

and there with fine trees, while gay flowers and danc-ing fountains add their quota to the general beauty. wealth, through the

Mr. Crolius, has come to d-who bears her moth-- Charlotte. She stands library window, holding heavy brocaded hangings slender hand, while she with a sad, mournful exher soft eyes. All unnoarlotte, as she stands with rned from the door, some tered, and is gazing at her ld of pity and yearning in

n so lonely!" she sighs. cies she is alone, and the ames itself aloud in words. he turns; but as her eyes the manly, dark-browed. face, the sadness vanishes wr as though by the touch wand.

glad to see me, Lottie?"

the one word reveals more reams, and the next moclasped in strong arms, voice she has never yet hout a secret thrill, says eagerly:

am more than glad! Oh, u must have known-you help seeing my love for you me back! I should have fore, had not my poverty, to your wealth, kept me something your father said n I was with him, the very re he died, has made me t and hesitation to the ottie, he said he knew I and he would wish no ot for you than to be my

glow suffuses the sweet looks up at him.

s knew father respected ou. Eaton."

, yourself, Lottie?" en head droops shyly as

ore than like you; I-love

when the year of mourning by custom is ended, they

nths have passed and Charam of happiness seems to her perfect to continue. One husband was engaged to dine party of gentlemen friends e afternoon, but was to rethe evening to escort his wife ption.

fternoon wears away, and it is and, all robed for her exfestivity, Charlotte, while for her husband's coming, erself in getting his things in She opens the glove-box lifts the ivory-tinted pair

e on the top. As she does so,



kept you waiting. I tried hard to get BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL. away, but could not." There is no answer, the room is

empty; upon the lounge lies the snowy silken robe his bride wore at the altar the day that made them one. But no Charlotte bounds to meet him with the love-light in her face that makes every home-coming a thing to look forward to. On the dressingtable, conspicuously placed, where he cannot help but see it, is an open note. Penciled upon the envelope are these words:

"EATON: -I know all: that it was not Char-DATON: -1 know all: that it was not Char-lotte you wanted, but Edgemoor, though to obtain one you were forced to take the other. Oh' why did you deceive me so cruelly' I go from you with a heart torn and lacerated, and with such grief as I hope you may never know. Farewell!"

He reads it, his head drops into his hands, and convulsive, labored sobs burst from his lips.

It is six years later; in the sittingroom of Mrs. Trevor's country residence, at Tarrytown, are three ladies. One is middle-aged, the others are her daughter and the companion who has made her home with them for the past three years.

The morrow is Miss Evelyn's birthday, and, to celebrate the occasion, a fair-the proceeds of which are to be given to a neighboring hospital-is to be held under Mrs. Trevor's auspices. "Miss Merle, could you not take Miss Martin's place and be the fountain nymph?"

"Certainly, Mrs. Trevor. I would do more than that to show my appre-ciation of the many kindnesses I have received at your hands."

The eventful afternoon has come. and the spacious grounds of Elmhaven are the center of a brilliant scene. In a secluded nook. surrounded by vines and over-arching trees, is the grotto formed of rocks and paved with shells, in the center of which, in the midst of tropical foliage and plants, is the lemonade fountain. The afternoon is waning. and the visits to the grotto seem to have ceased, and, feeling somewhat wearied, the girl, going behind the fountain. seats herself to rest upon a rustic bench. A few moments later, voices entering the grotto fall upon her ears, and one which with a wild heart-throb she

recognizes. "Ah, the nymph of the fountain has deserted her post," Mrs. Trevor says, laughingly. "I suppose she despaired of any more customers."

And then they talk-for a while on impersonal topics-until at length the lady says, gently and a little hesitatingly:

"You must forgive me, Eaton, if I cause you pain by what I am about to ask; but I am so anxious to know. Have you found any trace of hervour wife?"

The answer is low and troubled. "No."

"Eaton, have you any idea as to what could have led her to take such a step? '

"My dear friend, I know you are prompted to speak as you do, solely through your affection for me, and I will requite that interest by confiding to you the facts; they have never before passed my lips. My own life's happiness, and what is still more precious, my little Charlotte's have been wrecked solely through a mistake.

"You may know that I have, living in California, an uncle-my father's youngest brother, who was but five years old when I was born. It was his boyish lips that gave me the name he bore himself-Eaton. One season in society he met a young lady from Lawrence, Mass., who was visiting friends in New York. "He saw her often, and became desperately in love with her, and soon discovered that his affection was reciprocated. He is handsome and of extremely fascinating manners, and her parents at first seemed pleased with his attentions to their daughter; but when, upon inquiry, they learned that he was possessed of a very moderate income, their affability changed to coldness. "As the time went on, the young lady had cause to suspect that her letters were intercepted, and told her lover as much. Knowing I intended to visit Boston and Lawrence, and that I would probably meet his ladylove, who was much admired in society, my uncle wrote me, asking as a favor, to take charge of his correspondence, and see that his letters reached Miss Graham by giving them to her myself. "I did not tell my wife, for, knowing her strict ideas of right and wrong, I feared she might think that I had better not interfere. "One of those letters, signed of course, 'Eaton Wolcott,' my wife found and read. My uncle's handwriting and mine are very similar, though a close observer would see a number of slight differences. But poor little Charlotte believed that I loved another, and had married her for her wealth. I have searched unwearyingly, and never till I die shall I cease that search, but I fear it will be fruitless."

A WELLESLEY COLLEGE STU. DENT WHO TALKS TARIFF.

An Example to Be Encouraged Among

Students in Other Colleges-Women Shouid Understand What Involves the Labor of the Men.

In the gymnasium of Weilesley college. March 17, 1894, the debating society called the Agora, which is composed of select members of the three upper classes, and of which Miss Laughlin was president, held an open meeting which was largely attended. The society resolved itself into the United States senate, the vice-presi-dent, Miss Elva H. Young of Springfield, Mass., in the chair, and trans-acted business after the manner of that dignified body. Taking up house report 5,564 (the Wilson tariff bill as it then stood), its provisions, and incidentally the tariff question in general, were discussed by Miss Cecilia Dickie, '95, of Truro, Nova Scotia, who was recognized as "the senator from Wisconsin," and by Miss Bertha C. Jackson, '94, of Westborough, C. Jackson, '94, of Westborough, Mass., "the senator from Indiana," cn the democratic side, and by Miss Annie Hamblin Peaks, '9d, of Dover, Maine, "the senator from Massachusetts," and Miss Gail Hill Laughlin, '94, of Portland, Maine, "the senator from Rhode Island," on the republican side. All of their speeches would have done credit to the senators whom they assumed to represent. The speakers used no manuscript and scarcely referred to notes, and all of them spoke with fine elocution. The speech of Miss Laughlin at-

tracted far more than local attention. and won commendation from tariff experts and distinguished men.

Miss Gail II. Laughlin was born in Robbinston, Maine, May 7, 1868, and is of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent. In 1871 she moved to Pembroke, where her father died when she was only 7 years old.

In November, 1876, she moved to St. Stephen, N. B. Her stay there was a series of word-battles on behalf of the advantages of her native land. In August, 1880, she moved to Portland, her present home. The campaign of that year marked the beginning of an intelligent interest in politics and a real knowledge of party issues.

In 1986 Miss Laughlin graduated from the Portland high school with first honors. Within a week after graduation she was at work both for her living and for the money to enable her to secure the col-lege education for which she longed. After four years, during the last year of which she was head bookkeeper for Charles E. Jose & Co. of Portland Miss Laughlin entered Wellesley One of her first acts there was the formation, in connection with her friend, Miss Maud Thompson of New York, of a political club, now the Agora, before which the following speech was delivered. Of this society Miss Isaughlin has been president throughout her college course. Dur-

did not increase the cost of living. The report of the senate committee of investigation showed this. It has created new industries."

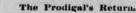
Indus:rial Progress of Chill. Tarough the bureau of American re-

publics of the department of state we learn that the Chilean government has vigorously taken up the question of industrial progress and seeks the co-operation of the local agricultural, mining and manufacturing societies. In order to augment the productive manufacturing power of Cnili. the Society for the Promotion of Manufactures has suggested to the government that the sum of \$600,000 be disbursed annually, for a number of years, as premiums for the establishment of certain industries, to be divided as follows: To Amount.

Ironworks capable of producing a certain number of tons of iron

Cotton mill. Linen factory. Nitrate of potash factory. Superphosphate factory. Glass factory. Earthenware factory. 50,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 50.000 Sack factory 50,000 Hat factory...... White paper factory...... Match factory, wax or wood...... 25,000 25,000 25,000

This attempt to foster and develop the production of manufacturing en-terprises in Chile is to be supplemented by extensively advertising the possibilities of that country in these several directions. To the manufacturers in the United States it opens up a prospect for further competition, especially in South American trade, which is of equal interest to both labor and capital.





WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN THE VILEST SINNER MAY RETURN.

The editorial staff of the New York Herald has begun to write school-boy essays on the tariff. brought about by the possibility of the editors being unable to enjoy such luxuries as English Cheshire cheese or choice Duth Edams as cheaply as they can buy wholesome American cheese. Their lament is that the specific duty together with the transatlantic freight in one of the foreign steamship lines, for which Mr. James Gordon Bennett is always endeavoring to secure freight at the expense of American shipping, will prevent the general consumption of English Cheshire cheese and choice Dutch Edams, because they "will be far too high for the pocketbooks of most Americans." This very fact, preventing their general consumption here, will naturally create a greater demand for American cheese among cheese eaters. Consequently, while it is true that "the government will derive but a trifling revenue," it is not true that "the American farmer will derive no benefit." Any tariff that prohibits the importation of foreign goods increases demand for similar American the goods, and this is the aim and object of a protective tariff. The theories of the Herald's schoolboy economist are not as good as his appetite for English Cheshire cheese and Dutch Edams. We can hardly blame them for this appetite for foreign delicacies, as it is the result of the teachings promul-gated by Mr. James Gordon Bennett in his anti-American paper.

To begin with, there is a degree of dignity and stately bearing about the court and its members, which permeates even to the most humble attache. There is a quiet in the court-room which re-calls the Sabbath of the Covenanters. calls the Sabbath of the Covenanters. When one enters, the involuntary feel-ing comes on that the room is set aside only for the contemplation of the sober side of life, and woe to him who gibes or jokes in the august presence of the court. The court is opened about this fashion: At 12 o'clock (noon) the Justices come in from the consulting-rooms and take their seats on the rooms and take their seats on the bench. Away to the left of the chamber is seen a youthful officer, whose business is to catch the first glimpse of the advancing Judges. Then comes three raps with a ponderous gavel by the same officer. This is meant as a signal for the audience to rise. Then, with the Chief Justice in advance, the Judges enter from the right of the chamber. To the rear of the Jus-tices' seats is an aisle. In the cen-ter is an arched entrance for the Chief Justice. Through this aisle the Judges file and take positions on the right and None enter until the Chief Jusleft. tice emerges from the center en-trance. After all have filed in the Chief Justice makes a graceful obeisance to the standing audience. Then the Justicos take seats, a stroke of the gavel is made, and the audience seats itself. The opening of the court falls upon a youth-ful official. It is after the old English ful official. It is after the old English form, "Oh, yea; oh, yea," etc., and con-cludes with the words, "God bless the honorable Supreme Court." The court is now ready for business. All the Jus-tices are clad in black silk gowns with an ecclesiastical cut. In the dispatch of business the Chief Justice is quite expe-ditious. He is always ready with a reditious. He is always ready with a re-ply to a question, and eminently satis-factory. The Justices on the bench as-sume different attitudes. Justice Miller sinks down low in his chair, and but lit-tle can be seen of him but the ten of his tle can be seen of him but the top of his head. So also does Justice Bradley. The Chief Justice sits erect most of the

How the Supreme Court Is Opened.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

time when not hearing an argument, busy in consulting the calendar.

Peas in a Pod.

S. M. Andree, a Swedish scientist, has collected tabular information showing the average weight of peas in their pods. The lightest peas were always nearest the ends of the pod. The average weight of a pea was greater the larger the number of peas in the pod, so that the largest pods contained the heaviest peas. The weight of the peas next the point of the pod increased with the increased number of peas in the pod. With the exception of the first and last peas there was but a very small difference in the weight of the peas in the same pod.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs

Serving Toast.

Dry toast should be served directly from the toaster. When this is not practical, pile it on a heated bread plate, cover it with a napkin and put it on the hearth or in the oven. Toast is given in all slight attacks of sickness because it is so easily digested. The more thorough the conversion of the The starch the more easily and perfectly the system will manage it, for the change of starch into dextrine by the action of the heat is simply doing out-

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder in Strength and Value 20 per Cent. Above Its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its classgreatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined-wherever exmost perfectly combined—wherever ex-hibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Contennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges

have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors. At the recent World's Fair the ex-amination for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricul-tural Department of Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this de powders which were made by this de-partment for the specific purpose of as-certaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the Fair, the next highest in strength thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to ex-ceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

Rye For Winter Pasture.

Rye sown for fall and winter pasture and then given over to the hogs in the spring will pay in almost any locality. Rye does not exhaust the land so much as wheat, and on low, wet lands where wheat will not grow at all, it will thrive. On clay lands that will not raise anything else we have secured a fair crop of ryc. As a "nurse" for grass crops we recommend rye, as it does not have as dense foliage close to the ground as wheat or oats.-Prairie Farmer.

Make Your Own Bitterst

Make Your Own Bitters: Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package of Steketee's Dry Bitters will make one Gallon of the best bitters known; will cure indigestion, pains in the stomach, fever and ague. Acts upon the Kidneys and Bladder; the best tonic known. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, postage prepaid. Price 30 cts. for single, or two packages for 6 cts. U. S. stemps taken in payment. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE police of New Orleans discovered an opium-smoking den in the city, and arrested the Chinese proprietor. The place is said to have had customers who were well-dressed women.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Giycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Haude and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co.,N.Haven, Ca We cannot sow bad seed and reap a good

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your fruggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Borrowers of trouble never have to get it.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Man. WixsLow's BOOTHING STRUP for Children Teething-

It never pays to do wrong, no matter how much pay is promised.

The first glass is the one the devil is most anxious for a young man to take

Against American Cheese.

RED SOBS BURST FROM HIS LIPS. ut of one of the gloves falls a what has every appearance of her husband's writing. Glanc-sually at it as she lays it on the she sees the address-"Miss Graham."

name is not unfamiliar to her, she has not yet met her. She en heard Miss Graham menas one of society's most brilbelles. Charlotte stands for a nt hesitating; then a wave emory passing through her brings with it some a friend had said to ortly before her marriage: "So

we cut out the beautiful Miss m? I heard she was once ento Mr. Eaton Wolcott."

h trembling fingers the young reaks the seal and reads:

Beloved Adele-Forsive my seeming t in not writin; to you for so long but Inexorable circumstances have come en us, even to the extent of hampering rrespondence. I have thought it best to ntil I could be sure of the note reaching and without danger of discovery.

n followed laments at the crueltheir enforced separation, and stations of undying affection, the name, "Eaton Wolcott," in it the end. With a cry, Charlotte upon the floor, as though felled strong hand. Eaton is false! pride comes to strengthen the ed heart. Dragging herself up, taggers to her feet.

have been fghtly punished," she wearily, "for reading what was ntended for my eyes. "But it is -yes, well—that I did. He mar-me for my inheritance; he shall it, without the incumbrance he with it." half hour later the door opens,

Laton enters, saying anxiously: Eaton's c ottie, darling, I hope I have not moment.

A cry stirs the air. "Oh, Eaton, my husband! Your own lips have vindicated you! Your wife has heard and believes!"

It is Charlotte's voice, and there, before his dazed, incredulous eyes, a slender figure is kneeling at his feet; the long, golden tresses, floating away from her waxen brow, sweep the shell-paved floor, as, with head thrown back and great, luminous eyes uplifted to his face, she cries: "My husband; do you not know me your little Charlotte?"

With on inarticulate murmur of thanksgiving, Eaton lifts her to his Chinese wall about the country. Durheart. With tears welling up in her kind eyes, Mrs. Trevor glides quietly away, blessing in her heart the kind Providence which led her to request Eaton's confidence at so opportune a



ing that time the society-the center of progress and independent thought -has grown to be the largest and most influential one in Wellesley. Miss Laughlin intends ultimately to study law.

In the course of her remarks Miss Laughlin said:

"The great mistake of the democratic party is dividing the people into consumers and producers. We are all consumers, we are all producers. The farmer consumes the product of the manufacturer, the manufacturer consumes the products of the farmer. Republican policy was crystalized in the McKinley bill. True to the principles of the protective tariff, this bill admits free all products which can not be produced in this country. except luxuries, and puts a duty sufficent to measure the difference in the cost of production on all articles which are or can be produced to this country. Nor is the McKinley bill a return to the old war tariff. Those who claim it is are guilty of the grossest ignorance or the most culpable perversion of fact. The average rate of duty in the McKinley bill is lower than that of any other protective tariff act in this century except the compromise tariff of 1833. lower than the free trade tariff of 1846. The McKinley bill puts on the free list 55 per cent of our imports, puts an average tariff of 45 per cent on the remaining 45 per cent, making an average duty on all imports of about 21 per cent. The Walker tariff put 3 duty of 25 per cent on 88 per cent of our imports, making an average duty on all imports of about 25 per cent. [Applause.] The rate under the Mc-Kinley bill is lower on an average, but the principle is different..

Nor has the McKinley bill created a ing the first year of its operation both exports and imports in-creased. It has protected labor. The reports of the labor commissioners of New York, Massachusetts and Indiana have proved this It

Where the Farmer Feels It. A single year of the threat of free trade caused a falling off in the consumption of corn from 30.33 bushels per capita of our population down to 23.66 bushels, a loss of 6.67 bushels. This decreased the total demand for corn by 450,225 000 bushels and the farmers know well that they got less money for their corn in 1893 than in 1892. When people are busy and factories are running there is more hauling of goods and more work for horses. A teamster earning good



wages can feed his horses well but when he is barely able to feed himself he must cut down the rations of his horses. Protection means prosperity to the teamster and consequently to the farmer.

A decrease of \$184,101,226 in the value of our domestic exports in a single year is a serious thing. But this is what happened in 1893, as compared with 1892, and shows what took place during the first year's threat of | free trade.

of the body what tak place in it in the ordinary comrse of digestion, by the action of the digestive fluids. Therefore when this is accomplished by artificial means nature is spared so much energy.—Philadelphia Times.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, The great Blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation. 25c.,50c.,\$L

Wire Shafting.

From a recent published estimate of the strength of the proposed wire shafts for steamships it appears that in this important respect the most satisfactory result is realized. When made in five sections, with a total length of 100 feet and 15 inches in diameter, the shaft will have 25,000 No. 7 steel wires, each 25 feet long, with 50,000 fastenings, and as each wire and each fastening will sustain a load of 500 pounds without rupture or injury there is thus ex-hibited a total inherent strength of some 37,500,000 pounds, or an amount 25 times greater than the continuous force of an engine of 5,000 horsepower, which is indeed a signigcant showing.

THE PRIESTS OF PALLAS.

Grand Parade, Tuesday, October 2.

The Priests of Fallas at Kansas City will parade this year Tuesday evening, October 2, and the people who witness it are assur-ed of seeing the grandest procession of the most beautful floats ever produced. This popular organization can always te depend-ed upon to furnish entertainment that will

ed upon to furnish entertainment that will fully repay all the people who may visit Kansas City upon this occasion. The subject chosen this year is one of un-usual interest, affording an excellent op-portunity for brilliant. artistic effects, and the Priests and their large corps of artists have taken advantage of the occasion to charm the seeker for the beautiful and to gratify the student of the intellectual. Col-ored fires and calcium lights will render ored fires and calcium lights will render night brilliant and many of the leading bands of Kansas and Missouri will particibands of Kansas and Missouri will partici-pate. A one-fare rate for the round trip has been made for this occasion by the Union Pacific System, good October 1 to 8, from points in Kansas within 250 miles of Kansas City, and Nebraska points within 200 miles, and many special trains will be run. Karnival Krewe parade on Thursday, October 4th, alternoon and evening. See your nearest Union Pacific agent. E. L. LOMAX, J. B. FRAWLEY, G. P. & Tkt. Agt., Gen1 Ag't, OMAHA. KANSAS CTTY, MO.

Trials never make us weak. They only show us that we are weak.

3 Homeseekers Excursions South via the Wabash Railroad.

On Sept. 11th, 25th and Oct. 9th the Wabash will sell tickets at half fare plus \$2 to all points in Tennessee, (except Memphis) Mississippi, Alabama and Louisana, (except New Orleans) Arkansas and Texas. For New Orleans) Arkansas and Texas. For rates, tickets or a homeseekers' guide giv-ing full description of lands, climate, etc., or for steamship tickets to or from all parts of Europe, call at Wabash office, 1502 Farnam street, or write S. W. P. Agt, Omaha, Neb

PIERCE anteses, CURE

OR MONEY RETURNED.

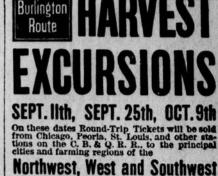
For all chronic, or lingering, Pulmonary or Chest Diseases, as Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Severe Coughs, Spltting of Blood, Pains in Chest and Bides, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. In Asthma it is specific. To build up both flesh and strength, when reduced below the standard of health by pneumonia, or "ling fever," grip, or er-husting fevers, it is the best restorative tonic known. E. B. NORMAR. Esc.





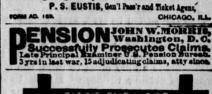
tonic known. E. B. NORMAN, Esq. of Anon, Ga., says: I think the 'Golden Med-ical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and I owe it all to the 'Dis-covery.'"

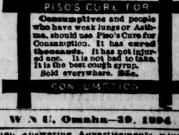
THE PLAN OF SELLING MEDICINES IS PECULIAR TO PIERCE



AT LOW RATES

Many connecting railways will also sell Harvest Excursion Tickets, on same terms, over this route. The undersigned or any agent of the Burlington Route, and most ticket agents of con-necting railways east of the Mississippi River, will supply applicants with Harvest Excursion folders giving full particulars.





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