

THE MAID of MAIDEN LANE

Sequel to "The Bow of Orange Ribbon."

A LOVE STORY BY AMELIA E. BARR

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CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"She is gone, Doctor."
"At what hour?"
"The clock was striking three—she went smiling."
Then he bowed his head and turned away. There was nothing more that he could do; but he remembered that Arenta had stepped on board the La Belle France as the clock struck three, and that she also had gone smiling to her unknown destiny.
Arriving home he very gently acquainted Mrs. Moran with the death of his young patient, and then asked, "Where is Cornelia?"
"I know not. She is asleep. The ball to-night is to be fairy-land and love-land, an Arabian night's dream and a midsummer night's dream all in one. I told her to rest, for she was weary and nervous with expectation. To-morrow the Van Ariens' excitement will be over, and we shall have rest."
"I think not. The town is now ready to move to Philadelphia. I hear that Mrs. Adams is preparing to leave Richmond Hill. Washington has already gone, and Congress is to meet in December."
"But this will not concern us."
"It may. If George Hyde does not go very soon to England, we shall go to Philadelphia. I wish to rid myself and Cornelia of his airs and graces and wearisome good temper, his singing and reciting and tringham-tringham poetry. This story has been long enough; we will turn over and end it."
"It will be a great trial to Cornelia."
"It may, or it may not—there is Rem—Rem is your own suggestion. However, we have all to sing the hymn of Renunciation at some time; it is well to sing it in youth."

CHAPTER VIII.

Two Proposals.

The ruling idea of any mind assumes the foreground of thought, and after Arenta's marriage the dominant desire of George Hyde was to have his betrothal to Cornelia recognized and assured. He was in haste to light his own nuptial torch, and afraid every day of that summons to England which would delay the event.
"I may have to go away with mother at any time—I may be detained by events I cannot help—and I have not bound Cornelia to me by any personal recognition yet—and Rem Van Ariens will be ever near her. Oh, indeed, this state of affairs will never do! I will write to Cornelia this very moment and tell her I must see her father this evening. I cannot possibly delay it longer. I have been a fool—a careless, happy fool—too long."
He opened his secretary and sitting resolutely down, began a letter to Dr. Moran. He poured out his heart and desires, and then he read what he had written. It would not do at all. It was a love letter and not a business letter. He wrote another, and then another. When he had finished reading them over, he was in a passion with himself.
"A fool in your teeth twice over,



"Write, then, to Cornelia," Joris Hyde! he cried. "Since you cannot write a decent business letter, write, then, to the adorable Cornelia; the words will be at your finger ends for that letter, and will slip from your pen as if they were dancing."
"My Sweet Cornelia:
"I have not seen you for two days, and 'tis a miracle that I have endured it. I can tell you, beloved, that I am much concerned about our affair. You know that I may have to go to England soon, and go I will not until I have asked your father what favor he will show us. Tell me at what hour I may call and see him in his house. Oh, my peerless Cornelia, pearl and flower of womanhood, I speak your speech, I think your thought; you are the noblest thing in my life, and to remember you is to remember the hours when I was the very best and the very happiest. Bid me come to you soon, very soon, for your love is my life. Send your answer to my city lodging. Oh, Cornelia, am I not ever and entirely yours?"
"George Hyde."

It was not more than eight o'clock the morning when he wrote this letter, and as soon as possible he dispatched a swift messenger with it to Cornelia.
Probably Madame Hyde divined something of the importance and tenor

of a missive sent in such a hurry of anxious love, so early in the day, but she showed neither annoyance nor curiosity regarding it. "Joris, my dear one," she said, as they rose from the breakfast table, "Joris, I think there is a letter from your father. To the city you must go as soon as you can, for I have had a restless night, full of feeling it has been."
Joris smiled and kissing her, said, "I am going at once. If there is a letter I will send a quick rider with it."
"But come thyself."
"That I cannot."
"But why, then?"
"To-morrow I will tell you."
"That is well. Into thy mother's heart drop all thy joys and sorrows. 'Tis mine."
It happened—but doubtless happened because so ordered—that the very hour in which Joris left Hyde Manor, Peter Van Ariens received a letter that made him very serious. He left his office and went to see his son. "Rem," he said, "here has come a letter from Boston, and some one must go there, and that, too, in a great hurry. The house of Blume and Otis is likely to fail, and in it we have some great interests. A lawyer we must have to look after them; go thyself, and it shall be well for both of us."

"I cannot go with a happy mind to-day. I think now my case with Cornelia will bear putting to the question. As you know, it has been step with step between Joris Hyde and myself in that affair, and if I go away now without securing the ground I have gained, what can hinder Hyde from taking advantage over me?"
"That is fair. A man is not a man till he has won a wife. Cornelia Moran is much to my mind. Go and see her now."

"I will write to her. I will tell her what is in my heart and ask her for her love and her hand. If she is kind to my offer then I can go to Boston with a free heart and look after your money and your business."
But the letter to Cornelia which Hyde found to slip off his pen like dancing was a much more difficult matter to Rem. He wrote and destroyed, and wrote again and destroyed, and this so often that he finally resolved to go to Maiden Lane for his inspiration.
He met George Hyde sauntering up the street looking unhappy and restless, and he suspected at once that he had been walking past Dr. Moran's house in the hope of seeing Cornelia and had been disappointed. The thought delighted him. He was willing to bear disappointment himself, if by doing so some of Hyde's smiling confidence was changed to that unhappy uneasiness which he detected in his rival's face and manner. The young men bowed to each other, but did not speak.

"What a mere sullen creature that Rem Van Ariens is!" thought Hyde, "and with all the good temper in the world I affirm it." Then, with a movement of impatience he added:
"Why should I let him into my mind?—for he is the least welcome of all intruders. Good gracious, how long the minutes are! How shall I endure another hour?—perhaps many hours. Where can she have gone? Not unlikely to Madame Jacobus. I will go to her at once."
He hastened his steps and soon arrived at the well-known residence of his friend. He was amazed as soon as the door was opened to find preparations of the most evident kind for some change. "What is the matter?" he asked in a voice of fear.
"I am going away for a time, Joris, my good friend," answered Madame, coming out of a shrouded and darkened parlor as she spoke.
"But where are you going?"
"To Charleston. My sister Sabrina is sick—dying, and there is no one so near to her as I am. But what brings you here so early?"
"My mother felt sure there was a letter from father, and I came at once to get it for her, but there was none."
"It will come in good time. Now, I must go. Good-bye, dear Joris!"
"For how long, my friend?"
"I know not. Sabrina is incurably ill. I shall stay with her till she departs." She said these words as they went down the steps together, and with eyes full of tears he placed her carefully in the coach and then turned sorrowfully to his own rooms.

In the meantime Rem was writing his proposal. Finally, after many trials, he desisted with the following, though it was the least effective of any form he had written:
"To Miss Moran:
"Honored and Beloved Friend—
"Twenty times this day I have tried to write a letter worthy to come into your hands and worthy to tell you how beyond all words I love you. But what can I say more than that I love you? To-morrow I must leave New York, and I may be away for some time. Pray, then, give me some hope to-night to take with me. I am sick with longing for the promise of your love. Oh, dearest Cornelia, I am, as you know well, your humble servant."
"Rembrandt Van Ariens."

When he had finished this letter, he folded and sealed it, and walked to the window with it in his hand. Then he saw Cornelia returning home from some shopping or social errand, and hastily calling a servant, ordered him

to deliver the letter at once to Miss Moran. She bowed and smiled as she accepted it, but Rem, watching with his heart in his eyes, could see that it awakened no special interest. She kept it unopened as she wandered among the flowers, until Mrs. Moran came to the door to hurry her movements; then she followed her mother hastily into the house.
"Do you know how late it is, Cornelia? There is a letter on your dressing table that came by Lieut. Hyde's servant two or three hours ago."
An she entered her room an imposing looking letter met her eyes—a letter written upon the finest paper, squarely folded, and closed with a large seal of scarlet wax carrying the Hyde arms. Poor Rem's message lost instantly whatever interest it possessed; she let it fall from her hand, and lifting Hyde's, opened it with that marvelous womanly impetuosity which love teaches. In a moment she felt all that he felt; all the ecstasy and tumult of a great affection not sure. For this letter was the "little more" in Hyde's love, and, oh, how much it was!

She pondered it until she was called to dinner. There was then no time to read Rem's letter, but she broke the seal and glanced at its tenor, and an expression of pity and annoyance came into her eyes. Hastily she locked both letters away in a drawer in her desk.
Dr. Moran was not at home, nor was he expected until sundown, so mother and daughter enjoyed together the confidence which Hyde's letter induced. Mrs. Moran thought the young man was right, and promised, to a certain extent, to favor his proposal. "However, Cornelia," she added, "unless your father is perfectly agreeable and satisfied, I would not advise you to make any engagement."
The answering of these letters was naturally Cornelia's first afternoon thought. To write to Joris was a delightful thing, an unusual pleasure, and she sat down, smiling, to pen the lines which she thought would bring her much happiness, but which were doomed to bring her a great sorrow:
"My Joris! My Dear Friend:
"Tis scarce an hour since I received your letter, but I have read it over four times. And whatever you desire, that also is my desire; and I am deceived as much as you, if you think I do not love you as much as I am loved by you. Come, then, this very night as soon as you think convenient. If my father is in a suitable temper it will be well to speak plainly to him, and I am sure that my mother will say in our favor all that is wise.
"What more is to say I will keep for your ear, for you are enough in my heart to know all my thoughts, and to know better than I can tell you how dearly, how constantly, how entirely I love you. Yours forever,"
"Cornelia."
(To be continued.)

A Bret Harte Letter.
Clever authors are generally chary of their humor, saving the choicest witticisms for copy. Bret Harte, however, was an exception to this rule, and was a rare conversationalist and correspondent. Here is a characteristically droll letter from him to Edgar Pemberton, which appears for the first time in the authorized biography published this week, and has been related with much relish by "Tay Pay" O'Connor:
"Dear Mr. Pemberton: Don't be alarmed if you should hear of my having nearly blown the top of my head off. Last Monday I had my face badly cut by the recoil of an overloaded gun. I do not know yet beneath these bandages whether I shall be permanently marked. At present I am invisible, and have tried to keep the accident a secret.
"When the surgeon was stitching me together the son of the house, a boy of 12, came timidly to the door of the room. 'Tell Mr. Bret Harte it's all right,' he said; 'he killed the hare!' Yours always,
"Bret Harte."

To Our First Religious Martyr.
The Quivira Historical society, which erected a monument at Logan's Grove, near Junction City, some time ago, in commemoration of the discovery of Kansas by Coronado in 1541, and the rediscovery of Quivira by the Hon. J. V. Brower, the well-known archaeologist, in 1897, is preparing to erect another monument. The monument now proposed will commemorate the fact that Friar Juan de Padilla, a member of the great Coronado expedition, was the first religious martyr in the United States, and the first white man murdered by Indians on Kansas soil.—Kansas City World.

NEW REVENUE LAW

A Condensed View of the Taxation Measure

THE TAXABLE PROPERTY

Bill Defines Terms Used in Relation to Taxation—Real Property, Real Estate, Lands, Personal Property, Money, Etc., All Explained

H. R. No. 344, the revenue bill. The measure begins with elaborate definitions of all the terms used in relation to taxation. Real property, real estate, lands, personal property, money and all other debatable terms are all explained.
The following property is taxable:
Sec. 12—All property in this state not expressly exempt therefrom, shall be subject to taxation, and shall be valued at its actual value which shall be entered opposite each item and shall be assessed at 20 per cent of such actual value. Such assessed value shall be entered in a separate column opposite each item, and shall be taken and considered as the taxable value at which it shall be listed and upon which the levy shall be made. Actual value as used in this act shall mean its value in the market in the ordinary course of trade.
The following property is exempt from taxation:
First—All property of the state, counties and municipal corporations.
Second—Such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for schools, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes. In the assessment of real estate, encumbered by a public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement shall be deducted in the valuation of such property. The increased value of lands by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof.
The following provisions are made for tax liens:
Sec. 14—Taxes on real property shall be a lien thereon from and including the first day of April of the year in which they are levied until the same are paid.
Sec. 15—Taxes assessed upon personal property shall be a lien upon the personal property of the person to whom assessed from and after the first day of October of the year in which they are assessed, until paid.
Sec. 16—When property is assessed to any person as agent for another, or in a representative capacity, such person shall have a lien upon such property, or any part of it, for the taxes thereon until he is indemnified against the payment thereof, if he has paid the taxes, until he is reimbursed therefor.
Sec. 17—All general taxes due the state, county, school district, town, road district, city or village, shall be a first lien on the real estate on which levied and take priority over all other encumbrances and liens thereon.
Sec. 18—All special assessments, regularly assessed and levied by any county or municipality, duly authorized, shall be a lien on the real estate on which assessed, as provided by the statute authorizing the same, but shall be subject to the general taxes mentioned in the last preceding section.
County assessors are to be elected at the general election in 1903 and every four years thereafter. The first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January is the date set for taking the office. No assessor shall be eligible for election for two consecutive terms and shall hold office for four years.
The county assessor and the county board shall determine the number of deputies necessary in the different sections of the county. The county assessor must provide a bond for not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000. The county assessors shall receive the following compensation: In counties having a population of 5,000 or less, \$250; in counties having a population from 5,000 to 10,000, \$350; in counties having a population of 10,000 to 30,000, \$500; in counties having a population from 30,000 to 50,000, \$600; in counties having a population from 50,000 to 100,000, \$1,200; in counties having a population of over 100,000, \$1,800.
The compensation of the deputy assessors shall be \$3 per day for the time actually and necessarily employed. The county superintendent must furnish the assessors with maps of the townships or precincts, and must also supply the deputies.
A penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 is provided for neglect or duty on part of any assessor or deputy assessor.



"I am going away for a time."

PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Personal property shall be listed by the following persons:
Every person of full age and sound mind, being a resident of this state, shall list all his moneys, credits, bonds, or stocks, shares of stock of joint stock or other companies, when the capital stock of such company is not assessed in this state, moneys loaned or invested, annuities, franchises, royalties, and all other personal property.
He shall also list all moneys and other personal property invested, loaned or otherwise controlled by him as the agent or attorney, or on account of any other person or persons, company or corporation whatsoever, and all moneys deposited subject to his order, check, or draft and credits due from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, whether in or out of the county.
The property of a minor child shall be listed by his guardian; if he have no guardian, then the father, if living; if not, by the mother, if living, and if neither father or mother be living, by the person having such property in charge.
The property of any other person under guardianship, or if he has no guardian, by the person having charge of such property.
The property of a wife, by her husband, if of sound mind, if not, by herself.
The property of a person for whose

benefit it is held in trust, by the trustee; or of the estate of a deceased person, by the executor or administrator.
The property of a corporation whose assets are in the hands of a receiver, by such receiver.
The property of corporations, by the president or proper agent or officer thereof.
The property of a firm or company, by the partner or agent thereof.
The property of manufacturers and others in the hands of an agent, by and in the name of such agent, as merchandise.
LISTING THE PROPERTY.
Personal property shall be listed where the owner resides. Corporation property shall be listed where the head office is located. If there be no head office in the state the property shall be listed wherever business is transacted.
When the owner of a farm has land in several precincts it shall be listed where he resides. Live stock in the hands of a care taker shall be listed where it is kept. All property may be seized and sold for taxes. Every article of personal property must be entered in the blank list which the assessor shall present. This must be sworn to. For tax dodging fines are prescribed.
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
The following taxes and assessments are imposed on insurance companies, pipe lines, grain brokers, pawn brokers and railroads:
Sec. 58. Each and every re insurance company organized under the laws of any other state or county, and transacting business in this state, shall be taxed in the county, town, city, village and school district where the agent conducts the business, upon the gross amount of premiums received by it for insurance written upon property within the state during the preceding year. Such gross receipts to be taken as an item of property of that value and to be assessed and taxed on the same percentage of such value as other property. The agent shall render the list and be personally liable for the tax. If he refuse to render the list, or to make affidavit that the same is correct, the amount may be valued and assessed according to the best information of the assessor.
Sec. 59. Every life insurance, and accident insurance, or life and accident insurance company organized under the laws of any other state or county, and transacting business in Nebraska, except fraternal beneficiary associations and such mutual companies as operate on the assessment plan, have no capital stock and make no dividends, and whose scheme of insurance does not contemplate the return of any percentage of earnings or profits to policy holders, shall, at the time of making the annual statement as required by law, pay into the state treasury 2 per cent of the gross amount of premiums received by it during the preceding calendar year for business done in this state, including all insurance upon the lives of persons residing in the state, whether such insurance was written during such preceding year or prior thereto. At the time of paying said taxes such companies shall take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed with the state auditor. No certificate shall be issued by the auditor or on behalf of any such company authorizing it to do or continue business in this state while any such percentage or tax remains due and unpaid.
Sec. 60. Every surety company organized under the laws of any state or county other than the state of Nebraska, and transacting business in this state, shall, during the month of January of each year, make out and file with the state auditor an itemized statement verified by the president, or vice president, and secretary, showing in detail the gross receipts from all business transacted in this state during the preceding calendar year, including the gross premium on all surety bonds of obligations of every kind, and shall at the same time pay into the state treasury as a tax on such business, 2 per cent of such gross receipts. No certificate shall be issued by the auditor to any surety company, or agent thereof, authorizing it to do or continue business in this state while any such percentage or tax remains due and unpaid.
Sec. 61. Every life, fire or accident insurance company, or surety company, organized under the laws of this state, except fraternal beneficiary associations, and mutual companies that operate on the assessment plan, have no capital stock, and make no dividends, shall be taxed in the county, town, city, village and school district where the agent conducts the business upon the gross amount of premiums received by it for all business done within the state during the preceding calendar year. Such gross receipts shall be taken as an item of property of that value and be assessed and taxed on the same percentage of such value as other property. The agent shall render the list, or make affidavit that the same is correct, the amount may be valued and assessed according to the best information of the assessor.
CORPORATIONS.
Sec. 62. Street railways, waterworks, electric light and gasworks, natural gas, mining and all other companies and associations incorporated under the laws of, or doing business in, this state, other than those specifically mentioned in this act, shall, in addition to the other property required to be listed, make out and deliver to the assessor a sworn statement of the amount of its capital stock, setting forth particularly:
1. The name and location of the company.
2. The amount of capital stock authorized, and the number of shares in which capital stock is divided.
3. The amount of capital stock paid up.
4. The market value, or, if no market value, then the actual value of the shares of stock.
5. The true value of its franchise, if any, granted under and by virtue of any law of this state or ordinance of any city or village.
6. The total amount of indebtedness, except the indebtedness for current expenses, excluding from expenses the amount paid for the purchase or improvement of property.
7. The amount of capital on which a

dividend was declared during the last preceding year.
8. The date of each dividend declared during said year, ending with the last day of the last preceding December.
9. The rate per cent of each dividend declared.
10. The total amount of each dividend declared during the year ending with the last day of the last preceding December.
11. Gross earnings during said year.
12. Net earnings during said year.
13. Amount of surplus.
14. Amount of profit added to sinking fund during said year.
15. Maximum price at which shares of stock sold during said year.
16. Minimum price at which shares of stock sold during said year.
17. Average price at which shares of stock sold during said year.
Sec. 63. The statement or schedule required by the preceding section shall have annexed thereto an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by two of the officers of the corporation having full knowledge of the finances and accounts of the company, stating the title of the officers making the report and name of the corporation, and that the foregoing statement signed by them is true.
MAY ASSESS THE FRANCHISE.
Sec. 70. If the assessor is not satisfied with the valuation so made and returned to him, he is authorized to make a valuation of the franchise of said corporation based upon the facts contained in the report herein required, or upon any information within his possession, and he shall, in either case, assess to the corporation the full value of its franchise and of its tangible property not otherwise assessed. Whenever any such corporation shall own real estate or personal property that is otherwise assessed, the assessed value of such real estate or other property shall be deducted from the assessed value of the capital stock of such corporation.
Sec. 71. Every company incorporated by the authority of any other state or government, and doing business in this state, shall, by its duly authorized agent or manager, make out and deliver to the assessor of any county, or his deputy, in which the corporation owns property, a statement under oath, giving the name of the corporation, the nature of the business in which it is engaged, the name of the state or government under which it was incorporated, a description of all the real and personal property owned by said corporation in said county and the value thereof, together with the true value of its franchise in such county. Such statement shall also contain the amount of gross earnings of such corporation from its business within the state, and the expenses incurred in transacting the same.
Sec. 72. If the assessor is not satisfied with the valuation so made and returned to him he shall make a valuation of the property and franchise of such corporation, based upon the report required by the preceding section, or upon any information within his possession, and he shall in either case assess to the corporation the value of its franchise in addition to the assessed valuation of its tangible property.

EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.
Sec. 76. Each and every person, association, co-partnership, joint stock company or corporation, engaged in the express, telegraph or telephone business in the state of Nebraska, shall be deemed and taken to be a company for the purpose of this act.
Sec. 77. It shall be the duty of each express, telephone and telegraph company to furnish to the local assessor on his demand made of any officer or managing agent, a true and verified statement of its personal property, and of the gross receipts of its business in said local assessing district for the year ending February 1 of the current year, which verification shall be by one of the general officers of said company or by the local managing agent. Said assessor may also inspect said company's books of account for his district. For each day's neglect or refusal to so furnish said statement, the company shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in an action in the name of the state. In case the local assessor shall not be able to come to the amount and value of said personal property and gross receipts as herein provided by reason of such company's neglect and refusal, he shall come as near such value and amount as his information shall admit of, and add 50 per cent, and such total shall be the assessed value of the property of such company.
Sec. 78. Each and every express, telegraph and telephone company shall be locally assessed on its tangible property wherever it shall have any such property, in this state in like manner as other personal property is assessed, and in addition thereto on the amount of the gross receipts for the year next preceding the first day of February of the current year, such gross receipts to be taken and considered in their total as an item of property and be so listed and levied against the same as other property. Such tax on gross receipts shall represent the franchise valuation, which shall not be otherwise assessed.
The revenue bill goes into effect September 1. The duties of the county and state boards of equalization are the same as under the old law. The blanks, supplies and appeals from the decision of the assessor or boards of equalization are unchanged.

Eli Williams, a farmer living four miles south of Princeton, Ill., while digging a well, unearthed a stone plow which is believed to be a relic of the mound builders. The plow is of reddish stone, triangular in shape and fifteen inches wide each way. It was found immediately above a strata of coal.
By means of rural telephone service in the vicinity of Edwardsville, Ill., a posse of farmers was quickly summoned today to capture two supposed robbers, and in the fight that followed, Frank Charles of Mobile, Ala., one of the two men, was fatally shot and his companion escaped after a three mile chase.