in a wo light o tow th siler ads t

THE RIDDLE OF THINGS THE" ARE." here he man reads s that are,—
ie valley's heart
largest star,—
ie pressure of Life is

Death is deep, on the tangled way gate of Sleep.

the problems of Sin and

ions that lead to crime, ries locked from age to age vault of Time;--r weary feet and strive the mire and mist to grope ledge on the mount of Faith orning land of Hope, —Harper's Weekly.

TI : CRUMPLED OSELEAF.

We know

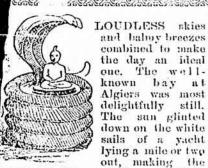
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And the

TORY OF A HOT MOON.



lying a mile or two out, making the brasswork glitter and the pretty little breakfast table, set under the awning, look most inviting. It was most charmingly arranged a deax, and everything, from the delicate eggshell china to the little rat-tailed spoons, was of the daintiest description. Everything around looked so calm and quiet; it seemed almost as though a spell lay over it all, and the ship were about to sail into an enchanted city-the brilliant blue of the Mediterrancan, and the cloudless Southern sky, with the white roofs and orange groves of Algiers in the distance, making up a picture worthy of a fairy story! At least, so thought the mar and woman who were leaving against the rail watching a tiny boat whiel was slowly making its way out t The woman held a big searle

sunshade over ber, to shelter her fa curly head and sweet mobile far from the sun. "Fancy, Harry," she was laughir "just a month to-day since we we married! What a charming reme brance! and what a lovely idea yours to have all those lovely flow brought over to decorate the ship v for to night!" The sun beat down qu the little white hands holding the parasol, and made the brilliant rings

upon them glitter again. "We'll I egin at once, as soon as he comes," went on. "I think a festoon yellow flowers would look : over the saloon door."

"Oh, no," answered her I laughing; "we won't begin have bre be to sto don't

man? 1 2 ant to lea , and we hald sit in .m." d direct izy old ning!" s leve day nd the ery to look a pers w! ur honeymod T ne th a thing."

ell, I am sur cas for the let ighed; "it wor re were none, Il this time fe ny break. and he cast a la ng and smilok towards the tle talle un-

ie awning. on't go yet, Ha enid. "he's just coming now. 114 11:3 she spoke the best draw; Side It was indeed a that she carried, basket as, and purple g ier end of the boat mutit.

iant blossoms, and c e sient he tall swarthy Afr lay a f letters and news; Dat rs. gasped Molly, w artis usuall way: "oh. s of color, what lovely ions

Mea: while the men corried the on board, and Mr. Ashley letters, walked over to the basket with his table and sat down in a flow deck-Chair.

weetheart," he sold, "you'll a cup of ten, "en't you? ... give vo letters for y Hera do como and si

But y was kneelin . eside the flowers ying her fac + st in one basket, in another ad had to be coas way and co rtably installed r Chinois w r chair by Harry b If before ah ould seitle down to eakfast and er letters! Such a she made! etty picture her whit dress and let parasol standinregainst th cep blue of the seshind he le large bas-

T.

Batis .. tion,

ments after h

month!" she

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Man't' do t

truth," he answ

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kets . ad fruits sed in their oth er she ading first letters te her .ome , he, looking the la town 's and readeagerly that h ppened in his aring goved cit three weeks mad be away ometimes he sked up a 81 and read her t a bit ked how her .s. n :1-'s, and at last ...1 ith a sigh of

"How per ightful it is here!" he said around on the beautiful scer d then letting his eyes rest loving think you look n his wife; "and I ming pouring out 'Fancy pay in a laugh.

our wife complibeen married a 1; "you 'are not le of old married life l

her his cap to

the expense of wife' "and you know I tho what I thought, he w own, sweet- seen

said

heart; what's the matter? no bad heart; what's the march, news, I hope?" he said quickly.

"Ch, no," she returned. "This is r from Olga, and she always e up the wrong way, somehow. ss: 'I presume you are having et time; now tell me what is ampled roseleaf in all this hap-?-for there must be one!' And ight for a moment, if ever one d come, if it could go on like always without changing. It seems good to be true," she added in a witone; "but there is absolutely not

a crumpled roseleaf so far.' to, dear," he said quietly, benddown and kissing her hands; re is no serpent, in our Eden!" was only afterwards he remem-

d the bitter irony of Fate that upted those words, and they were absorbed again in their letters themselves. The men were downstairs in the cabin, and no one noticed the tiny black adder which had crept from the basket of flowers, and now sunning himself on the deck just

and Molly's chair. The warmth

he sun made him quite lively, and began creeping about, and gradly disappeared under the chair. Suddenly she sat up with a sharp y: "Oh! Harry, something has hurt y foot," she said; and, looking down, ere lay across her instep the little take, its head firmly fixed into the lk stocking. With a muffled exclanation of horror Harry tore it off, and any season; to imagine that wied lung it into the sea; the pretty white oot lay bare, and seen through the rent in the stocking were three tiny Astley rushed hurry: red panetures.

down the cabin s. "Williams, Williams," 1. must go on shore at once, a. do your hear? Mrs. Astley has o. stung by a snake, go and bring a doctor as quickly as ever you can." Con ing back he took up the huge bask of flowers, and pitched them or board; then, taking poor Molly ir arms, he carried her to her where her maid bathed her por by foot. It was swelling already but there was no pain.

"I'll sit on the deck until doc tor color, Harry," she "Pleas lon't worry, I don't . ghed ieve was at he and het dder." a her he boked very

"I cannot say anything for sometime yet;" he said, after examining "I don't like the entire the sting. absence of pain. Can you not describe to me what the snake or adder looked like?"

But poor Harry had flung it away without looking, and was in ruch a state that he could absolutely rememher nothing. Gradually poor Molly got worse, the swelling increased, and the sake of Mr. Astley, who was beside himself with grief, than for Molly, whils! who lay quite still and quiet in a kind om which nothing could

she awoke, and if thy asked for her husband.

arms around his nec. v not to take it too hardly if I her and rushed on deck.

"Good God, Wilson," . the doctor, "can't you do as bing". Let's have someone else, le his eye fell on the native who had brought over the flowers in the morning, standing talking to Williams, and in his frenzy, he turned on him.

"You scoundrel," he said, going up to him, "do you know your carelessness has killed my wife? If she dies I'll have you thrown into the sea!"

"Master Harry," said the staid Williams, who had been his master since he was a boy, "don't hart the man; he's a native, and these natives are sometimes very clever with medicines, perhaps he can do something for my mistress!"

"God bless you for thinking of it, Williams," he said in a broken voice; 'you tell him, you can understand his jurgon," and he went down again to

Williams explained as well as he could what had happened, and the man with a glimmer of understanding, thought he could see what kind of a snake it was from the wound it had inflicted. He was accordingly shown into Mrs. Astley's cabin, and after looking at the punctures, at once hurried away, saying he would bring something, but he was afraid, he contided to Williams, that it was too late.

Most of us can call to memory somo time in our lives, some special hour when every moment seems a year land though a suppressed excitement fills us, yet we seem unnaturally quiet, waiting-waiting-we know not whether for life or death, for happi ness or misery to fall to our lot.

ry Astley had been asked Tf whic the supreme hour of his ould without hesitation have one-when he sat beside his ed in dumb agony awaiting n of the man, wondering it be in time, for poor Mo' to be losing strongth

every breath, and wondering, too, if he could do any good when he did

At last, after what seemed to the worn-out man a perfect eternity of waiting, the native returned. method seemed to Harry alarmingly simple for such an extreme case, as it merely consisted in putting a few drops of a particular juice into the three punctures the adder had made, but to his delighted astonishment, as well as the doctor's, in half an hour Molly was sleeping quietly, and the swelling was already greatly decreased, while Mahomed Nani, the African medicine-man left the yacht considerably richer than when he came on to it!

It was a very pale little Moliy who was sitting a week later at the same breakfast table, opening a little package her husband had just given her. It was a bracelet in the form of a tiny gold adder, with eleaning eyes of emeralds; and on its quivering tongue ay a crumpled roseleaf of rosy en-

"How beautiful! Harry," she said. Thank you a thousand times, and are they actually clever enough to make such a thing in that bazaar in Algiers? "These Eastern people are consummate masters in the art of jewelry, dearest," he answered; "and now, when my little wife wears this, may it always be the only crampled roseleaf

Common Mistakes.

in our Eden!"-McC.'s Monthly.

in her happiness-the solitary serpont

It is a mistake to work when you are not in a fit condition to do so; to take off heavy underelothing because you have become over-heated; to think that the more a person cats the healthier and stronger he will become; to believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more they study the more they learn; to go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained; to imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better; to conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in; to sleep exposed to a direct draught at remedy can some to feel ly better-

example rstem withon Les effects; to eat. had only one minute to fini. ". .neal, or to cat without an or continue after it has been fien, to gratify the tasle; to give mecessary time to a certain estab ed routine of housekeeping when could be much more profitably pent in rest or recreation. We trust that these little mistakes, which are so apt to be made, will in future be

avoided .- London Family Doctor.

usual sight," said Walter Wade, "but that is just what I saw in a Tennessec wood a few weeks ago. The female engineer's name is Annie Fables, and she told me she had been doing a full hand's' work at the mill for six years. Five years ago she decided she could run the engine, and the mill boss told me she had been one of the most careful, as well as one of the most compotent, he had ever seen. Mrs. Fables lost her husband six years and a half ago, and a few months afterward she asked for a place in the mill where her terrible numbness, which crept liege lord has been employed. She slo, ly right over the body, set in. began working as an 'off-bearer,' and The doctor stayed on, but more for in a year and a half was put in charge of the monster piece of machiner which furnished motive power for the large circular and straight saws. She has all along carned a man's wages your six in the evening and has been able to support and give her seven fatheriess little ones a good common school education. She is fond of the hard labor, and has lost but five days during her connection with the mill, and then she was min istering to a sick child."—Louisville Post.

There if His Leg Was Broken.

In ... when children just beginning to primple words paralyzo their dear macamas by telling hem they are "not the only caus on the dump," it is refreshing to across an innocent soul who i.

nothing of these things that we hear on the streets. A good old mother received a shock the other day when she read a telegram from her boy, who is enjoying himself in the cast, and at the same time affording some amusement for t .. up-to-date members of her family. The boy, who is having a good time in New York, telegraphed his father for more money. The father, not relishing the touch, took the telegram bome to the mater, who read as follows: "Had my leg pulled. Broke. Send me fifty by wire." The good old mother was startled. "My poor boy," she moaned. "He must have been in one of those cable car things. Send him a hundred, father, and tell him to get the best doctor in the city."-Louisvillo Courier-Journal.

Color Blindness.

It has been scientifically proved that a woman's color perception much exceeds that of a man, while men, as a rule, have a keener sense of smell. Women's training in the details of dress doubtless accounts for much of this superiority. Men, however, who were almost c blind have yet one. This is the way to . . . shown surpris selection of women fo'i

While ais subject of color, one may on that a popular lecturer advised women to wear b gown : ! e,color of their hair, color of their eyes, oe gowns ... ching toilet e tint of their com , and a plexions,"-Homewife,

THE FIGHTING GURKHAS. Squething About the Men Who Win Eng land's Battles in India.

The Gurkhas, to whose valor we owe so much on the Indian frontier, aro not afraid of death in any shape or form, have the instinct of instant and questioning obedience to orders com superiors, and takean actual and physical delight in fighting. It is a boular error to suppose that they are thout easte. There are about thirten different castes among them, and several sub-division in each caste. But whon serving in British regiments and while on a campaign, Gurkhas do not allow their caste system to interfere with their comforts, and will cat and link freely with Europeans and among themselves. They have no objestion to taking a pull at a British soldier's flask, and will share a "chapati" with the most menial camp-fol-lower. They will gladly take a cigar or tobacco from a European, but on no account must a man of one caste smoko in the company of another.

All Gurkhas trace their descent from the Rajputs, of Central India, the Thappas and Gurungs especially claim. ing to have the bluest. Hinda blood in India running in their voins. They have, however, intermarried for gen-erptions with Mongolian women.

Gurkhas have one physical peculiaritt. Their stature is below the average and as they do not wear beards, and their mustaches, in spite of much care, never attain a luxuriant growth, and to a casual observer a Curkha regin ant appears to consist of boys, not mea. It is on record that when Lord Roberts was marching through the Kurram, the Pathan women and children came out to jeer at the striplings whom he was leading, as it seemed, to their certain death, and they only changed their opinion, when, largely owing to the heroism of these same Guckhas, the Afghan army are driven headlong from the Peiwar Kotal.

The colonel of a distinguished regiment used to tell a story of a Pathan who had traveled a long distance to get a glimpse of the terrible soldiers that had defeated his countrymen. When he saw the little boyish-looking has standing guard at the Bala , he committed spicide "for vory

at least- and was the story ela vhen asked to explain the pre the of the dead body.-London News.

Micro-Organisms. The investigations of Nenki have ed him to conclude that the time will come when it will be possible to re move all micro-organisms from food. As regards the question whether their sction is necessary for the normal process of digestion, he presents reasons for telieving that it is not, this conclusion being based on the following grounds: The acid of the stomach dacts "rajority of the micro-or 4:1.5 small .-

" A COM!" in. Hact. In the small " their action is confined to lecomposition of the earbohydrag, and the formation of lactic and suscinio acids, alcohol, etc. It is only in the large intestine that the decomposition of albumens and the formation of aromatic bodies, and of the different acide huder their influence, take place.
-New York Tribune.

To Jail For a Bair Cut.

William M. Tibbs, a full-blooded Zulu, who acknowledged no home and who was haled before a Cincinnati Judge the other day, was sentenced and imprisoned because he would not have his hair ent.

This is the first case on record where a user of much hirsuteness sacrificed his liberty for his locks, But Tibbs is a Zulu, and hair to the Zulus is sacred. The head adormnent of Tibbs stood in the air six inches above his scalp, and when he looked too long upon the wine that is red his hair never turned nor wilted, but lifted itself erect in open defiance of the Court.

The technical charge, according to Justice Schwab, was too much hair, and to have it ent the bronze gentleman from Africa was sent to the Cincinnati Workhotse. Tibbs vows vengeance. What kind of vengeance he will wreak upon in jailers remains to be seen.

A Few Paladromes.

palindromist sends us the follist of works, clipped from some pal r, which may be spelled forward backwall "Anna, bab, rp, pup, redder, gig, gag, otto, pap, peep, refer, repaper, re toot." This sexes, shahs, tat, leads us to ask: the matter with Hannah?" palindromical. Dr. A a's family name is equally capalle of being spelled backward. But chr we add nark to Eve, Man and Navolzon's Abla Elba," should be barre age."—Boston Journal mit re lam, ent of Lsaw . 4 1 . A Whole Meal in th

It is not exactly the the coffer, but the way it is mad . It is a ve to learn, for it gives a which can be taken in : time without injury to organs, and it answers . soup ment, coffee and . good taste in the comes first in the prepars goods for their six lumps of sugar in a two-thirds full with hot add the coffee and there yo would be invaluable rooms, the only the ingredients . jus to be :. room patr

FOREIGNERS ASTONISHED

ENORMOUS PRODUCTIVE POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

All Europe Concerned in the Glant Strides Which America Is Making Toward Selzing the Lion's Share in the Trade of the World-Remarkable Statistics.

The New York correspondent of the Sheffield Telegraph is greatly impressed with the evidences that abound of entire confidence in the fiscal policy of the administration of President Me-Kinley and in the ultimate stability of the conditions of revived prosperity. Writing under date of December 11 the correspondent informs his English readers of the extraordinary progress made in the internal and foreign trade of the United States under the Protec-! tive system. Twenty years ago our exports of manufactured commodities amounted to only about \$100,000,000, and in 1889, just prior to the enact ment of the McKinley tariff, these exports had increased less than \$10,000,-000, the total being then \$138,675,570. In the fiscal year of 1897 the figures had increased to \$227,285,391, being nearly 20 per cent. of our total exports. If to this we should add the product of our mines, forests, and fisheries-ineluding canned goods-all of which employ in their production more or less skilled American labor, we should have an aggregate probably exceeding one-third of our total experts.

The free trade readers of the Sheffield newspaper are further informed that "the world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States. correspondent then quotes Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician, as follows:

"There is a decided tendency in the trade of the United States to open up new channels in other parts of the world than Europe. There is an exception as regards Germany, with which country commercial relations have made striking progress in ten years, the ratio of increase of trade being 45 per cent. The increase of trade with Europe has been only 12 per cent., while with other parts of the world i has been 28 per cent. tin to of trade with Great "y remarkable. In matry stood for 45 per cent, of the in trade of the

United States, but the r fell to 40 per cent. in 1882 S. 1 35 per cent in 1892-96. Who oar in mind the free trade poir "en! Britain, and the similarity or to and race of the two countries, a cline of trade is phenomenal, so .ag that it is coeval with an increase of dealings with Germany. South American Republics have opened up so many new channels of trade within the last ten years between t northern and southern portions of f

ent in their dealings with the United States, while the trade between Great Britain and South America has risen only 20 per cent, in the same time. Ten years ago British trade exceeded that of the United States in South America by 49 per cent.; at present the the excess is only 21 per cent., which shows that before long the bulk of South American trade will be carried on with the United States."

Attention is called to the equally surprising showing for the internal trade of the United States. It is nine times as great as the amount of interchange with foreign countries. rose ferty-nine per cent, in the interval of fourteen years; from 1880 to 1331, the increase of population having been thirty-six per cent. The development of national resources is still more striking. "If we count the working years," says Mr. Mulhall, "as three hundred days the internal tre le will be found to average fortyeight million dollars daily, while external commerce is little over five millions. Morcover, internal trade progresses much faster, having risea forty-nine per cent, since 1880, whereas foreign trade is hardly ten per cent. higher."

It interests Sheffield to know that our exports of iron and steel manufactures have more than doubled in value since 1800, in spite of the decrease in the unit of value. The same is true of our exports of leather goods. which in the year ending June 30, 1897, reached a value of \$20,000,000. The value of bieyeles imoped from \$1,858,012 in 1896 to \$7,005,323 in 1837.

All this must be extremely interesting, if not altogether gratifying, to the great iron and steel and machinery interests of Sheffield, and the fact that information of this character is eagerly sought and conspicuously displayed by the British newspapers shows with what keen watchfulness the unparalleled industrial and trade developments in the United States are being noted abroad. All Europe is vitally concerned ... the giant strides making in the United States toward seizing upon the lion's share of trade in the world's markets. The interest and astonishment will be still greater when a showing is made of yet heavier increases both in foreign and internal trade is the more prosperous fiscal year ending with June 39, 1898.

Truly Sheeking. There is a shocking state of ander the Dingley Lev. We spin.

ome squirming statistics in the louist journals. We refer to these dog the morth at a on dollars_a

reparate exhausted, an--Brooklyn (N. Y

120

WHAT THE PEOPLE L.

That Congress Will Protect America dustry on the Ocean.

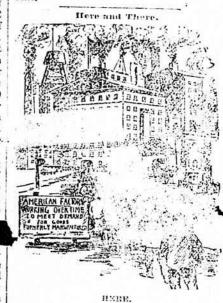
Among the measures the people have a right to expect of this session Congress is an act to promote the shipping interests of the country, and to give to American industry on the becau the same protection that is given

There is apparently no great difficulty in the way of providing the desired legislation. The Republican party is not divided on that have us it is en the money question. Am gority in the Senate favors it as well as a superity in the House. It is even probthat several Democrats from the roast States would support it. prospect of the situation is t favorable for the enactment prehensive measure of the kinel, and here will be a widespread popular disappointment if the sersion closes withont one.

In the aggregate the amount of telbute paid by the United States to foreign countries for ocean shipping is enormous. According to the estimates of experts on the subject we are at present paying at the rate of \$190,-00,000 a year for a tell transportation. As our exports increase the freight will increase, and a large proportion of the profits of our expanding industries will thus be carried to foreign lands despite the protection given to them

The of trader and throughout the country suound Petitions should be sent to Congress arging the enactment of such herida. tion at this session. American ships,

manned by American sailors and flying the American flag, should carry American goods to the nations of the world, It is folly to pay to forei hers an enermons tribute when by developing car hipping industry as we have developed other industries we can save the money for the enrichment of our own people and the increase of the commercial prestige of our nation.—San Francisco



A Plet, That Must Be Rept.

: 1.1.

What use is protection if American rails are sold in India?" need a tariff when we can expert tin plate and trolley outfits?" that such talk has a plansible sound, it is dangerous un't disorganishig. Certain articles can be made here better and cheaper than they can be produced abroad. Each your will see a longer list of such manufactured products. The enterprise of our people, the superiority of our machinery, the chemoness of our trans-portation, the system of international patent rights will be to us to unit on our rivals in many branches of industry. But it is not the policy of the Republican purity to desert the wool grower, the rice planter, the icon miner, the coal producer, or the lumberman. Even if the factories of the sea-coast onigrow the need of protection, there are vast areas in which the unrestricted competition of the Mexican peca or the West Indian codie, would be severely felt.

"Protection to Associate industries" is a promise that neast pay one hundred cents on the dollar. It does not mean that the facilities to be thrown overboard as soon as a few men of the Carnegie type have neede their fortimes. It does not ment that the people of the agricultural and mining communities are to be when itself with a few words, and then informed that they can light the soul! of the protection which their vote helped to win for Lawell and Pitts a policy is to return to the colon-policy is to return to the colon-film. The costly exemience. Great Britain in sacrificing her agr sh subjects. The revenue has cultural interests abould not be upon us. We