

Sequel to "The Bow of Orange Ribbon."

A LOVE STORY BY AMELIA E BARR

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CHAPTER X .- (Continued.) "I am not very uneasy for her; if but she made no movement of recog-Arenta is in trouble she will cry it nition. If she had said one syllableout, and call for help on every hand." | if she had paused one moment, if she During this conversation Annie was | had shown in any way the least dein a revorie which it in no way touch- sire for a renewal of their acquainted. She was thinking all the time of ance, Hyde was sure his heart would her cousin George, and of the singular have instantly responded. As it was, abruptness with which his love life they had met and parted in a moment, had been cut short, and it was this and every circumstance had been train of thought which led her to say against him. For it was the most impulsively:

"Uncle, it is my desire to go to Philadelphia.'

The earl looked at her with incredulity. "What nonsense, Annie!" he exclaimed. "For you a journey to Philadelphia would be an arduous undertaking, and one without any reasonable motive."

"Oh, indeed! Do you call George Washington an unreasonable motive? I wish to see him."

"I wish the journey were an easier one."

"To be sure, the roads and the cold will be a trial; but then my uncle, you can give them to me, as God gives trials to his beloved. He breaks them | they returned home. up into small portions, and puts a night's sleep between the portions. Can you not also do this?"

"You little Methodist!" answered the earl, with a tender gleam in his eyes. "I see that I shall have to give you your own way. Will you go with us, George?"

"Yes; I desire to see Washington. I wish to see the greatest of Americans."

This was the initial conversation which, after some opposition, and a little temper from madame the countess, resulted in the Hyde family visiting Philadelphia.

A handsome house, handsomely furnished, had been found; and madame had brought with her the servants necessary to care for it, and for the family's comfort.

In a week she had come to the conclusion that Joris was disappointed; which indeed was very much the case. He could hear nothing of Cornelia. He had never once got a glimpse of her lovely countenance, and no scrutiny had revealed to him the place of her abode.

A month passed in unfruitful searching misery, and Hyde was almost hopeless. The journey appeared to be have met pleasanter company." altogether a failure; and he said to Annie, "I am ashamed for my selfish-I see that you have tired yourself to ance. death for nothing at all."

look of tender reproach as she passed, natural thing in life, that he should, after his cousin's interview with Washington, stoop to her words with delight and interest; and it was equally natural for Cornelia to put the

construction on his attentions which every one else did. Hyde wandered through the parlors

speaking to one and another but ever on the watch for Cornelia. He saw her no more that night. She had withdrawn as soon as possible after meeting Hyde, and he was so miserably disappointed, so angry at the unpropitious circumstances which had dominated their casual meeting, that he hardly spoke to any one as

The next day Annie asked: "Do you remember the Rev. Mr. Damer, rector of Downhill Market?"

"Very well. He preached very tiresome sermons."

"His daughter Mary was at the ball last night."

"What is Mary Damer doing in America?"

"She is on a visit to her cousin, who is married to the Governor of Massachusetts. He is here on some state matter, and as Miss Damer also wished to see Washington, he brought

her with him." "I was a mere lad when I saw her

last. Is she passable?" "She is extremely handsome. My aunt heard that she is to marry a Boston gentleman of good promise and estate. I dare say it is true."

It was so true that even while they were speaking of the matter Mary was writing these words to her betrothed: "Yesterday I met the Hydes. The young lord got out of my way. Did he imagine I had designs on him? I look for a better man. I may see a great deal of them in the coming summer, and then I may find out. At

present I will dismiss the Hydes. I Annie dismissed the subject with

the same sort of impatience. It seemness in permitting you to come here. ed to no one a matter of any import-

She gave her head a resolute little off his feet, as it were; but after anshake and answered, "Wait and see. other day had passed, he had come to Cornelia kept her promise. As they Something is coming. Do you know one steady resolution-he would reached New York her cheerfulness

Her sex and various other considerations taught her more restraint; but she also felt the situation to be altogether unendurable, for despite all reason, despite even the evidence of her own eyes, Cornelia kept a reserve. And in that pitiful last meeting, there had been a flash from Hyde's eyes, that said to her-she knew not what of unconquerable love and wrong and sorrow-a flash swifter than lightning and equally potential. It had stirred into tumult and revolt all the plati tudes with which she had tried to quiet her restless heart; made her doubtful, pitiful and uncertain of all are the subject of careful comment by things, even while her lover's reckless a member of the cabinet in the Washgaiety seemed to confirm her worst face constantly this distressing dubialmost irritable entreaty she said, "Let us go home, mother."

"I have desired to do so for two weeks, Cornelia," answered Mrs. Moran. "I think our visit has already been too long."

"My Cousin Silas has now begun to make love to me; and his mother and sisters like it no better than I do. I hate this town with its rampant, affected fashion and frivolities! Mother, let us go home, at once. Lucinda can



Had a luxurious meal.

pack our trunks to-day, and we will leave in the morning."

"Can we go without an escort?" "Oh, yes, we can. Lucinda will wali on us-she too is longing for New York-and who can drive us more carefully than Cato? I am at the end of my patience. I am like to cry out! I am so unhappy, mother!"

"My dear, we will go home to-morrow. We can make the journey in short stages. Do not break down now, Cornelia. It is only a little longer."

"I shall not break down-if we go Hyde was shaken, confused, lifted home." And as the struggle to resist sorrow proves the capacity to resist it,

LATEST ASPECT OF THE TARIFF REVISION QUESTION.

The Plain Speaking of President Roosevelt, Secretaries Root, Shaw and Others Has Wrought a Marked Change in the Situation and Outlook.

ington correspondence of the New

and Minneapolis become all the clear- by Brother Bryan. er. His purpose obviously was to duties or no duties are not called for fluence." by any of the conditions of industry of 1904.

came, first, the speech of President upheaval of business. Roosevelt at Milwaukee on the genbig broadside against any and all crats. forms of tariff tinkering. If Secrespeeches, the President certainly cov- quirer. ered it at Minneapolis. In the language of the cabinet officer quoted by the New York Tribune, the President

He Has Been Told That His Broom Is a Nuisance.



profound, was different in character. AS TO STANDING PAT party that tariff revision shall be en-THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. tirely kept out of that campaign and not taken up at all until after the election of 1904.

> But the question is, not what these scheming leaders want, but what the people want. To be a leader one must Golden Text-"Having Therefore Obhave a following. Can these Iowa disturbers succeed in winning the people away from the President and the great mass of the Republican party? Will the people follow them in the direction of the camp where Mr. The changes that have occurred in Bryan stands reaching out his hands the situation and outlook regarding in eager welcome? It remains to be tariff revision during the past few days seen. We are inclined to think not.

Encouraged by Bryan.

It is to be hoped that Gov. Cumsuspicions. And she felt unable to York Tribune of April 7. If the mins of Iowa is entirely satisfied. He speeches of Secretaries Shaw and is one of the chief exponents among ous questioning, so that it was with Root, March 31 and April 3, respective- Republicans of tariff revision. There ly, were read and approved by the pres- are a few persons out his way who beident before they were delivered- lieve in tearing things up and who are and nobody doubts that they were- followers of what has become to be the meaning and the intent of the known as the "Iowa idea." They President's speeches at Milwaukee have been received with open arms

> "Let us encourage Gov. Cummins," throw the entire weight of adminis- said Mr. Bryan at a Jeffersonian bantration influence against the supreme quet in Des Moines on Thursday folly of talking tarial revision at this (Fancy Bryan looking to Jefferson for time. Secretaries Shaw and Root de- comfort!) "Let us encourage him, livered powerful addresses designed to for every word that he speaks in favor prove that changes in the Dingley of tariff reform or anti-trust legislalaw schedules in the direction of lower tion will have an educational in-

> While Bryan was speaking in Iowa, and trade; on the contrary, the coun- Senator Lodge and Secretary Root try's interests will be best served by were making addresses in Boston and letting the tariff entirely alone, at taking the ground that protection had least until after the national election | made the country great, and that to abandon it or to permit it to be ripped

> Right upon the heels of these public | up by "tariff reformers" or "tariff redeclarations by his two secretaries visionists" would result in a general

> Gov. Cummins found no indorseeral subject of trusts, in which he ment for his course among these Retook the ground that a remedy for publican thinkers, but from Mr. Bryan trust evils must not be sought for in he received praise. From which it tariff revision. The same week, at would appear that the "Iowa idea" is Minneapolis, the president fired his exceedingly comforting to the Demo-

> Praise from Bryan! Certainly Gov. taries Root and Shaw left any part of Cummins ought to be ready to retire the ground uncovered in their on his laurels now .- Philadelphia In

> > The Folly of Free Trade.

A paper which is constantly agitat went direct to the territory where ing itself over the evils of the presthe 'Iowa Idea' is supposed to prevail. ent protective tariff, in an article on In both speeches he struck straight England's food supply, says that in

tained Help of God, I Continue Unto This Day"-Acts 26:22-Three Ways of Treating the Gospel.

> I. Paul and the New Governor, Festus, -Acts 25:1-12. The New Governor. After Paul had lain in prison for two years. Felix was removed on account of grave complaints of his conduct. In order to conciliate the Jews as far as possible, he was base enough to leave in prison an innocent man whom they hated. Porcius Festus was appointed in his stead. Festus was a much better man than Felix. Little is known of him. The Attempt of the Jews to Gain Posession of Paul. Immediately on the arrival of the new governor, the Jews sought to have Paul taken to Jerusalem for trial, for there they had more power over the courts, or could secretly assassinate their enemy.

AGRIPPA.

The Appeal to Cesar. Paul well knew that there was no justice for him in the court of the Sanhedrim, where the judges were already committed against him, and had plotted to murder him. He therefore objected, saying that he had done no wrong to the Jews, and why should he be tried by them?

II. The Royal Court Assembled at Cesarea.-Acts 25:13-27.

The Scene at the Royal Assembly. The scene lay in the same magnificent hall in the official palace, which, eighteen years before, had witnessed the still more stately scene when the father of the present King Agrippa was called a god, and came to his tragic end. Paul, in his fetters, was standing up ready to speak

The Question Stated. Festus arose before this brilliant assembly, and stated the object of their coming together. The prisoner had been vehemently accused as one worthy of death. He had appealed to Cesar and must be sent Rome. But Festus, not being well acquainted with Jewish laws and customs, could not make out any definite charge against him that would be a reasonable excuse for sending him as a prisoner to Rome

III. Paul and the Gospel. His Defense before the Royal Court .--- Vs. 1-23. "Whereupon" (after hearing the'I was not disobedient un-19. call) to the heavenly vision." Yet the seeming cost and the struggle were very great. He did not ask his audience to do what he had not been willing to do himself.

"But shewed first unto them of 20. Damascus." Immediately after his con-version (Acts 9:20-22). Then after two or three years of probable retirement he returned to Damascus and preached again (Gal. 1:17, 18; Acts 9:23, 25). "And at Jerusalem." For a brief time, going there from Damascus (Acts 9:26-29; Gal. 1: 18). He also visited there, and, of course, preached at other times. "Throughout all the coasts (borders, re-gion) of Judaea." The exact time of this preaching is not known, as no record is given of it. The three stages of the spiritual life are accurately noted. (1) "That they should repent." This is the first duty of every one. (2) "And turn to God." Hating sin or even turning from it is not enough. There must be a choice of good. a turning to God. a choice of good; a turning to God, against whom we have rebelled, to be his obedient and loving subjects and children. (3) "And do works meet for re-pentance." The works which are the natural fruit of true repentance.

21. "For these causes," not because of the charges made against him, but (1) because he called on these Jews to repent. He troubled their conscience (2) Especially because he delivered the gospel message to the Gentiles as well as to the Jews, placing them on an equal-ity before God, which was his unpardon-

LESSON VIII., MAY 24-PAUL BEFORE

see the President. Cousin, you are to be my cavalier, if it please you, and my uncle and aunt will attend us."

"I am devotedly at your service, Annie; and I will at least point out to you some of the dazzling beauties of the Miss Allens and Miss Chews, and the brilliant Sally McKean.'

The next evening Joris had every reason to feel proud of his cousin. The touch of phantasy and flame in one could look at her without feeling that a fervent and transparent soul soft spiritual fire. This impression was enhanced by her childlike gown of white crape over soft white silk; it suggested her sweet fretless life, and also something unknown and unseen in her very simplicity.

Mrs. Washington's parlors were crowded that night. The earl at once



" I see I shall have to give you your own way.'

30

presented his niece to Mrs. Washington, and afterward to the President. who as a guest of Mrs. Washington, to the ladies present. For a few minthe party then he went forward, and charge, met Cornelia face to face.

They looked at each other as two look after death-reproaching, questioning, entreating, longing. Hyde flushed and paled, but could not for at recognition or speech. Cornelia, who had seen his entry, was more that I gave you!" prepared. She gave him one long

that I am going to Mrs. Washington's speak to Cornelia when he next met reception to-morrow evening? I shall her, no matter where it was, or who was with her.

For nearly a week he kept a conscious, constant watch. Its insisting sorrowful longing was like a cry from Love's watch towers, but it did not reach the beloved one, or else she our court-the splendid Mrs. Bingham. did not answer it. One bright morning he resolved to walk through the great dry goods stores, where the beauties of the "gay Quakers" bought their choicest fabrics in foreign chintzes,

lawns and Indian muslins. He was her nature illumined her face, and no getting impatient of the bustle and pushing, when he saw Anthony Clymer approaching him. The young gazed from her eyes, so lambent with man was driving a new and very spirited team, and as he with some difficulty held them, he called to Hyde to come and drive with him. After an hour's driving they came to a fomous hostelry, and Clymer said, "Let us give ourselves lunch, and the horses bait and a rest, then we will make them show their mettle home again."

> The young . men had a luxurious meal and more good wine than they ought to have taken.

The champ and gallop of the horses and Clymer's vociferous enjoyment of his own wit, blended, and for a moment or two Hyde was under a physical exhilaration as intoxicating as the foam of the champagne they had been drinking. In the height of this meretricious gaiety, a carriage, driving at a rather rapid rate turned into the road; and Cornelia suddenly raised her eyes to the festive young men. and then dropped them with an abrupt, even angry expression.

Hyde became silent and speechless. and Clymer was quickly infected by the very force and potency of his companion's agitation and distressed surprise. Both were glad to escape the other's company, and Hyde fled to the privacy of his own room, that he might hide there the almost unbearable chagrin and misery this unfortunate meeting had caused him.

"Where shall I run to avoid myself?" he cried, as he paced the floor in an agony of shame. "She will nevof pearls.

er respect me again. She ought not. I am the most wretched of lovers." For some days sorrow and confusion and distraction bound his senses: he refused all company, would neither was walking about the rooms talking | eat, nor sleep, nor talk, and he looked as white and wan as a spectre. A utes he remained in conversation with stupid weight, a dismal sullen still- The photograph of the lovely countness succeeded the storm of shame Hyde turning with his beautiful and grief; and he felt himself to be disembodied souls might meet and that wretched meeting passed away, and then he resolved to forget.

"It is all past!" he said despairingly. "She is lost to me forever! Alas, alas, his very life make the slightest effort | Cornelia. Though you would not believe me, it was the most perfect love

Cornelia's sorrow, though quite as

increased, and when they turned into Maiden Lane she clapped her hands for very joy.

She ran upstairs to her own doar room, laid her head on her pillow, sat down in her favorite chair, opened her desk, let in all the sunshine she could. and then fell with holy gratitude on her knees and thanked God for her sweet home, and for the full cup of mercies he had given her to drink in it.

When she went downstairs the mail had just come in, and the Doctor sat before a desk covered with newspapers and letters. "Cornelia," he cried in a voice full of interest. "here is a letter for you-a long letter. It is from Paris."

She examined the large sheets closed with a great splash of red wax. bearing the de Tounnerre crest. It had indeed come from Paris, the city of dreadful slaughter, yet Cornelia opened it with a smiling excitement, as she read:

"It is from Arenta!" ('To be continued.)

NEW PHASE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Artists Now Go to Patrons Instead of Waiting a Call from Them.

It is no longer regarded as the proper thing in society to go to a photograph gallery to have one's picture taken. Leaders of the smart set at the east have decreed that the artists shall come to the houses of the sitters, although an extra charge is involved in the new arrangement. The men who do this at-home work must be artists of the first class. These pictures in the home have revolutionized one fashion. Formerly a woman would wear all her jewels and take her stand before the camera in her most pretentious frock, but now these display pictures are tabooed and the woman dresses simply. A favorite pose with one photographer has the subject in a picture hat, with bare shoulders and wearing a simple string

More recent even than the dashing hat and glistening shoulders is the photographing of young matrons with their children. In England these pictures are in great vogue and the woman who poses wears a house gown suggestive of the calm of the nursery. ess of Warwick with her daughter was one of the most popular in England. the most forlorn of human beings. At | Lady Warwick's arms were entwined length, however, the first misery of about the pretty child and the picture was sold just the same as those of Ellen Terry, Edna May and other celebrities. Another woman who is photographed always with her child is Rachel, countess of Dudley, wife of the lord lieutenant of Ireland. The countess is one of the great English beauties.

out from the shoulder, and he rang | 1854-55 the United Kingdom was practhe bell twice."

In the same week Senator Allison Vice-President, declared himself in was delivering a speech at Des Moines ideas and welcomed him to the Democratic fold.

cabinet officer quoted by the Tribune, that-"Tariff reformers masquerading under the guise of Republicans will have to become classified under another name, or welcomed back into the ranks of the Democracy, as Gov. Cummins has been by Bryan. The Republican party, with Roosevelt at its head, will stand for no tariff revision, at least until after the next Presidential election. This is the lesson to be learned from the developments of the last week."

From the temper displayed by the Iowa "progressives" it is evident that the speeches of the President and Secretaries Shaw and Root have not stamped out the "Iowa idea" so far as the leaders in the revolt are concerned. They still proclaim their intention to clamor and work and plan for the realization of their pet ambition. They want to go thundering down the corridors of time as the rescuers of the Republican party from the dire dilemma of too much prosperity, as the Moseses who shall lead that party out of the bondage of the Pharaohs of the trusts and into the promised land of a "reformed" tariff and "potential competition." These clare it to be their fixed and unalterable purpose to go before the naadvisers and the best brain of the -New York Press.

tically growing enough wheat to feed

her population of 27,000,000; but in gave out an authorized interview in 1900-1901 only one-fifth of the wheat which he said: "No tariff revision," consumed by the population of 41,300,and incidentally took occasion to say 000 was grown in the British isles, the that in his judgment reciprocity in other four-fifths being imported from competitive products was a dream foreign countries." Admiral Freethat has little chance of ever being mantle of the British navy, recently realized. Senator Frye, the acting called attention to Great Britain's dependence and helplessness in case of equally positive terms. About the war with the United States, and warnsame time William Jennings Bryan ed the British people of the perils incident to becoming a nation of middlein which he praised Gov. Cummins' men, with constant decline in the warmly for his "progressive" tariff sources of domestic production.

Great Britain ceased to raise its own wheat when it adopted the policy All this is interesting history. It of free trade. The agriculture of means much to the Republican party Great Britain flourished as long as and the country. It means, says the there was a duty on British grown wheat. The value of its acres have declined, and fields which bore large yields of wheat under high culture have been put into grass. The farms have been abandoned and the cities are crowded with population, thousands of whom, within the past few weeks, have marched in processions in London, asking for labor. There is no labor for them. Great Britain buys her bread a little cheaper in the United States and other countries, but bent on cheapness, she has lost the independence incident to her ability to raise the wheat. For a time she controlled the markets of the world for her textiles, iron and other manufacturers, but in these things the other nations have overtaken her, and now Great Britain helplessly deplores the decline of her foreign trade compared with her great rivals-the United States and Germany .- Irish World.

A Priceless Jewel.

The richest market in the world, the priceless jewel of commerce, is the market of the United States. The protective tariff holds its treasure secure to the American wage-earners and all the American people. This is the schemers for power and control de- simple essence of protection. It is the cardinal principle of the American tariff system which has been made tional convention in 1904 and demand a national policy by the Republican b downward revision of the tariff. If party; which, with the control of the they have their way they will force "trusts," will be the great issue on tariff revision as a dominant issue of which Mr. Roosevelt will go to the the campaign of next year, in spite voters next year asking them to elect of the demand of the President and his him President of the United States.

able sin in the eyes of the Jews, but a reason why the Romans should acquit These were the reasons why the Jews "went about to kill me. "Having therefore obtained heln."

God was Paul's powerful ally. Paul was on God's side, and therefore could not insult him by profaning his temple, or opposing his religion. "Saying other things," etc. He was true "Saying none to the Jewish Scriptures, simply explaining them, and showing how they were fulfilled in Jesus, the Messiah,

'That (the) Christ (the promised Messiah) should suffer." Therefore the fact of Jesus' suffering on the cross, which was one of the chief obstacles to the Jews' reception of him as their Messiah, was yet exactly in accordance with Scripture teaching concerning the the Messiah. "That he should from the dead" a living Savior and teacher and guide, and by this resurrection should proclaim "light" even "unto . . . the Gentlles.'

IV. Festus and the Gospel .-- Vs. 24. 25. 24. "As he thus spake." was speak the present participle indicating ing. that Festus broke in upon the speech. "With a loud voice," "raising his voice, because interrupting in surprise and astonishment, and no doubt with something of impatience, if not of anger."-Knowl-"Thou art beside thyself." ing. From Festus' standpoint, a crucified Messiah bringing light to the Gentiles, the resurrection of the dead. an unseen King over a spiritual kingdom, could be but the delirious fancies of a disordered brain. "Much learning doth make thee mad." You are a dreamer, in the fanciful land of books, in the realm of speculation, and far from the realities of daily life.

Illustration. Festus was like Jonah. dreaming in the ship that was being vrecked by the storm; or the men of Sodom who lived on in their usual sin, even while the flery rain was sweeping upon them.

25. "I am not mad." Paul speaks for himself, and lets Festus make the application for himself. "Most noble Festus." Paul will not flatter nor withhold the truth, but he is respectful and courte-"But speak forth the words of truth and soberness.

Agrippa and the Gospel.-Vs. 26-"For the king (Agrippa) know-29. 26. eth." because he was trained in the Jewish Scriptures, and having lived on the borders of Galilee and Judea, must have known something of Jesus, both of his life and his death, and of the gospel since his resurrection. "This thing was not done in a corner." Obscurely, known Obscurely, known but to a few; but the very enemies of Jesus caused it to be proclaimed all over the land, by their opposition.

The Decision of the Court .-- Vs. 30-VL 32. The court decided that Paul was innocent, and might have been set at liberty had he not appealed to Cesar; but that the appeal must stand. But this decision was the means of bringing him safely to Rome.

"Being Dead, Yet Speaketh."

On a tombstone in a Liverpool cemetery a small box is attached, always filled with religious tracts, within easy reach of the passers-by. On the tombstone is the inscription, "Being dead, yet speaketh," and on the box are the words, "Please take one." A devout and religious old gentleman who resided in the place left a clause in his will to the effect that when he was buried a box full of tracts should be placed on his tomb, to be refilled whenever necessary. He thus preaches the Gospel from his grave.