bakers' carts. If I went for a walk, the sordid ugliness of Islington outraged the feelings of a child who had always found her greatest pleasures and life's greatest beauties in the green country. The people with whom I was staying were the kindest-hearted people in the world; they would have done anything to please me if they had only known what I wanted, but they didn't know, that was just it.

The dining-room was mahogany and leather with two books in it, the Bible and Family Prayers. They stood on the side-board, flanked on one side by a terra-cotta water-bottle oozing sad tears all day into a terra-cotta saucer, and on the other by a tea-caddy. Upstairs in the drawing-room, which was only used on Sundays, were a few illustrated gift-books, albums, and types of beauty arranged on a polished, oval, walnut centre table. The piano was kept locked. There were a few old bound volumes of *Good Words*, which I had read again and again.

The master of the house, a doctor, was, my mother tells me, a man of brains, but I only saw him at meals and then he seldom spoke. The lady of the house had a heart full of kindness, and a mind full of court circular, she talked of nothing else. Her daughters were kind to me in their way, and the games I had with them were my only relaxation. The doctor talked very occasionally of his patients, and this interested me. One night I went into the surgery and found the bottles of medicine which his assistant had made up, standing in a row waiting for their white paper wrappers. I didn't in the least realise what I was doing when I thought to escape from my boredom by mixing the contents of these bottles in a large jug, and then in partially filling up the bottles again with the mixture. When I had filled and corked them all, I slipped away; it was done in pure mischief with no thought of consequences; but when I woke that night in bed and suddenly remembered that I had heard that medicines that were given for some complaints were bad for others, and absolutely harmful, my heart stood still. Suppose some poor sick person died, whom Dr. — would have cured, because I had mixed his medicine with something else. I fully resolved to own up the next morning, but the next morning I reflected that perhaps some of the people that had taken my mixture might die of it and then I

should be hanged for murder; it seemed to me wiser to wait and see what happened. If any one did die, and Dr. — was accused of poisoning his patients, I would come forward in the court of justice, as people did in the books, and own that I, and I alone, had been to blame, making my confession among the sympathetic tears of usher and jury, the judge himself not remaining dry-eyed. This scene so much appealed to me that I almost forgot that before it could be enacted somebody would have to die of my mixture. When I remembered this I wept in secret; when I thought of the scene in which I should nobly own my guilt, I secretly exulted. I was not bored now. Whatever else might be the effect of my mixtures, they had certainly cured my boredom. Day after day passed by in spasms of alternate remorse and day-dreaming; every day I expected Dr. — to announce at dinner that some of his patients had breathed their last in inexplicable circumstances, but he never said anything of the kind, and when a week had passed, I was convinced that so good a doctor never gave anybody any medicine that could do them any harm in any condition, and that one of his medicines was as good for any complaint as any others. Whether this was so, or whether someone had been a witness of my act in the surgery, and had re-made the mixtures, I shall never know, but in the re-action following my anxiety, boredom settled down upon me more heavily than ever. I wrote a frantic letter to my mother begging her to take me away, for I was so miserable, I wished I was dead. Not having any stamps, I gave this letter to Mrs. — to post. I don't suppose she thought she was doing any harm when she opened and read it, and I hope she was gratified by its contents. She added a note to my mother begging her to accede to my request, and to take me away at once. It was years before I forgave her for reading that letter, and to this day I am afraid she has never forgiven me for writing it.

My mother was at Penshurst at the time; I was sent down to her in deep disgrace, and my mother received me with gentle reproaches that cut me to the heart. My sister was exceedingly angry with me, perhaps with some cause, and pointed out to me how ungrateful it was to repay Mrs. — by writing such a letter. I defended myself stoutly.

"I wrote it for mamma and not for her," and though I was sorry for having hurt the feelings of one I knew had tried to be kind to me, yet I fear the verdict of my unregenerate heart was, "serve her right." I felt that I was being unjustly blamed, and though I was sorry I would not say so, and the next morning I wandered up through Penshurst churchyard, and through a little wicket-gate into the park, where the splendour of a blaze of buttercups burst upon me. The may-trees were silver-white, the skylarks singing overhead; I sat down under a white may-tree. The spirit of the spring breathed softly round me, and when I got up to go back I was in love and charity with all men and all women except Mrs. —.

"I am sorry if I have been naughty," I said to my sister; "I didn't mean to be, but —"

"That will do," she said, skilfully stopping my confidences; "now I do hope you are going to try and be a good girl, and not make dear mamma unhappy."

"I will be good," I said; "oh, I will indeed!" And as long as I stayed among the golden buttercups and silver may-bushes, I believe I was moderately good.

(To be concluded.)

MY SCHOOL-DAYS.

By E. NESBIT.

PART XII.



WHEN I began to write of the recollections of my childhood, I thought that all of those days which I remember could well be told in these twelve chapters. But the remembrances of that long ago time crowded thickly on me, and I wandered in the pleasant fields of memory, where time ceases to be. So my twelfth chapter is reached, and finds me still only ten years old, and finds

me, moreover, with not one-tenth of the events of those ten years recorded. If only one's memory were as good for the events of yesterday—of last week, of last year!

I have left myself no space to tell you of my adventures in Germany and France during the war of 1870, of my English school-days, of much that is not ever to be forgotten by me. Since I must needs choose one out of many remembrances, I choose my Kentish home, dearer to me than all. After many wanderings my mother took a house at Halstead, "The Hall" it was called, but the house itself did not lend itself to the pretensions of its name. A long, low, red-brick house, that might have been common-place but for the roses and ivy that clung to the front of it, and the rich, heavy jasmine that covered the side. There was a smooth lawn with chestnut-trees round it, and a big garden, where flowers and fruit and vegetables grew together, as they should, without jealousy or class-distinction. There never were such peonies as grew among our currant-bushes, nor such apricots as hung among the leaves on the sunny south wall. From a laburnum-tree in a corner of the lawn we children slung an improvised hammock, and there I used to read and dream, and watch the swaying green gold of leaf and blossom.

Our garden ran round three sides of a big pond. Perhaps it was true that the pond did not make the house more healthy. It certainly made it more interesting. Besides the raft (which was but a dull thing when the boys were away at school), there were nooks among the laburnums and lilacs that grew thickly round the pond, nooks where one could hide with one's favourite books, and be secure from the insistent and irritating demands so often made on one's time by one's elders. For grown-up people never thought of spoiling their clothes by penetrating the shrubbery. Here, on many a sunny day, have I lounged away the morning, stifling conscience with Mrs. Ewing's tales, and refusing to remember the tangle of untidiness in which I had left my room involved. For I had a little room of my own, a little, little room, with a long low window and a window-ledge, where bright plants in pots, encouraged by the western sun,

withstood the intermittence of my attentions, and blossomed profusely. My bookcase stood by this window, an old mahogany bookcase with a deep top drawer, that let down to form a writing-table. Here I used to sit and write—verse, verse, always verse—and dream of the days when I should be a great poet, like Shakespeare, or Christina Rossetti! Ah me! that day is long in coming! But I never doubted then that it would come.

Here I wrote and dreamed, and never showed my verses or told my dreams for many a long month. But when I was fifteen I ventured to show some verses to my mother. She showed them to Mr. Japp, then editor of *Good Words* and the *Sunday Magazine*, and never shall I forget the rapture of delight and of gratitude with which I received the news that my verses had been accepted. By-and-by they were printed, and I got a cheque for a guinea—a whole guinea, think of it! Now the day when I should be a poet seemed almost at hand. Had I not had a poem printed?

Besides the desk and the well-oiled key, that formed so excellent a defence against "the boys"—for what young poet could ever set down a line with the possibility of even the best-loved brothers looking over her shoulder?—my little room had another feature, by turns a terror and a charm. A little trap-door in the ceiling led to that mysterious and delightful region between the roof and the beams, a dark passage leading all round the house, and leading too—oh, deep and abiding joy!—to a little door that opened on the roof itself. This, until the higher powers discovered it, was a safer haven even than the shrubbery. Enclosed by four pointed roofs of tiles was a central space—safe, secluded—whence one could see the world around, oneself invisible, or at least unseen. Another trap-door, from the linen-closet by the boys' bedroom, afforded them an equal access to this same paradise. We kept a store of books and good things in the hollow of the roof, and many a pleasant picnic have we enjoyed there. Happy, vanished days, when to be on the roof and to eat tinned pineapple in secret constituted happiness!

It was an uneventful, peaceful, pleasant time. The only really exciting thing was the presence, within a stone's throw of our house, of our landlady's son, who lived all alone in a little cottage standing in the fields. He was reported mad by the world, eccentric by his friends; but, as we found him, perfectly harmless. His one delusion, as far as I know, was that he was the rightful owner, nay, more, the rightful tenant of our house, and about once in six months he used to terrify the whole household by appearing with a carpet bag at the front door and announcing that he had come to take possession. This used to alarm us all very much, because if a gentleman is eccentric enough to wish to "take possession" of another person's house there is no knowing what he may be eccentric enough to do next. But he was always persuaded to go away peacefully, and I don't think we need have been so frightened. Once while he was in the drawing-room being persuaded by my mother, I peeped into the carpet bag he had left in the hall. It contained three empty bottles that had held mixed pickles, a loaf of bread and a barrister's wig and gown.

Poor gentleman, I am afraid he was very eccentric indeed.

Did I say that his existence was our only excitement. Is it possible that I have forgotten the dreadful day when my brother Alfred shot a fox?

He drew me mysteriously aside one morning after breakfast.

"Daisy," he said, "can you keep a secret?"

I could, I asseverated.

He drew me into his room, locked the door, and then opening a cupboard displayed the body of a big dog-fox.

"Where did you get it?"

"I shot it."

"Oh, poor thing."

"Poor thing indeed," repeated my brother indignantly. "Don't you know no one would ever speak to me again if they knew I had shot a fox?"

"Then why did you?" was the natural rejoinder.

"I didn't mean to. I was out this morning after wood pigeons, and I saw something move in the bushes. I thought it was a rabbit and I fired, and it was *this*. What shall I do with it?"

"Bury it, we can have a splendid funeral," I said.

"You baby!"

I was constantly forgetting that Alfred, at seventeen, was grown-up, and that our old games no longer interested him.

"Well stuff it, then."

You will hardly believe it, but we really did try to stuff that fox. My brother skinned it, skilfully enough, and we buried the body. We bought a shilling book on taxidermy. We spent many shillings on chemicals; we nailed the fox's skin to the inside of the cupboard door and operated on it. My interest in the process was not lessened by the fact that I felt that the fox when stuffed must be kept from all eyes but our own, hidden for ever in the depths of that cupboard, lest the world in general should find out that Alfred had shot a fox, and that I had been an accessory after the fact, and should so decline "ever to speak to us again."

But we never stuffed it. We never even succeeded in curing the skin, which after awhile cried aloud for vengeance so unmistakably that we had to take it out and bury it secretly beside the body it had covered.

Both interments were conducted in the very early morning before even the maids were stirring, when the dew was grey on the grass, and the scent of the wet earth was sweet and fresh.

When all the fox was buried I breathed more freely. Perhaps no one would ever know, and people would go on "speaking to" us.

I remember after the burial of the skin we went for a walk through the long wet grass, and came home with wet feet and happy hearts.

Oh, those dewy mornings—the resurrection of light and life in the woods and fields! Would that it were possible for all children to live in the country where they may drink in, consciously or unconsciously, the dear delights of green meadow and dappled woodland! The delight in green things growing, in the tender beauty of the evening light on grey pastures, the glorious splendour of the noonday sun on meadows golden with buttercups, the browns and purples of winter woodlands—this is a delight that grows with one's growth—a delight that "age cannot wither nor custom stale," a delight that the years who take from us so much can never take away—can but intensify and make more keen and precious.

"Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her."

My book of memory lies open always at the

page where are the pictures of Kentish cherry orchards, field and farm and gold-dim woodlands starred with primroses, light copses where the blue-bells and wind-flowers grow. Yes, blue-bells and wind-flowers to me and to all who love them. Botanists who pull the poor, pretty things to pieces may call them hyacinths and anemones.

And most plainly of all, among the dream pictures shows our old garden at home.

There is a grey-walled garden far away
From noise and smoke of cities where the hours
Pass with soft wings among the happy flowers
And lovely leisure blossoms every day.

There, tall and white, the sceptral lily blows;
There grow the pansy pink and columbine,
Brave holly-hocks and star-white jessamine
And the red glory of the royal rose.

There greeny glow-worms gem the dusky lawn,
The lime-trees breathe their fragrance to the night,
Pink roses sleep, and dream that they are white
Until they wake to colour with the dawn.

There in the splendour of the sultry noon
The sunshine sleeps upon the garden bed,

Where the white poppy droops a drowsy head
And dreams of kisses from the white full moon.

* * * *

And there, all day, my heart goes wandering,
Because there first my heart began to know
The glories of the summer and the snow,
The loveliness of harvest and of spring.

There may be fairer gardens—but I know
There is no other garden half so dear,
Because 'tis there, this many, many a year,
The sacred sweet white flowers of memory grow.

IN THE TWILIGHT SIDE BY SIDE.

By RUTH LAMB.

PART XII.

TEACHERS—COMPANIONS—BOOKS.

"Of making many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Fear God and keep His Commandments" (Ecclesiastes xii., 12, 13).



On the last occasion we met, dear girls, we talked mostly about home-surroundings and influences. It is but a step from these to school-life, for it is always said that, next to parents, teachers have most to do with forming the characters of the young. In looking back on my own girlhood I feel how true this is, and thankfully acknowledge how one beloved teacher influenced for good, not only my own life, but the lives of many others. When I call to mind what she was to me, and what she did for me, I still thank God for giving me such a friend and guide when I was of an age to be specially susceptible to her influence.

It does not, however, always happen that girls value their teachers as amongst their best friends. Think, dear ones. Are there not some of you, even in these days of much learning and hard study, who regard teachers rather as task-mistresses, and shirk the work that is given you to do?

Are there no girls, nowadays, who consider lessons as tasks, necessary evils for a season, but to be dispensed with as soon as possible?

I want you who have such ideas, to give more

serious thought to what is of the greatest importance to yourselves.

School discipline is good for you in teaching self-restraint and laying the foundation of orderly habits. If teachers are strict in exacting a fair measure of work, it is for your sakes, and that you may be able to render a good account of the talents God has entrusted to you.

What you gain will not add to their store of learning, but will make you fitter for the duties that lie before you.

The young are often thoughtless—I do not like to use a harsher term—in causing anxiety and pain to their teachers by littlenesses of conduct and temper.

Some of these are childish, some contemptible; but they all sting more or less, though perhaps not in the way intended by the authors of them. The high-minded, God-fearing teacher, who is profoundly impressed by the responsibility inseparable from her noble calling, does not grieve for herself when her pupils act unworthily.

She grieves for them, because she would fain see them true in word and deed; industrious, not merely for their own sakes, but to show their gratitude for the talents entrusted to them by God and the advantages given them by their parents.

She would like each to be an example and an influence for good to all the rest. Little acts of deceit, signs of joy in the failure of another, or of envy even when success is well-earned, are so many wounds to the teacher who loves her work and would fain see her pupils attaining a high standard of personal excellence as well as of learning.

Dear girls, I want you to value rightly your teachers and their work; to consider by what long years of study they have fitted themselves to teach; of the pains they bestow that you may benefit; of the sorrow you cause them when you neglect your true interests; of their unselfish joy in your success. Let them do you good. Be grateful for the firmness against which you have sometimes rebelled, even when conscious that your best interests were served by it. Just a word as to what you can do for your companions. If you have superior talents, they are God's gifts to be well and humbly used in His service. You have no cause for pride in them, but much for thankfulness; so be patient and helpful to those less favoured.

If you have wealthy fathers and mothers who delight to clothe you in soft and tasteful raiment, do not cast a contemptuous glance on your poor schoolfellow who, it may be, is rich in many sweet Christian graces, and who possesses the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

There are many lessons to be learned as you

go in and out amongst your schoolfellows. That you may use your opportunities well, let the Bible be your text-book and your teacher.

Hear the words of Jesus. "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

Hear what is written of Jesus. "Though he were a Son yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered."

To be obedient to all lawful authority; to be meek in our bearing and conduct to others and lowly in our opinion of ourselves, is to be Christlike. And it is the way which tends to peace, happiness and even to the winning of that esteem for which pride and self-conceit look in vain.

Ask yourselves, dear ones. "Is it to the arrogant and self-asserting that we pay willing homage and render respect? Or is it not rather to those who lead a life of lowly good doing, for the sake of their neighbour and out of love to God?"

Your consciences will answer these questions and own that a life of quiet, unassuming self-devotion compels your respect and admiration, though it may be you have not courage to imitate what is so admirable in others.

A word or two about companions and confidants.

Let me urge you, my dear girl-friends, to be very careful in choosing these. You will all remember an oft-quoted verse from one of the most solemn chapters in the New Testament, 1 Cor. xv., "Be not deceived. Evil communications corrupt good manners."

It is possible for one bad companion to influence your whole future life in the wrong direction. This seems a sweeping statement, but it is a true one. Early influences are the most enduring and early surroundings are the last to be forgotten.

If you talk to old people you will find that recent events pass quickly from their minds, but speak of the things that happened when they were children or young men and maidens, and you will see wrinkled faces overspread with smiles, eyes beaming with intelligence, and tongues will become eloquent about the memories you have awakened.

Be careful, then, in choosing your chief school-companion and friend. Never mind her worldly position, and do not be dazzled by a showy outside or a fashionable wardrobe. Choose her for her higher qualities—her conduct and conversation will help you. These and her refined habits are of vast importance. Choose her prayerfully. Such a matter is worth praying over. You will soon be able to judge by her influence over your own daily life whether you have chosen wisely or not.

As I speak there comes to my mind the