

THE MAID OF MAIDEN LANE

Sequel to "The Bow of Orange Ribbon."

A LOVE STORY BY AMELIA E. BARR

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CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

"My dear father! How wise and kind you are!"

"It is my desire to be so, George. You cannot, after this unfortunate delay, go to Doctor Moran without the proofs of your ability to take care of his daughter's future."

"How soon can this business be accomplished?"

"In about three weeks, I should think. But wait your full time, and do not go without the credentials of your position. This three or four weeks is necessary to bring to perfection the waiting of two years."

"I will take your advice, sir. I thank you for your generosity."

"All that I have is yours, George. And you can write to this dear girl every day in the interim. Go now and tell her what I say. I had other dreams for you, as you know—they are over now—I have awakened."

"Dear Annie!" ejaculated George.

"Dear Annie!" replied the Earl with a sigh. "She is one of the daughters of God, I am not worthy to call her mine, but I have sat at her feet, and learned how to love, and how to forgive, and how to bear disappointment. I will tell you, that when Col. Saye insulted me last year and I felt for my sword and would have sent him a letter on its point—Annie stepped before him. 'Forget, and go on, dear uncle,' she said, and I did so with a proud, sore heart at first, but quite cheerfully in a week or two; and at the last Hunt dinner he came to me with open hand and we ate and drank together, and are now firm friends. Yet, but for Annie, one of us might be dead, and the other flying like Cain exiled and miserable. Think of these things, George. The good of being a son is to be able to profit from your father's mistakes."

They parted with a handclasp that went to both hearts and as Hyde passed his mother's room, he went in, and told her all that happened to him. She listened with a smile and a heartache. She knew now that the time had come to say "farewell" to the boy who had made her life for twenty-seven years. "He must marry like the rest of the world, and go away from her," and only mothers know what supreme self-sacrifice a pleasant acquiescence in this event implies. But she bravely put down all the clamoring selfishness of her long, sweet care and affection, and said cheerfully:

"Very much to my liking is Cornelia Moran. A loving wife and noble mother she will make, and if I must lose thee, my Joris, there is no girl in America that I like better to have thee."

"Never will you lose me, mother."

"Ah then! that is what all sons say. The common lot; I look for nothing better. But see now, I give thee up cheerfully. If God please, I shall see thy sons and daughters; and thy father has been anxious about the Hydes. He would I. Our hope is in thee and thy sweet wife, and very glad am I that thy wife is to be Cornelia Moran."

And even after Joris had left her she smiled, though the tears dropped down upon her work. She thought of the presents she would send her.

"It seems then, that our dear children love each other so well, that it is beyond our right, even as parents, to forbid their marriage. I ask from you, for my son, who is an humble and ardent suitor for Miss Moran's hand, all the favor his sincere devotion to her deserves. We have both been young, we have both loved, accept then his affection as some atonement for any grievance or injustice you remember against myself. Had we known each other better, we should doubtless have loved each other better; but now that marriage will make us kin, I offer you my hand, with all it implies of regret for the past, and of respect for the future. Your servant to command,

"RICHARD HYDE."

"It is the greatest proof of my love I can give you, George," said the Earl, when the letter had been read; "and it is Annie you must thank for it."

"Have you noticed, father, how small and fragile-looking she is? Can she really be slowly dying?"

"No, she is not dying; she is only going a little further away—a little further away, every hour. Some hour she will be called, and she will answer, and we shall see her no more—here. But I do not call that dying, and if it be dying, Annie will go as calmly and simply, as if she were fulfilling some religious rite or duty. She loves God, and she will go to Him."

The next morning Hyde left his father's home forever. It was impossible that such a parting should be happy. No hopes, no dreams of future joy, could make him forget the wealth of love he was leaving. Nor did he wish to forget. And woe to the man or woman who would buy composure and contentment by forgetting—by really forfeiting a portion of their existence—by being a suicide of their own moral nature.

The day was a black winter day, with a monotonous rain and a dark sky troubled by a ghostly wind. Inside the house the silence fell on the heart like a weight. The Earl and Countess watched their son's carriage

turn from the door, and then looked silently into each other's face. The Earl's lips were firmly set, and his eyes full of tears; the Countess was weeping bitterly. He went with her to her room, and with all his old charm and tenderness comforted her.

At that moment Annie was forgotten, yet no one was suffering more than she was. Hyde had knelt by her sofa, and taken her in his arms, and covered her face with tears and kisses, and she had not been able to oppose a parting so heart-breaking and so final. The last tears she was ever to shed dropped from her closed eyes, as she listened to his departing steps; and the roll of the carriage carrying him away forever, seemed to roll over her shrinking heart. She cried out feebly—a pitiful little shrill cry, that she hushed with a sob still more full of anguish. Then she began to cast over her suffering soul the balm of prayer, and prostrate with closed eyes, and hands feebly hanging down, Doctor Roslyn found her. He did not need to ask a question, he had long known the brave self-sacrifice that was consecrating the child-heart suffering so sharply that day; and he said only—

"We are made perfect through suffering, Annie."

"This is the last sorrow that can come to me, father."

"And my dear Annie, you would have been a loser without it. Every grief has its meaning, and the web of life could not be better woven, if only love touched it."

"I have been praying, father."

"Nay, but God Himself prayed in you, while your soul waited in deep resignation. God gave you both the resignation and the answer."

"My heart failed me at the last—then I prayed as well as I could."

"And then, visited by the not yourself in you, your head was lifted up,

Hyde had knelt by her sofa.

Do not be frightened at what you want. Strive for it little by little. All that is bitter in outward things, or in interior things, all that befalls you in the course of a day, is your daily bread if you will take it from His hand."

Then she was silent and quite still, and he sat and watched the gradual lifting of the spirit's cloud—watched, until the pallor of her face grew luminous with the inner light, and her wide open eyes saw, as in a vision, things invisible to mortal sight; but open to the spirit on that dazzling line where mortal and immortal verge.

And as he went home, stepping slowly through the misty world, he himself hardly knew whether he was in the body or out of it. He felt not the dripping rain, he was not conscious of the encompassing earthy vapors, he had passed within the veil. And his feet stumbled not, nor was he aware of anything around, until the Earl met him at the park gates and touching him said reverently—

"Father, you are close to the highway. Have you seen Annie?"

"I have just left her."

"She is further from us than ever."

"Richard Hyde," he answered, "she is on her way to God, and she can rest nothing short of that."

(To be continued.)

FAIR PLAY IN TRADE

RIGHT SORT OF RECIPROcity FOR THIS COUNTRY.

Equal Privileges for Our Exports in All the Markets of the World and no Tariff Discrimination for or Against What We Import.

There is no question that the United States can get all the reciprocity treaties it wants or can aspire to if it will to that end cut down sufficiently its protective duties and make sacrificial offerings of its home industries. It may be claimed in many instances and perhaps proven in some that the particular sacrifices demanded are small in comparison with the general advantage to be gained; but such reasoning will never be satisfactory to the industries to be sacrificed or prejudiced, nor is it at all likely nor desirable that Congress will ever place unreservedly the power to slaughter protective duties in the hands of the President, who in the course of time and events might be actuated by an over-anxiety to make a reciprocity record or even by hostility to protection as a principle. So the industries threatened defend themselves through their friends in Congress and have the moral support outside of people who without being well advised in the premises believe in fair play to every legitimate American industry and view with instinctive suspicion any proposition to find a foreign market for some products by impairing the home market for other products.

From all of which it appears not merely that reciprocity, as it has been recently proposed, has failed to work, but that from the conditions surrounding it it was from the start destined to failure, and may as well now be relegated definitely to the limbo of attractive but impracticable schemes.

Acceptance of this situation should not, however, carry with it abandonment of efforts to promote the foreign trade and commercial expansion of the

country. Rather should the frank relegation of any unavailable instrument make easier the search for an effective weapon for a most proper purpose. Reciprocity at best is a piecemeal proposition, involving a haggle with each separate nation over the mutual concessions to be made, and by its necessary and interminable delays wearying its friends and disgusting every one. The dignity of the United States and the practical necessities of the case alike demand the adoption of some policy that shall be susceptible of general application, that shall protect the American producer and shipper against petty exactions and discriminations in foreign markets, and that shall, in short, compel in every quarter the "open door" for American trade, but that shall be content when that door is just as open to American trade as it is to any other trade.

The time was when the United States was not of sufficient commercial consequence to enable it successfully to inaugurate such a policy, but the time is when the United States with its immense population, unprecedented wealth and unapproached consuming capacity for nearly all sorts of products is in position, if it admits the products of another nation upon the same terms as it admits the products of all other nations, to demand from that nation like treatment for its own products.

To ask more would be to ask what other nations are very likely prohibited by their existing agreements from granting, but equality of treatment the United States may justly and should in self-respect insist upon, and the nation which denies this much should be made to pay upon all its exports to this country a discriminating duty, either uniform for all nations of its class or graduated according to the discriminations which American exports suffer in its markets.

By such policy of dignified insistence and retaliation must the United States in the end protect its interests in the markets of jealous nations, and with such protection assured there is every reason to anticipate that the era of American commercial expansion will soon appear to be only well begun.—Nevada (la.) Representative.

Montana Would Suffer.

The people of Montana are interested in the question. They have experienced the benefits of protection and have seen nothing to convince them

LIVE STOCK

Grades of Cattle and Profit.

At the University of Illinois are being fed six carloads of cattle for the purpose of ascertaining what grade of cattle will yield the most profit for the operation of feeding. These six carloads consist of sixteen steers each. They were purchased by Professor Mumford, who was careful to select steers for each lot that should be representative. The six grades were, the fancy selected, choice, good, medium, common, inferior. Every load is fed in paved lots of equal size, provided with the same kind and amount of shelter and the same exposure. The rations fed to each are of the same kind and of the same amount to a thousand pounds live weight of cattle, except in such instances as the appetites of the cattle belonging to a certain grade clearly show that they are being overfed or underfed as compared with other grades of cattle used in this test.

A committee of three expert buyers of live stock visits the station at intervals of one month and fixes the money value gain that each lot has made per 100 pounds during the preceding month. These three men are John T. Alexander, Geo. W. Shannon and James Brown, all of Chicago. The experiment began November 29, 1902. The market value per 100 weight at the beginning of the experiment and the increase of value by May 10, was as follows:

Our Annual Gift to Europe. The annual exodus to Europe has begun. A single steamship last week took a thousand first-class passengers and \$500,000 in gold, which about covers the expenditures of the tourists at an average of \$500 each—a very conservative estimate. Here we can account for at least \$75,000,000 a year of our favorable balance, and it must be remembered that this \$75,000,000 or more is simply a gift to Europe for which we get no material commodities in return. It is spent in transportation, hotels and sight seeing, most commendable ways for those who can afford them. At the same time the millions are dumped into English and Continental pockets with no appreciable return. All of which proves our wonderful prosperity and wealth under our excellent tariff.

As to Cummins. The "Iowa Idea," advocated by Gov. Cummins and his followers, if put into practice, will knock things endwise in that state. If Gov. Cummins thinks for one moment that the Republican party is to be frightened into adopting a free trade policy by his ranting he is greatly mistaken. Others have snarled and tried to flag the

Nov. 29. May 16.

Lot	Purchase Value.	Increase.
Fancy	.....\$4.75	\$1.30
Choice	..... 4.55	1.25
Good	..... 4.20	1.20
Medium	..... 3.85	1.20
Common	..... 3.60	1.00
Inferior	..... 3.35	1.15

Below are the average weights of the steers in each lot on November 29 and May 16:

Fancy	..... 934	1,360
Choice	..... 1,115	1,544
Good	..... 1,019	1,401
Medium	..... 1,022	1,370
Common	..... 966	1,328
Inferior	..... 966	1,302

A little examination of these figures shows that on the average a steer of the fancy lot cost \$38.365 and was worth on May 16, \$82.28, a gain in value of \$43.915. A steer of the inferior lot cost \$23.361 and was worth on May 16, \$58.65, a gain in value of \$35.289. But this is figured on a uniform market, which is correct so far as this experiment goes. But as a matter of fact the market has declined, and the fancy grades have suffered more than the inferior grades. It seems altogether likely that, owing to this state of the market, the inferior grade will prove the most profitable. But feeding experiments cannot be adjusted to fluctuations of the market, and much light is certain to be shed abroad by this experiment with carload lots.

Cattle at Odebolt, Iowa.

The Iowa Agricultural College is carrying on some elaborate experiments in cattle feeding at the Brookmont farm at Odebolt, Iowa. The farm furnishes the animals feed and labor and builds yards, sheds, and water tanks according to the plans furnished by the experiment station. The station determines the different lines of feeding to be followed, divides the cattle into suitable lots and details a representative to take control of the work. At the completion of the experiment, the data obtained is taken by the experiment station for publication and the animals are returned to the control of the farm which markets them. Five hundred steers and five hundred hogs are now being fattened on the farm in these co-operative experiments. Three tests are being made in fattening steers, as follows: Acclimatization test, light and heavy ration test, supplementary feeds test.

In the acclimatization test fifty head of southern steers are fed in one lot and fifty head of western steers in a second lot. Each lot is fed all the corn and wheat straw they will eat. The object of this experiment is to determine from what section of the country Iowa farmers will find it most profitable to buy steers to be fattened.

Three lots of fifty steers each are fed in the light and heavy ration test. All lots are fed all the wheat straw they will eat. The maximum daily ration of the first lot will be 16 lbs. of corn per steer, of the second lot 20 lbs. of corn per steer, and of the third lot 24 lbs. of corn per steer. The object is to determine whether light, medium or heavy feeding of grain to fattening steers will give the greatest gains for feed consumed and the most profit.

In the supplementary feeds test five lots of fifty steers each are fed. All lots are fed all the wheat straw they will eat. For a grain ration one lot is fed corn alone, lot two corn and linseed meal, lot three corn and cotton seed meal, lot four corn and Gluten feed, and lot five corn and blood meal, the latter containing 87 per cent protein.

The object of this test is to determine the effect in fattening steers of supplementing corn with a feed rich in protein and also to test the influences in gains and quality of flesh of the different protein feeds. At the close of the feeding the 500 head will be shipped to Chicago and a slaughter test made with each lot by some leading packing house. In every lot one hog is kept for each steer to test the value of the droppings.

A Loss of \$10,000,000 a Year.

There were, according to the census, 29,074,117 persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1900. There must be fully 32,500,000 new. The income of these people will certainly average over \$2 a day, or \$20,000,000,000 annually altogether. The sum is probably nearer twice that amount. But suppose we were to lower our tariff or abolish it as the free traders wish, our incomes would certainly but cut into and reduced by at least \$10,000,000,000 a year. In ten years that would be a sum equal to our total wealth. Think of what the loss of \$10,000,000,000 a year in incomes means. No wonder the great majority of the people want to let well enough alone, and put off revision either up or down till some years hence.

Our Drink Bill.

Our drink bill last year amounted to \$1,360,098,276, about 50 per cent more than in 1896. The quantities of the four leading beverages consumed were:

Gallons.	
Coffee	.....1,498,910,304
Beer	.....1,381,875,437
Tea	..... 396,420,115
Spirits and wine	..... 157,206,554

We might get along on milk and water, but we don't, not when protection gives such prosperity as we are now enjoying.

A Good Thing to Keep Out Of.

Tariff discriminations and reciprocity have brought on a warm little row between Canada and Germany. Canada began it by giving Great Britain a 33 1/3 preferential tariff rate on manufactured goods. Germany retaliates by clapping higher duties on Canadian wheat. It is a natural and inevitable outcome of the system of preferential trade arrangements commonly called "reciprocity." It is chiefly productive of reciprocal hatred and ill will. A good thing for any country to keep out of.

Is it Possible That Cat Has Come Back Again?

country. Rather should the frank relegation of any unavailable instrument make easier the search for an effective weapon for a most proper purpose. Reciprocity at best is a piecemeal proposition, involving a haggle with each separate nation over the mutual concessions to be made, and by its necessary and interminable delays wearying its friends and disgusting every one. The dignity of the United States and the practical necessities of the case alike demand the adoption of some policy that shall be susceptible of general application, that shall protect the American producer and shipper against petty exactions and discriminations in foreign markets, and that shall, in short, compel in every quarter the "open door" for American trade, but that shall be content when that door is just as open to American trade as it is to any other trade.

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He Was Satisfied.

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Visits from his London tailor.

daughter, and she told herself that Cornelia was an American, and that she had made for her, with her own hands and brain, a lovely home wherein her memory must always dwell. Indeed she let her thoughts go far forward to see, and to, listen to the happy boys and girls who might run and shout gleefully through the fair large rooms, and the sweet shady gardens her skill and taste had ordered and planted. Thus her generosity made her a partaker of her children's happiness, and whoever partakes of a pleasure has his share of it, and comes into contact—not only with the happiness—but with the other partakers of that happiness—a divine kind of interest for generous deeds, which we may all appropriate.

The next morning Mary Damer called. She knew that a letter from Cornelia was possible, and she knew also that it would really be as faithful to herself as to Hyde. If, as she suspected, it was Rem Van Ariens who had detained the misdirected letter, there was only one conceivable result as regarded herself. She, an upright, honorable English girl, lov-