

ARLY in the morning there descendto earth what appeared to be a rosy cloud. It was Love leading her little sister, Joy. "Where shall I

go?" questioned Joy as they parted. "To those who have not known

you," returned Love.

Fluttering down the first road Joy came to a countryman flinging seed V the brown furrows of a rough and stony field. His face, burned with sun and wind and seamed with wrinkles, looked sullen and unhappy. He was thinking of how long he must toll befor the seed would grow and ripen and how little it would bring him in return. His life looked to him toilsome and miserable in the chill, gray dawn.

Joy whispered a word in his breast, and looking up, the poor man saw the heavens shining with wings of red morning light, stretching from the east even into the far west. It was a glorious sight, and as he looked the man's thoughts became shining.

"It's good to be always out of doors in sight of God's handwriting. Yes, I'm rich-I'm happy. What a fool never to think of it before!"

Joy next entered a house where an overworked and fretful mother was preparing breakfast for her children. Everything went wrong; the children were provoking; the mother was cross.

"How can I live through another day?" the mother was saying, with harsh discontent, when a stir of soft air and flush of light entered the room. The youngest child, the first to see the radiant vision, clapped her hands for glee; the other children dimpled with pleased surprise and the mother turned in time to catch the flutter of Joy's wings.

"Joy," she cried, holding the heavenly visitor fast, "Love has sent you. Why did we not think of Love before?"

In a moment every hard burden slipped from the mother's shoulders and the room was filled with mirth and sunshine.

Going her way, Joy next came to a business man shut in a dingy office, reckoning over his accounts with knitted brows. It seemed to him as if he were nothing but a machine counting up figures all day long, and the sum of it all was nothing-nothing but vanity and vexation of spirit. The tired man leaned back wearily and sighed. His life was to him as hard as the stone wall outside his window. He could not remember when he had had a day's happiness.

"Is it not happiness," Joy whispered softly, "to be such a power for good



GOD MADE THESE BUDS FOR ME. as you can be today and tomorrow and every day?"

For awhile the man sat with his face hid in his clasped hands.

"If money means bread for the hungry, and shelter for the homeless, and care for the sick, and a helping hand for the unfortunate, if it means that, the figures may count up to happiness. The Lord knows."

With a strange sensation of new life through his whole being, as when the sap begins to stir through an oak tree in the spring, the man went to his work.

Once as Joy traveled on she came to a little child crying by the roadside, and the child ran after her a long way but could never overtake her until Joy turned smiling and caught him up in her arms. Tenderly she dried the child's tears and kissed him and told him sweet stories along the way of how God made the sun to shine, the birds to sing and the perfumed blossoms to spread their soft colors for the gladness of little children. When she put him down at last on his own doorstep, she filled his lap with flowerbuds and left him murmuring with delight, "God made these buds for me."

Late in the afternoon, Joy flitting through a grove of trees, came upon two friends sitting upon a shaded bench with their backs turned toward each other-the very picture of misery and despair. Full of bitterness, their thoughts dwelt upon vexations and It is said that the oldest person living wrongs, and cruel, stinging words which could never be unsaid. Joy paused a moment wondering, and then put

her arms around them. "Foolish children!" she whispered, "this golden moment holds the surety of your happiness for a lifetime in its bosom. Do not let it pass!"

The last of the rays of the setting sun fell over them like a shower of gold, as Joy gently turned their faces towards each other, and the friends only knew they were in each other's arms, forgetting all the world in a rapture of tenderness.

Here Love appeared, and taking Joy by the hand said entreatingly: "Come with me, little sister, to one

more heart and then we will go home." After a long flight, they entered an old tenement house, so old that it was a mere shell into which the storm and are you giving us? or something like bitter cold pierced in winter and the that.

LOVE'S LITTLE SISTER. | sun burned in summer. Joy fainted and sickened as they entered the foul place, but Love held her in her arms, saying, "It is for Love's sake, little sis-

> Near the top of the house they came to a door standing ajar and saw a dark veiled figure gliding out. It was Sorrow, and she cas weeping.

> "Why do you weep for this woman?" questioned Love, touching Sorrow's

At Love's touch, Sorrow lifted her veil, revealing a face tearful, but ra-

"We have lived together for yearsnow, we are parted forever. Hasten,

Love-she waits for you!" Entering the room, they found on a straw bed in a corner of the poor, bare place an aged woman whose silvered hair, white, shrunken face and dimmed eyes told their own story of privation and suffering. Her worn hands were lifted in prayer to the Father who holds unspeakable things in His heart for those who love Him, but the prayer was never finished.

Seeing her heavenly visitants shining in the moonlight, the poor woman stretched out her arms to them with a glad cry, "O Love! O Joy!" and straightway she rose from her bed, young and strong, and beautiful, and the three went home together.-Frances Gallaway in Union Signal.

### WHITE WOMEN IN INDIA.

A Paradise for Girls Who Are Considered Plain in England.

There is no place in the world where women can have a better time than in India. I am speaking, of course, of the English-speaking society in military India, says a writer in the New York Mail and Express. If an English girl can only stand the climate India means paradise to her. A woman who, in London or New York or Paris, would be considered almost plain, would in Calcutta or Bombay be greatly admired and besieged by adorers. Let her only have a little life and spirit and go and her position among Anglo-Indian society becomes at once secure. English mammas used to ship their unmarriageable and rather passee daughters out to some relative or friend in the east and they would be pretty sure to become engaged before the year had closed. Of course, Rudyard Kipling has not given people on this side of the world a very pleasant idea of English society in India, while his sister was not any more charitable in the strong light she threw upon the doings of the "society folk" in and about Simla in "The Pinchbeck Goddess." They certainly seem to lose all that demure reticence that is supposed to distinguish the women of the British isles, and their whole aim in life seems to see simply and solely how much enjoyment they can squeeze out of life. Indian society, as I take it (I have never been there, so I reason from deductions only), is not ostrich-like. It has a thorough good time for no other reason than pure enjoyment, and gets well sat upon by its more conventional and less honest sisters in consequence. For instance, what would staid New York or London society think of a "ladies' race" that took place at Mhow, near Allahabad, the other day. The competitorsthere were twelve, I think-were some of the smartest and prettiest women in the English colony. The distance to be covered was 150 yards. They were dressed in fine white flannels, rather short skirts, blouse waists, white shoes and stockings and small, close-fitting hat of soft white felt. Their belts were of any color that their fancy might dictate, and the effect was extremely pretty. The goal was marked by a line of twelve large willow baskets, three in the middle having flags waving from them, one white, the second blue, the third red. Each lady at a given signal at the end of the race was to lift a basket from the ground. Under the three flag-decked wicker cages were discovered three tiny Indian boys, each bearing beautiful jeweled prizes, while to the horror of the remaining nine competitors from under their baskets scuttled a perfect medley of live stock, chickens, cats, puppies, tiny pigs, geese and hares. This denouement occurring

Where Life Is Longest.

directly in front of the grand stand

gave the spectators an extravagant

amount of joy.

More people over 100 years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes. According to the last census of the German empire, of a population of 55,000,000 only seventyeight have passed the 100th year, France, with a population of 40,000,000, has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146, Ireland 578, and in Scotland forty-six. Sweden has ten, and Norway, twenty-three, Belgium five, Denmark two, Switzerland none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 persons over 100 years of age. Of the 2.250,000 inhabitants of Servia 575 persons have passed the century mark. whose age has been proven is Bruno Cotrim, born in Africa, and now living in Rio de Janeiro. He is 150 years old. A coachman is Moscow has lived 140

### Peculiar Graves in Zululand.

The most curiously decorated graves in the world are the natives' graves in Zululand. Some of these mounds are garnished with the bottles of medicine used by the departed in their final illness, and the duration of the illness is uessed by the number of bottles.

Student's Definition of "Quo Vadis," She (who had just "come out")-What does "Quo Vadis" mean?

He (famous half back, '97)-What

FROZEN WITH LIQUID AIR.

Compressing Everyday Atmosphere Results in Peculiar Phenomena. Perhaps the most striking exhibition of liquefied air and its properties which has yet been made was given by Prof. Barker in his laboratory at the University of Pennysylvania, Jan. 27. A report was given in the Philadelphia Ledger of the following day. The air was liquefied in New York, two and a half gallons of it being conveyed to Philadelphia in a milk can thickly covered with felt. In the process employed for liquefying the air it is compressed by a pressure of 2,000 pounds and cooled by passing through a copper coil to normal temperature. It is discharged through a very minute opening, when it expands and its temperature falls, and, coming in contact with a second coil, cools that and its contained air at 2,000 pounds' pressure. This cooled air is discharged also upon a third coil, also containing air at the high pressure, and in this coil the cold produced is so intense that the air runs out in a liquid stream a quarter of an inch or so in diameter. The liquid air remains liquid, just as water does, until its temperature rises to the boiling point, and then, as the operation of evaporation requires heat for its maintenance the evaporation proceeds slowly or rapidly, according to the rate of heat supply. The intensely low temperature must, of course, not be forgotten. Ice dropped into the liquid causes it to boil until the ice is cooled. The boiling point at ordinary atmospheric pressure is-191 degrees centigrade or-320 degrees Fahrenheit. As the boiling point of nitrogen is more than ten degrees below that of oxygen, it is found that it boils out first, and by a careful control of the evaporation the liquid oxygen may be retained separate; this process, therefore, affords a means of obtaining oxygen for the many purposes for which it is required in the arts. The refrigerative phenomena exhibited were numerous and interesting. An egg placed

#### CRAMP'S OPINION OF WILHELM Most Progressive Monarch Who Has Reigned Since Peter the Great.

and burned brilliantly.

in a tumbler of the liquid caused it to

boil furiously. When the egg was

finally "cooked," or cooled to the tem-

perature of the air it was taken out

and struck with a hammer, flying into

the finest fragments! Tin became as

brittle as glass, while copper and plat-

inum were not affected in this way.

Mercury was frozen so that it was used

to drive a nail in a board. Cotton sat-

urated with the liquid oxygen exploded

Charles H. Cramp, the great ship builder, in commenting on the enterprise of foreign countries, is quoted in the Philadelphia Inquirer as saying this about Germany: "The magnificent enterprise of Germany at the present time-covering almost every branch of industry—is an example for the whole world to gaze on with admiration. Her manufactures, her commmerce, her merchant marine and her navy are alike receiving an attention and encouragement that are developing them rapidly into the most stupendous monuments of industrial enterprise and back of it all is the young German emperor, who is regarded as crazy by half the people of the world. He may be crazy, erratic or anything else they like to call him, but I tell you that the manner in which the Kaiser William has stiffened the backbone of Germany since his accession to the throne proclaims him to be the most progressive monarch who has reigned in Europe since Peter the Great. One of his loftiest ideas is to make Germany paramount on the seas, the result of which is the shipyards in Germany were never so busy as they are today. Germany is not only building vessels for her own navy and merchant marine, but she is making every effort to control the ship-building industry of the world. This she can never do, but her pluck and enterprise are extraordinary in this particular. She has her agents in

every vessel." A Singular Luminous Animal. A most remarkable creature is the jelly-like luminous animal known as the pyrosoma, or "fire-body." It resembles a cylinder, open at one end, from six inches to four or five feet in length, and is in reality a community of animals, better known as an ascidian. A ship once sailed through a sea of these creatures, with a result that was awe-inspiring. The water had a milky appearance, and looked, upon examination, as though it were filled with red hot cylinders. The sea, when it broke, gave a spectral glare to everything, so that the sails and rigging cast dark shadows on the deck.

every country energetically seeking to

obtain contracts for war vessels, and in

her overtures to Turkey sho not only

offers to build it a new navy but to

take its old navy and put it through

repair by overhauling and modernizing

## Picture 'Way Off.

"When papa," said Frances, who was looking at the family album, "surely this isn't a picture of you?" "Yes," replied papa, "that is a picture of me, taken when I was quite young.' "Well," commented the little girl, "it doesn't look as much like you as you look now."-London Figaro.

Noncommittal. Carrie-Did John come up very close to you when he proposed? May-Well, I hope you don't think he went across the street and shouted his love over to

# GREATER PROSPERITY

EVERYBODY IS NOW ENJOYING THE BLESSING.

More Work, Vast Increase in Wages, New Mills, New Railroads and General Change for the Better-Beauties of the Protective Tariff.

Neither "war scare" nor "peace talk" checks the progress of trade. During the first two weeks of this month our exports have been greater by 16 per cent than in the corresponding weeks of last year; in the meantime our imports have increased only by a little more than 8 per cent. The treasury receipts have been at the rate of about \$1,100,000 a day. Europe has sent us \$25,000,000 in gold, which is quite a pleasant change from the days of Cleveland's and Wilson's tariff, under which we were draining ourselves of gold to send to Europe. The price of raw cotton has tended upward, while that of wheat has been high enough to afford a good profit to the grower. These two conditions insure prosperity to the agricultural districts of the north and south. Our iron products continue to in-

vade the markets of Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa. Contracts for steel rails, bridge iron, ship plates, for these continents, have been made largely during the past week. Our own local trade is good. The Illinois Steel company's books are filled with orders. The magnitude of the business of this firm may be inferred from the fact that it paid nearly \$10,000,000 for freights duirng 1897. One of the complaints of the Municipal Voters' league is that about two years ago certain aldermen gave this company a franchise by which it was enabled to build a branch line, or, properly speaking, a long switch line, that it might get its cars more cheaply on the main tracks of the great trunk lines. The hostility of Mr. George E. Cole to the extension of trade is remarkable. In good times the Illinois Steel company pays nearly \$6,000,000 a year in wages, nearly every penny of which is spent in Chicago. John M. Harlan, George E. Cole, and others regard this institution as "dangerous." They are peculiar people.

Cramp's shipyards will take 2,500 tons of steel from Chicago, and 7,000 tons are ordered from hall of records at New York. The bank clearances of Chicago were greater by nearly 43 per cent during the last four weeks than in the like period of the preceding year. Railway carnings throughout the country are about 8 per cent larger than during last year. The continuous improvement of trade is as remarkable as it is encouraging.

### The South and Manufactures.

The state of Georgia has appropriated \$10,000 for a textile school, provided that an additional \$10,000 be raised by private subscription, with the object of training up talent for use in the cotton mills, instead of depending, as at present, upon the north for its superintendents and heads of departments. Incidental to the development of the skill and knowledge that are to be the outcome of this proposed new branch of the Technological Institute, there is an excellent outlook for the development of some sound, sensible, old-fashioned protectionist doctrine. It is protection straight and plain that is talked by Mr. Glenn, one of the commissioners in charge of the undertaking, when he says that "no state, no nation, no-people can ever become a prosperous people and do nothing else than produce raw material." "When we become a manufacturing people," he adds, "our farmers will prosper," for their products "will be wanted by the people who labor in the manufac-

In the expounding of such doctrine by a prominent southerner the New York Sun sees evidence of the fact "that there is really a 'new south,' and the support it is receiving from papers like the Augusta Chronicle, of long and unvarying Democratic allegiance, is another among many similar indications that a radical transformation of economic opinion and theory is going on at this new south, involving, perhaps, political changes not less radical."

For nearly a hundred years the south has clung to the theory that the greatest wealth lay in the production of raw material for other people to convert into manufactured articles. This orthdox free trade doctrine seems likely to give way before the advance of modern progress and enlightenment, which is only another name for pro-

### Larger Foreign Purchases.

During the year 1897 Switzerland exported to the United States goods valued at \$13,169,040, being an increase of \$821,640 over the exportations of the previous year. The largest items among these exports were laces and embroideries, \$5,222,673; silk and silk goods, \$3,628,179; clocks and watches, \$828,-005; aniline colors, \$646,781.

In the months following the operation of the Dingley tariff there were heavy increases in the exports of silk goods to the United States, amounting to \$905,807; of aniline colors, \$299,946. and in cotton laces and embroideries, amount not stated.

It would seem that under the pros-

broideries, aniline dyes and silk rib-

The expenditure of over \$13,000,000 in one year for the products of so small a country as Switzerland does not look as though the effect of intelligent protection was to cut off our purchases from foreign countries. In the case of Switzerland we bought nearly \$1,000,-000 more in 1897 than in 1896, and the large increase in customs receipts for the month of February as compared with the same month of the previous year and with the corresponding months of the first year of the Wilson law plainly indicate that with more money in our pockets with which to buy articles of necestity and luxury, we shall continue to . . crease our purchases from the outside world.

England's Declining Trade. The population of Great Britain has increased 10 per cent during the last ten years. Under a healthy condition of trade its exports should show a corresponding increase, whereas its exports of domestic goods in 1897 were a trifle less than in 1888 and considerably less than in 1889 and 1890. The re-exports of foreign goods also show a considerable decrease during the decade. On the other hand, the imports show an alarming increase, arising mainly from requirements of breadstuffs and provisions. The politicians and party press are loath to admit or even recognize the fact that the foreign commerce of Great Britain makes a wretched exhibit when compared with the wonderful increase in the foreign trade of protectionist Germany or the United States. On the other hand, nearly all of the leading trade journals in England are viewing the position with alarm, and are eagerly discussing the nature of the change of that policy which, advisable as it was under the conditions of fifty years ago, is now proving ill-adapted to present conditions. It is strange, but true, that the greatest dissatisfaction with the Free-Trade policy anywhere exhibited is now being expressed by the organs of the manufacturers, in whose behalf that policy was adopted in the middle of the century .- Toronto "World."

### The Country's Only Safety.

The fact that in the recent addresses of Messrs, Jones, Butler and Towne and in the public utterances of Candidate Bryan regarding the issues of the congressional campaign of 1898 no mention is made of the tariff as among the live issues, must not be construed as indicating that these political man- fairness and intelligence. The Statist agers have abandoned their hostility to | of February 5 says: the policy of protection. They are as far as they ever were from being protectionists, but they do not want to again face that question squarely in view of all the facts and arguments in its favor that confront them in this period of revived prosperity. They prefer to conduct the campaign upon the 16-to-1 issue alone, for they remember the tremendous strength of protection in 1896, and they have no reason to

suppose it has lost any of that strength. Protection saved the day for sound money in the last presidential election, and in the coming election of members of the fifty-sixth congress and of legislatures which will determine the political complexion of the United States senate on and after March 4, 1899, protection will again save the day for sound money, good government and prosperous times. It is the country's only safety now as then,

## What Would Happen.

In a recent interview in the New Bedford Standard Thomas Ashton, president of the Amalgamation of Operative Cotton Spinners of England, characterized as nonsense the statement that English operatives would refuse to spin yarn for use in the cotton mills of New England. "It is utterly impossible for the operatives here to know who are the customers of their employers," he said. "If our employers get a profitable order it has nothing to do with us where it comes from, and we as trade unionists should never inquire so long as we get the standard rate of wages and the proper conditions of work."

So it appears that it is not the sympathy which the spinners of Lancashire feel for their striking brothers in New England that prevents the importation of yarns with which to run American mills. Let us quote Mr. Ashton once more. "If it was not for the protective tariff," he said, "we would flood the United States with

That is precisely what would happen under free trade conditions.

### An Admirable Understanding.

The Republican party, in fact, has displayed a capacity and willingness to do things, and has exhibited an admirable understanding of the needs of the nation. It is not open to criticism on the score of indolence or timidity in the fulfilment of its pledges. It is in no danger of being condemned for not doing enough. It might be in danger of losing a portion of the people's confidence if it should undertake to do too much, especially in directions beyond and outside of original intentions and platform promises.-Rochester Chronicle-Telegraph.

### Protective but Not Prohibitive.

pose that the promises made by the handles, by which it can be carried. As perous conditions attending the gener- framers of the existing tariff law will its beauty is in its highly polished sural revival of industrial and commercial not be fulfilled if the act gets a fair face, this is protected, but not conactivity in the United States, largely trial. Sufficient time has not yet cealed, by a glass cover, which is fitdue to the Dingley tariff, the people elapsed to determine what the law will ted under the edges of the tray, and is of this country are better customers do. Apparently, however, it imposes scarcely noticeable. Through it the than ever in certain lines of goods that no such check upon importations as its beauty of the polished wood is really at present are not produced here as opponents predicted. While it is pro- enhanced, while all danger of scratchcheaply or as satisfactorily as in Eu- tective, the rates of duty imposed are ing or overheating is warded off. rope, such as the Swiss laces and em- not prohibitive,-Baltimore "Herald." New York Evening Post.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

An Enduring Monument to Republican

Logislation. An important decision has been made by the United States circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit, applying the broad interpretation of the antitrust act of 1890, which interpretation was established by the United States supreme court last year in the trans-Missouri case. The court holds that contracts as well as combinations in restraint of trade are forbidden by the act of 1890.

Heretofore only combinations for the regulation of traffic or of trade have been brought to the attention of the courts. The court now holds that contracts which were in unreasonable restraint of trade were at common law not unlawful, in the sense of being criminal, but were simply void and were not enforceable by the courts before the passage of the federal antitrust law. The effect of the act of 1890 was to render such contracts unlawful in an affirmative or positive sense, to make them punishable as a misdemeanor and to create a right of civil action for damages.

Every case which is brought before the circuit court or the appellate courts of the United States, on complaint of violation of the federal law of 1890, must, of course, be adjudicated upon its own merits. But the rulings of these courts seem to be gradually growing broader, and they now appear to prohibit every conceivable form of contract which can be construed as a violation of the anti-trust law of 1890.

This act is now found to be even more comprehensive in its provisions, under the interpretation of the supreme court decisions than was probably contemplated by its author, Senator, now Secretary, Sherman. It stands as an enduring monument of Republican legislation; it has withstood the ordeal of examination by the highest court in the land, and it can be cited as evidence of the attitude of the Republican party regarding trusis.

#### A Worthy Example.

The free trade deficit shriekers and calamity creakers of the United States might profitably imitate the reasonable and common-sense tone of the London Statis, a leading free trade journal, in their attitude toward the present tariff law. Should they do so they would of course be deprived of the use of some of their favorite arguments. but they would gain in reputation for

"It is not safe to conclude yet that the Dingley tariff is a failure, in the sense that it will not bring in revenue enough to cover the expenditure. It will be recollected that the imports into the United States immediately before the Dingley bill passed were on an enormous scale, and it was known, therefore, that for some time the tariff would fail to bring in much revenue. No doubt there ought to be a recovery, and as a matter of fact, there is a recovery for the month of January. Moreover, as we have pointed out in our review of the wool market, American purchases of wool have again become active, and it is possible that the American imports of all kinds may largely increase."

### Alliterative and Objurgatory.

The "dead and damned Wilson bill" is the alliterative and objurgatory manner in which the St. Louis "Star-Sayings" alludes to a law that was chiefly notable for its fecundity in respect of imports, deficits and bond issues. As a tariff measure this law was in other respects quite notable. It secured the admiring regard of all foreign countries and the commercial wreck of its own country in about equal proportions. In many ways it was a remarkable law. Not the least among its peculiarities was the fact that it was, so far as the people of the United States were concerned, quite generally damned before it was dead,

### Why Conceal Their Joy.

With characteristic singleness of mind the Free-Trade and Mugwump editors throughout the land refrain. from uttering shouts of joy at the February showing of public revenues. The fact that the Dingley tariff yields a surplus of nearly \$2,000,000 for that month ought to produce delirious gratification in the breasts of the gentlemen who have been so solicitous about deficits ever since July 24, 1897, but somehow it doesn't seem to work that

### Tally One.

The customs receipts for the last month were larger than for any February since President Cleveland was inaugurated. Tally one for the Dingley law,-Scranton Republican,

#### The New Mahogany Tea Tray. Now that the permanent tea table is

banished from fashionable drawing rooms, and the service is accomplished by the fitted table being brought in, the inconvenience of such a plan soon manifests itself. Two maids are necessary to carry safely and easily the little table set out with its service, and as these are not always available a better way is desired. This is supplied in the English tea tray, to be found at the best house furnishing shops. It is At present there is no reason to sup- a tray of mahogany, with strong