******************* My Fellow Laborer.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

CHAPTER IV .- (CONTINUED.) But putting aside the mental trouble into which this most melancholy affair plunged me, it gave me much cause for reflection. Making all allowance for the natural disappointment and distress of a woman who was, I suppose, warmly attached to me at the time, I could not help seeing that her conduct threw a new and altogether unsuspected light upon Fanny's character. It showed me that, so far from understanding her completely, as I had vainly supposed to be the case, I really knew little or nothing about her. There were depths in her mind that I had not fathomed, and in all probability never should fathom. I had taken her for an open-hearted woman of great intellectual capacity that removed her far above the every-day level of her sex, and directed her ambitions almost entirely toward the goal of mental triumph. Now I saw that the diagnosis must be modified. In all her outburst there had not been one single word of pity for my heavy misfortunes, or one word of sympathy with the self-sacrifice which she must have known involved a dreadful struggle between my inclinations and my conscience. She had looked at the matter from her own point of view, and the standpoint of her own interest solely. Her emotion had for a few moments drawn the curtain from her inner self, and the new personality that was thus revealed did not altogether edify me. Still, I felt that there was great excuse for her, and so put by the matter.

After this unfortunate occurrence, I made up my mind that Fanny would take some opportunity to throw up her work and go away and leave us; but she did not take this course. Either because she was too fond of my poor boy John, who, as he grew older, became more and more attached to her, or because she saw no better opening -not being possessed of independent means-she evidently made up her mind to stop on in the house and continue to devote herself to the search for the great Secret of Life. I think myself that it was mainly on account of the boy, who loved her with an entirety that at times almost alarmed me, and to whom she was undoubtedly devoted.

But from that time a change came over Fanny's mental attitude towards me, which was as palpable as it was indefinable. Outwardly there was no change, but in reality a veil fell between us, through which I could not see. It fell and covered up her nature; nor could I guess what went on behind it. Only I knew that she developed a strange habit of brooding silently about matters not connected with our work, and that, of all this brooding, nothing ever seemed to come. Now I know that she was building up farreaching plans for the future, which had for their object her escape from what she had come to consider was a hateful and unprofitable condition of servitude.

Meanwhile our work advanced but slowly. I could take anybody who is curious to the big fire-proof chest in the corner of this very room, and show him two hundred-weight or more paper ith abortive calculations worked by Fanny, and equally abortive letter-press written by myself during those years of incessant labor. In vain we toiled; Nature would not give up her secret to us! We had indeed found the lock, and fashioned key after key to turn it. But. do what we would and file as we would, they would none of them fit, or, even if they fitted, they would not turn. And then we would begin again; again, after months of labor, to fail miserably.

During these dark years I worked with the energy of despair, and Fanny followed, doggedly, patiently, and uncomplainingly in my steps. Her work was splendid in its enduring hopelessness. To begin with, so far as I was concerned, though my disease made but little visible progress, I feared that my sand was running out, and that none would be able to take up the broken threads. Therefore I worked as those work whose time is short and who have much to do. Then, too, I was haunted by the dread of ultimate life to a dream?

At last, however, a ray of light came, as it always-yes, always-will to those who are strong and patient, and watch the sky long enough.

I was sitting in my arm-chair, smoking, one night after Fanny had gone to bed, and fell into a sort of doze, to wake up with a start and-an inspiration. I saw it all now; we had been working at the wrong end, searching for the roots among the topmost twigs of the great trees! I think that I was really inspired that night; an angel had breathed on me in my sleep. At any rate, I sat here, at this same table at which I am writing now, till the dawn crept in through the shutters, and covered sheet after sheet with the ideas that rose one after another in my brain, in the most perfect order and continuity. When at last my hand refused to hold the pen any longer, I stumbled off | night at ten." to bed, leaving behind me a sketch of the letter-press of all the essential it's an awful thing to do, it ties a felknown as "The Secret of Life."

Next day we began again upon these new lines, though I did not tell Fanny of the great hopes that rose in my heart. I had assured her that we were meant to follow in her Sisyphus-like smile that it quite overcame my little ago.-Pittsburg Chronicle.

search after the inscrutable factor, which, when found, would, if properly applied, make clear to us whence we came and whither we go-that "open sesame" before whose magic sound the womb of unfathomed time would give up its secrets, and the mystery of the grave be made clear to the wondering eyes of all mankind.



CHAPTER V. ETWEEN two or three months after we had started on this new course, I received a letter from a lady, a distant cousin of my own, whom I had known slightly many years before, asking me to do her a service. Not-

withstanding what they considered my insane deviation from the beaten paths that lead or may lead to wealth and her reveries. "Oh! I think that he is social success, my relatives still occasionally wrote to me when they thought I could be of any use to them. In this case the lady, whose name was Mrs. Hide-Thompson, had an only son aged twenty-eight, who was already in possession of verly large estates and a considerable fortune in personality. His name was, or rather is, Joseph; and as he was an only child, in the event of whose death all the landed property would pass to some distant Thompson without the Hide, his existence was more valuable in the eyes of a discern-

ing world than that of most Josephs. Joseph, it appeared from his mother's letter, had fallen into a very bad state of health. He had, it seemed, been a "little wild," and she was therefore very anxious about him. The local doctor, for Joseph lived in the provinces when he was not living in town, in the stronger sense of the word, stated that he would do well to put himself under regular medical care for a month or so. Would I take him in? The expense would of course be met. She knew that I kept up a warm interest in my relations, and was so very clever, although unfortunately I had abandoned active practice. Then followed a couple of sides of note-paper full of the symptoms of the young man's disorders, which did not seem to me to be of a grave nature. I threw this letter across the table to Fanny without making any remark, and she read it attentively through.

"Well," she said, "what are you going to do?"

"Do," I answered, peevishly; "see the people further first! I have got other things to attend to."

"I think you are wrong," she answered, in an indifferent voice; "this young man is your relation, and very rich. I know that he has at least eight thousand a year, and one should always do a good turn to people with so much money. Also, what he would pay would be very useful to us. I assure you, that I hardly know how to make both ends meet, and there is twenty-seven pounds to pay the Frenchman who collected those returns for you in the Paris hospitals; he has written twice for the money.'

I reflected. What she said about the twenty-seven pounds was quite true-I certainly did not know where to look for it. There was a spare room in the house, and probably the young gentleman was inoffensive. If he was not, he could go.

"Very well," I said, "he can come he likes; but I warn you, you will have cripple child, if she ever did really love to amuse him! I shall attend to his anything. treatment, and there will be an end of

She looked up quickly. "It is not much in my line, unless he cares for mathematics," she answered. "I have seen five men under fifty here, during the last five years-exactly one a year. However, I will try."

A week after this conversation, Mr. Joseph Hide-Thompson arrived, carefully swaddled in costly furs. He was a miserable little specimen of humanity-thin, freckled, weak-eyed, and with straight, sandy hair. But I soon found out that he was sharp-sharp as a ferret. On his arrival, just before dinner, I had some talk with him about his ailments. As I had expected, he had nothing serious the matter with him, and was only suffering from indulgence in a mode of life to which his feeble constitution was not adapted

"There is no need for you to come to stay here, you know," I said. "All failure. Had I, after all, given up my you want is to lead a quiet life, and avoid wine and late hours. If you do that, you will soon get well."

"And if I don't, Gosden, what then?" he answered, in his thin, high-pitched voice. "Hang it, all! You talk as though it were nothing; but it is no pleasures at my age."

"If you don't you will die sooner or later-that's all."

His face fell considerably at this

"Die!" he said. "Die! How brutally you talk! And yet you just said that there was nothing much the matter with me; though I tell you, I do feel ill, dreadfully ill! Sometimes I am so bad, especially in the mornings, that I could almost cry. What shall I do to cure myself?"

"I will tell you. Get married drink nothing but claret, and get to bed every

"Get married!" he gasped. "Oh! But problems finally dealt with in the work low up so! Besides, I don't know who to marry."

At this moment our conversation was broken off by Fanny's entrance. She was dressed in an evening gown, with a red flower in her dark, shining hair, on the right track so many times, that and looked what she was, a most strik-I did not like to say anything more ing and imposing woman. Her beauty about it. But when I explained the is of the imperial order, and lies more course I meant to adopt, she instantly in her presence, and if I may use the seized upon its salient mathematical word about a woman, her atmosphere, points, and showed me what lines she than her features, and I saw with a

patient, who stammered and stuttered, and held out his wrong hand when I introduced him. It turned out afterward that he had been under the impression that Miss Denelly was an elderly housekeeper. At dinner, however, he recovered his equilibrium and began to chatter away about all sorts of things, with a sort of low eleverness which was rather amusing, though I confess that being old-fashioned, I could not keep pace with it. Fanny, however, entered into his talk in a manner which astonished me. I had no idea that her mind was so versatile, or that she knew anything about billiards and horse-racing, or even French novels.

At ten o'clock I told Mr. Joseph h had better begin his cure by going to bed, and this he did reluctantly enough. When he had gone, I asked Fanny what she thought of him!

"Think of him!" she answered, looking up, for she was plunged in one of a mixture between a fox and a fool and the ugliest little man I ever saw!" I laughed at this complimentary

summary, and we set to work. After the first evening I neither saw nor heard much of Mr. Joseph, except at meals. Fanny looked after him, and when she was at work he amused himself by sitting in an arm-chair and reading French novels in a translation. for preference. Once he asked permission to come in and see us work, and after about half an hour of it he went, saying it was awfully clever, but "all rot, you know," and that he had much better devote our talents to making books on the Derby

"Idiot!" remarked Fanny, in a tone of withering contempt, when the door had closed on him: and that was the only opinion I heard her express with reference to him till the catastrophe

One morning, when Joseph had been with us about a fortnight, having been at work very late on the previous night, and feeling tired and not too well, I did not come down to breakfast till ten o'clock. Usually, we breakfasted at half-past eight. To my surprise. I found that the tca was not made, and that Fanny had apparently not yet had her breakfast. This was a most unusual occurrence, and while I was still wondering what it could mean, she came into the room with her bonnet and cloak on.

"Why, my dear Fanny!" I said, 'where on earth have you been?" "To church," she answered, coolly,

with a dark little smile. "What have you been doing there?" I asked again.

"Getting married," was the reply. I gasped for breath, and the room seemed to swim round me.

"Surely, you are joking," I said, faintly. "Oh! not at all. Here is my wedding ring," and she held up her hand;

"I am Mrs. Hide-Thompson!" "What!" I almost shricked. "Do you mean to tell me that you have married that little wretch? Why, he has only

been in the house ten days." "Sixteen days," she corrected, "and I have been engaged to him for ten.

and weary work it has been, I can tell you, Geoffrey!" "Then I suppose you are going away?" I jerked out. "And how about our work, and-John?"

I saw a spasm of pain pass over her

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Ladies of Constantinonic.

It was amusing to see negresses with the thickest of lips veiled. All the pretty faces were more or less painted and the eyelids and eyebrows penciled. The quality of the paint showed the quality of the lady. Poor women daub themselves with horrid pigments. No Turkish gentleman goes out to walk with his wife; to do so would be counted in the highest degree absurd. At most she is followed by a slave. But wrapped up in the ugly black silk feridje, she can go where she pleases and alone. No man would dream of looking at a veiled lady in a feridje. Were a Glacour to scan her face he would run a risk of being massacred. Shopping is a feminine pastime; another is holding receptions, which, of course, only ladies attend. Munching sweetmeats renders Constantinople belles grossly fat, while still young, and rather spoils their teeth. All over the east teeth are even, white, and of medium size, and mouths well shaped. They are mouths made for laughter, gourmandizing and sensual love. Eastern women are far better looking in youth than western. joke to a fellow to have to give up Those of Stamboul are the least graceful. They are seldom neat above the ankles. Their stockings are not well drawn up, their shoes are a world too big and their gait is heavy and shuffling.—London Truth.

Great Mental Feats.

Hortensius, the great Roman lawyer and orator, had a memory of extraordinary scope and tenacity. After composing a speech or oration he could repeat it, word for word, exactly as he had prepared it. On one occasion he went to an auction, where the business was carried on during an entire day, and at evening, for a wager, he wrote down a list of the articles that had been sold and the prices, together with the names of the purchasers, in the order in which the purchases had perfectly apparent that they would been made.

Almost a Hint.

Snaggs-A \$10 bill cannot by any possibility be called a compliment, can it, Spiffins. Spiffins-I don't know that I follow you, Snaggs. Snaggs-Well, I heard that you paid Miss Northside a compliment yesterday, and I was in hopes you might regard in the same light the \$10 I lent you three months



THE SUGAR SCHEDULE

DEMOCRATS MAKE ASSAULTS ON THE REPUBLICANS.

A Little Investigation Proves the Falsity of the Their Claims and Shows the Action of the Republicans Decidedly Unfriendly to the Trust.

(Washington Letter.)

The screams of the Democratic mem bers of the house and senate upon the subject of the advance in price of sugar stock when the tariff bill emerged from the conference committee and the action of the committee on the sugar schedule became known, and the fact that sugar trust stock did actually advance by great jumps warrants a presentation of the facts, a study of which will show that the Democrats as usual have been shouting themselves hoarse over nothing.

The bill gives to the farmers the protection on wool and other farm products which they had asked, the house rates on first and second class wools being restored and a highly satisfactory rate to the wool sections of the mountain states being adopted. Now as to the sugar schedule: It was generally conceded when the bill passed the house that it was not in any way looked upon as entirely sufficient and advantageous to the trust but that on the moment this fact became known, the contrary it took away from the trust much of the advantage which it this large profit by reason of the in- att. This is how the states which suphad under the Wilson law. Stripped of all technicalities the cold facts are that as the bill left the house the rates on refined sugar were 121/2 cents per hundred pounds greater than the rates on raw sugar. Of course the rates on different grades of raw sugar were different but taking the number of pounds of any grade which were required to make a hundred pounds of refined sugar it was found that the rates were on an average of 121/2 cents per hundred pounds less than those on refined sugar. This means that the sugar refiners of the country, whether in the trust or out of it, were allowed a difference of 121/2 cents per hundred pounds or 1/4 of a cent a pound difference between raw sugar when imported or refined sugar when imported, thus face at the mention of the boy's name; giving them an opportunity to import dred pounds, thus making it apparent adopted Wednesday represent a total than the rates at which refined sugar can be imported. It is generally conceded that the cost of refining sugar is not less than about 1/2 of a cent a son law, while this loss to the trust pound so that the rates really given to the sugar refiners are simply the bare difference between refined and unrefined sugars of the cost of refining. It is well known that the rates adopted by the senate were more advantageous to the sugar refiners but it is a fact that the rates agreed upon by the conferees made precisely the same difference between raw and refined sugars that the house bill made when it was passed by that body. The conference report did increase the rates on refined sugar slightly but it also increased the rates on raw sugar, thus making the difference in the rate of duty between raw and refined, or the "differential" as it is called, precisely what the house bill made it originally, 121/2 cents per hundred pounds, or 1/8 of a cent a pound. But, says the objector, if the conference report gave to the sugar trust no advantage why was it that sugar trust stock advanced during the time that the bill was in consideration by the conferees and after it was presented to the public? The answer to this is simple enough. The sugar trust, knowing that the new bill would certainly advance the rate of duty on sugars as a protection to American producers, has been bringing into the country as rapidly as possible, sugar in enormous quantities, getting it in, of course, under the comparatively low rates of the Wilson law. They have scoured the world for sugar and had in stock by the time the conference report was presented to the public. over 700 thousand tons of raw sugar,

or, in round numbers, 1,500,000,000

pounds. Think of it! Enough sugar

to load seventy thousand cars, or to

load three thousand, five hundred

freight trains of twenty cars each, or

to make one continuous train over fifty

miles in length. On every pound of this

sugar which they had in stock it was

make whatever profit there was be-

tween the tariff rates of the Wilson law

and the increased tariff rates named

by the Dingley law or an aggregate

profit calculated at 12 million dollars.

Is it surprising that sugar stock went

up in view of the fact that this organ-

ization would make upon the sugar

which it had brought into the country,

12 million dollars by the mere advance

which the framers of this bill have

found it necessary to make in tariff

a revenue to the government? But, the objector will say, everybody familiar with this subject knew that the sugar trust had all this sugar in stock, and since this fact was well known this does not account for the sudden rise in sugar trust stock which followed the announcement of the agreement of the conference committee. This is true, but the explanation of the sudden advance, which was caused by the profit thus assured to the sugar trust through the enormous stock on hand is found in the fact that Secretary Gage had recommended to congress the placing of an internal revenue tax of one cent per pound on all unrefined sugar in the United States when the new tariff law should go into effect, the object being to compel the trust to pay to the government a tax of one cent per pound on all this 1,500,000,000 pounds of sugar which it had accumulated waiting the advance which it could make by the new tariff. Had Secretary Gage's recommendation been accepted by the conferees and by congress it would have compelled the trust to pay in internal revenue taxes probably 15 million dollars upon the sugar which it had piled up in its warehouses, The conferees and congress, however, did not adopt Secretary Gage's recommendation for reasons which they first that the sugar trust would make creased duty on sugar and second, that it would not be compelled to pay out any of that profit in the proposed in- total vote at last year's election: ternal revenue tax upon its sugar stock, those who calculated the profits which it would make during the coming year on this enormous mass of sugar which it holds saw readily that the profits would be great and the dividends large. The result was the advance in sugar trust stock about which there was so much talk and denunciation. This advance was not due to any permanent advantage which the new tariff bill gives the trust over the old law but on the contrary the difference between raw and refined sugars under the new bill is, as already indicated 121/2 cents per hundred while under the New York's vote added, the states supat once that the permanent "differential" or difference in tariff rates which cast at last year's election of 2,700,the sugar refiners get under the new law is far less than that under the Wilis offset by the mere temporary advantage in the advance in prices which they are able to make upon the enormous accumulation of sugar which they have on hand.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.



Another Deadly Blight.

The blight that has constantly fallen upon this country, and which has kept it in a continual condition of business prostration, has been the inability of the factories of this country to find purchasers enough at home to consume their products. Under this almost unvarying condition the manufacturers have been compelled to close their factories down for long periods, with the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people who at once become a vast army of non-producers and non-consumers.-"Register," Mobile, Ala.

True. This Democratic "blight" permitted the factories of Europe to supply our markets, hence, as the "Register" says, our manufacturers "have been compelled to close their factories down for long periods, with the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people." And these" thousands of people" will never forget the destructiveness of the deadly "blight" of the Democratic party's free trade policy.

Underestimated. yield twenty millions sterling of addirevenue.-Bangkok, Siam. tional "Times."

We hope that this prediction from the Orient is underestimated.

of Commerce and Commercial Bulle-Why not prove it so by your figures? We quote them from the same article: Our average annual expenditure during the first three given years, as above, was \$354,624,657. This was during the Republican policy of protection. But, from 1895 to 1897 inclusive,

under the Democratic free trade tar-

iff our expenditures averaged \$358,060,

860 a year-within \$40,000,000 a year

of the same amount.

"Prolific Parent of Deficits."

The prolific parent of deficits is con-

ressional extravagance.—The Journal

The final column of our table, however, shows that there was a surplus of revenue, averaging \$16,500,000 a year for the years 1891 to 1893 inclusive. But during the Democratic administration with its free trade tariff, from 1895 to 1897 inclusive, there was an average deficit of \$28,800,000 a year. rates in order to protect the sugar pro-The "prolific parent" of these Demo-cratic deficits was not our "congressionducers of the United States and bring al extravagance," which was within \$4,-000,000 a year of the same amount under free trade as during the three years of protection. But the "prolific parent of deficits" under the Democratic administration was its free trade tariff with a revenue averaging only \$329,-000,000 a year, as compared with an average revenue of \$378,000,000 under the Republican tariff for protection. The figures are taken from the same article in The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin which made the utterly false statement that "the prolific parent of deficits is congressional extravagance." The statement should read: "Democracy is the prolific parent of deficits," as proven by the

The Vote on the Tariff.

figures above quoted.

Thirty-eight votes were cast in the senate for the Dingley tariff bill and twenty-eight votes were cast against it. Sixteen senators were paired. Seven senators, all of them Populists or silverites, did not vote. Actually, therefore, the vote on the tariff bill in the senate was as follows on Wednes-

For		ä	Š	ĕ	ä	S	Š		8	٠	٠			•	ğ	ě		ě		8	×.	ě	ĕ	1	å
For Against Not voting		ě					١							*			*10.		•		ğ	Š	•	•	ě
Vacancy	8	Į,	8		,	ě	ě	6		•		Ų,	٠	'n				*			y	ě		ě	ě

Forty-six is a majority of the senported and the states which opposed the tariff bill stood in respect to the

For.	Against.
Connecticut 174,39	3 Alabama 195,42
Illinois1,090,86	9 Arkansas 149,39
Iowa 521,54	7 Delaware 31.46
Maine 118,59	3 Florida 46.46
Mass 401,56	8 Georgia 163.06
Michigan 544,49	2 Miss 70.56
Minnesota 341,63	7 Missouri 674.01
Montana 53,21	7 S. Carolina. 68.90
N. Hampshire. 83,67	0 S. Dakota 82.95
Ohfo 1,014,29	2 Tennessee 321.99
Oregon 97,33	7 Texas 544.78
Penn 1 194 95	5 Utah 96.12
R. Island 53,78	Virginia 00.12
Vermont 63,82	Virginia 294,66
Wyoming 20,86	Total2,738,96
44 3 Omming 20,00	DIAL2, 138,90

.5,774,343 With Senator Murphy paired against the bill, Senator Platt cast the vote of the Empire state in its favor. With Wilson law it is 221/2 cents per hun- porting in the senate the tariff bill vote of 7,320,000, against a total vote 000 in states recorded in opposition. Such in detail is the analysis of the vote, and it is to be added in addition that of the twenty-four senators having the longest terms to serve, seventeen were recorded in favor of the bill on Wednesday and only seven against it.-New York Sun.

The Mckinley Idea.

Now if there is anything upon which Mr. McKinley has set his affections it is upon having a higher tariff on foreign goods than ever existed before.-"The Telegraph," Bradford, England.

He has never said so. All that he has ever desired is a tariff that will protect American wage earners from the competition of cheaper labor products made abroad, including the goods from Bradford.

The last refuge of the free traders in their attempt to excuse themselves from the reduction of wages of the coal miners is in the statement that coal importations were no greater under the Wilson law than under the Mc-Kinley law. They do not seem to understand that it is the price fixed by foreign importation rather than the quantity imported which, in this case, fixed prices of the home productions. The fact that Nova Scotia coal, mined at the water's edge and loaded immediately upon vessels from the mines. could be brought into the New England ports, with a tariff of 35 cents less per ton than prior to the Wilson law, was of itself sufficient to turn the tide of West Virginia coal away from New England and into the west, thus inducing the rate wars and forcing down the wages of miners in nearly the same amount that the reduction in tariff reduced the prices of coal in the eastern markets.

And now Alaska comes to the front with probably the greatest known gold mines in the world. Verily, things are going badly for the silver advocates and the calamity shriekers. Even before these great discoveries in Alaska, there was reason to believe that this year's gold production would surpass that of any year in the history of The new American tariff bill will the world, while the prospect of high prices abroad for our good crops warrants the belief that other parts of the world will be sending in their gold for our grain during the coming