



Easter Morn, bright & clear
May joy be yours throughout the year

An Easter Trio

"Christ Has Risen, So Has Love!"

By MANDA L. CROCKER.

HE took a whisk from the shelf and began brushing the odds and ends of a florist's shop, from the long, low counter.

Such a crowd as there had been all day! Some came in, radiant and happy-faced, putting her in mind of sunbeams; some rushed in chattering selfishly with a pharisaical air, while others stole in softly, white-faced and quiet, like the shadow of a sorrow.

The demand for flowers, especially lilies, had been "without precedent," Mme. Dernier had said.

And Maysie wondered if the decorative spasm had wrought such havoc at the other shops in the city. If so, this must be an exceptionally peaceful Easter tide.

Well, it was nice to join in the happiness, if one could, but several years ago she had ceased to be praiseful.

The whisk trembled an instant over a lovely bud, crushed, but so fragrant; it appealed to her heart, for it put her in mind. But then—the limp lily-bud dropped into the waste-basket and her face darkened.

Doubtless he thought she was still on the South side measuring ribbons at a dollar per diem; and, most likely, he was yet foreman at the iron works across the river.

Whisk, whisk! and the tidbits of bud and bloom chased each other with increased momentum.

"I mind how fond he was of lilies," she said as she sent the receptacle of fragrant snips spinning into a recess.

Turning 'round, she beheld a lovely lily cluster partially hidden from sight by a wreath of smilax.

How came it to escape the purchasing rabble? She drew the pot toward her until the satiny bells caught the light of the incandescent like a sunset glow.

Into her face came a restful satisfaction. She would carry it to Ames Street church on the morrow and—try to be praiseful!

Outside there came a trooping of children's feet, but it was rudely arrested. With an impatient yank Maysie lowered the shades and looked vexed.

The gamins of that quarter had a habit of congregating on the corner, in the evening, to admire the "posey shop;" and, usually she enjoyed it, but they had no business to come tonight.

She could hear them dispersing; going off reluctantly, disappointed. It did not matter; she would go upstairs, now.

A soft, unobtrusive shuffle of small feet and a wee bit of humanity stood before the tribunal of her displeasure.

"Did we pester you awfully lookin' in?" Two slender hands crossed themselves prayerfully as the interloper slipped his cable.

For a moment Maysie felt like the offender rather than the offended.

"No, not awfully," she answered, guiltily. Then a better impulse seized her. Coming forward, she knelt by the little waif, feeling that the simplicity of childhood had comforted as well as conquered her.

"Maybe you won't understand, little one, but it bothers me when I cannot give flowers away; if they were mine, now—"

The slender fingers wandered over Maysie's brown braids. "O, yes; that's the way I feel, so often. Now if I only had a posey," went on the pleading voice, "I'd carry it to a dear old lady, I know, at St. Mark's."

"At the hospital, you mean?" quiered Maysie, absently.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the stranger, "and she's been sick a long time, too; but I'm so poor I can't comfort anybody. O, if I only had a posey for her Easter! Wouldn't it be heavenly?"

"Heavenly?" and Maysie sighed, wearily.

"Why, sure! People's awful glad for Easter time," continued the oracle, "an' fix up the churches splendid; but the 'vags' and the ragamuffins an' charges ain't in it, are they?"

"I—I hadn't thought of that," answered Maysie, weighing the lily cluster between the chance of Ames Street church and a cot at St. Mark's.

"If I give you a beautiful lily, will you carry it to the dear old lady at bell-chimes in the morning?" she asked, finally.

"As if I wouldn't!" exclaimed the child, fairly transfigured with delight.

"Then in the morning I will be waiting for you."

Maysie went upstairs with a new thought, one of helpful kindness.

"I think I can do it," she said; "it is not late;" and she took from a closet a gown of corn-flower blue. "It will make that little angel a nice Easter dress," she went on. "I will pattern after one of those Mother Hubbard affairs that always fit. Ah! here is a blue ribbon which will do very well for a sash."

Then something else presented itself. She ran lightly down the outer stairs, feeling sure that the gamins had not vexed her after all.

In a few minutes she returned and, tucking away a small bundle in the

work-basket, fell to work on the Mother Hubbard to be.

In the glad Easter morning when the chimes began their melodious praise, the expectant child came gleefully into the shop.

Maysie noticed that the tangles had been arranged into shining curls and that the beaming face was clean, but the rags and tatters of yesterday were the same.

"Come upstairs a minute," she said, and the worn shoes pattered up the steps. "Now," and she smiled at the child's delighted wondering. "Your gown is just the fit. And here," diving into the work-basket, "are stockings and slippers for two willing feet—feet that ought to have wings!"

The slender hands again clasped themselves while the gratitude broke forth. "O, my! this is like Heaven; robes and flowers and things! Say! are you one o' them Easter angels; I've seen 'em in pictures?"

"Sh—sh!" and Maysie trembled with a new revelation. "It is nothing but a pair of cheap slippers and a made-over gown."

"Goodness! I don't feel that way," bubbled the child. "I—why I feel like they do in Paradise, I guess!"

Maysie was rummaging in a drawer and pretended she did not hear, while every word of the delighted child was a "stone of help."

"Here's a scarf for your curls, dear; the hat does for every-day, but this is Sunday, Easter Sunday, you know," and she tied the lace under the dimpled chin.

"O to be sure; the blessedest Easter!" was the gleeful assent, "and I'll never forget."

"Neither will I," said Maysie under her breath. "Now be careful," she continued, audibly, as the wee fingers closed around the flower-pot. "It is a choice cluster, and there's an Easter card attached. The dear old lady will see the cross and crown and understand."

"An' if she asks me who sent the blessed thing?" questioned the waif with a tremor of joy.

"Tell her a guardian angel sent it," she answered, "but my real name is Maysie Munro."

"And mine is Dollie Flint," said the child, glad to exchange confidences with her new friend.

The plain sunny room at St. Mark's, so familiar to Dollie, was quite empty when she went in.

"Why!" cried the child, with a shiver, "is she dead?"

"O, no!" assured the smiling nurse, "she grew well enough to go home; but," seeing the flower, "in this room," leading the way, "is a man who has no Easter at all. He surely would be glad of the beautiful lilies."

The child peeped into the room indicated and saw a pale, thin man leaning back in an invalid's chair, with his eyes closed.

"He isn't asleep," prompted the nurse; "he's thinking, I presume."

"Thinking he don't have any Easter?" questioned Dollie, softly.

The nurse nodded her head and passed on.

"I've brought you your Easter," ventured the child, touching the sick man's elbow, "a real offering lily."

The eyes flew open with astonished admiration. He took the gift in his shaky hands and caressed the pure blossoms with his wasted cheek.

"Who sent me this bit of Heaven?" he faltered. "I did not know that a soul outside of St. Mark's ever thought of me—any more!"

Dollie detected the loneliness in his voice, and straightway resolved that he should never know but that the lily was sent "right to him."

"If I'd tell him," she thought, "he probably wouldn't have it; an' there'd be no Easter for anybody."

"Why, sir," she said, with a smile, "a guardian angel sent it."

Then she called his attention to the cross and crown inseparable. "I s'pose you know all about it?" she asked, timidly.

"O, yes," he answered, "I understand the cross part of it, but the crown is uncertain, as yet. But who sent it, little one?"

"Well," said Dollie, seeing a tear coming down the man's cheek and feeling that she could not hold out against it, "if you'll never tell; cross your heart, pon honor, why, I'll tell you."

"Cross my heart, 'pon honor," he agreed quickly, with shining eyes.

"Why, her name is Maysie Munro; and she's awful nice, too."

The man hid his face on his sleeve for a long time. Then he wrote something on a card, while Dollie watched him curiously.

"Take this to the lady," he said. "She is a guardian angel and she will understand."

"Here's the man's thankfulness!" cried the child, ten minutes later, to Miss Munro.

Then in great glee she told the story of the old lady's home-going and the incident in consequence.

"It is all so—nice!" said Maysie, with a queer little quaver, "the home-going and the—thankfulness—all so like a sweet story!"

Then she kissed the wondering face and saw, as afar off, the gown of cornflower blue while she whispered: "We'll go to see him this evening dear, you and I."

When the light of the glad Easter faded in the plain room at St. Mark's resting only on a lily cluster, as a golden trust, Maysie Munro stood beside the invalid's chair, holding two thin hands caressingly and saying: "The crown covers the cross, Eustace!"

And just outside the door flitted a cornflower blue gown, while a child's voice sang, unconsciously:

"Guardian angels
Smile above;
Christ has risen,
So has Love!"

THEY DISAGREE.

Miners and Operators Interpret Nine-Hour Day Differently.

A Wrangle as to How the Meaning of the Strike Commission's Award Shall be Construed—Several Strikes Have Resulted.

Scranton, Pa., April 3.—Trouble has already been experienced as a result of the operators and miners not agreeing in their interpretation of the strike commission's award.

The commission adjudged that the men should be paid "on the basis of a nine-hour day," without reduction of wages and with a pro-rata increase for overtime. This, the operators say, does not decree a nine-hour day but simply that they are to get the old ten-hour wages for nine hours' work, and overtime for each hour worked more than nine.

At some collieries where the companies proceeded to work ten hours as before, the men refused to work more than nine hours and the collieries had to shut down. The men themselves are divided as to the right interpretation. At the Green Ridge Coal Co.'s colliery the miners wanted to continue working ten hours, as that was the only way they would be getting an increase in wages, but the boys declared that a nine-hour day had been awarded and they did not propose to work more than nine hours, and they didn't.

At the Providence, Carbondale, Oilphant, Plymouth and Wilkesbarre collieries of the Delaware & Hudson Co., the men quit work yesterday at the end of nine hours' work. All the other collieries of the company worked ten hours. The Dickson colliery local union has passed a resolution declaring that no more than nine hours should be worked.

The Enterprise Coal Co., of this city, received word yesterday that its drivers at the Shamokin colliery had struck because the company refused to start up at 6:30 o'clock, instead of 7 o'clock. W. L. Connell, recorder of Scranton, who is president of the company, said he expected the miners to compel the drivers to return to work, as their action in striking is in direct violation of the conciliation board feature of the commission's award.

Altoona, Pa., April 3.—The drivers and day laborers at a number of coal operations on the Cambria & Clearfield railroad and at two small mines in Clearfield county quit work Thursday because of dissatisfaction with the terms agreed upon at the Altoona convention.

The strikers want increased wages and only half an hour for dinner instead of an hour. The strike stopped all work at the mines where the dissatisfaction exists. The miners' officials will try to induce the strikers to resume work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 3.—The award of the strike commission has greatly strengthened the Firemen's union and new men are joining every day. According to Secretary Mulahy, the firemen are all returning to their union, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. For the remainder of this month open meetings will be held every night in all towns in the Wyoming valley for those who wish to join.

The charter for the new Federal Labor union, which will be formally organized in this city on Saturday, has arrived. All fair workers not affiliated with any other union are eligible to membership. Some 400 men are now awaiting to join this order in this city.

FATAL FLAMES.

Fire in a Tenement Causes One Death and Injury to Eight People.

New York, April 3.—One person dead, so badly burned as to be unrecognizable, eight others injured, a panic in which 22 families were driven into the street, and a property loss of \$10,000 make up the result of a fire which started last night in a five-story tenement house in Rivington street.

Of those injured, only two, Mrs. M. Hochman, 40 years old, and Samuel Hochman, eight years, were seriously hurt.

The fire, the police say, is the result of the annual clean up of the East Side district prior to the beginning of the feast of Passover. This cleaning already has begun and the hallway of the big tenement was filled with old bedding and the like that had been piled up ready to be thrown into the streets.

The owner of the building was having the house renovated, and painters had been at work painting and varnishing the stairways and some of the hall floors. The fire started under the stairway on the ground floor hall. Most of the tenants were at supper at the time and those who got out of the building for the most part had to use the fire escapes.

Killed by a Constable.

Sedan, Kan., April 3.—Alonzo Hamon, aged 25 years, was shot and killed here Thursday by Constable Robinson. Hamon, imagining a fancied wrong against the cashier of the Sedan Savings bank, had threatened to wreck the bank with dynamite. He approached the bank building and when Constable Robinson ordered him to halt, reached for his revolver. The officer fired first.

Paid a \$2,000 Fine.

Lansing, Mich., April 3.—Judson Hammond, formerly a representative in the state legislature from Oakland county, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000, or be imprisoned in the county jail for two years for soliciting a bribe when a legislator. He paid the fine.

Quarrymen Strike.

Lowell, Mass., April 3.—The quarry workers of Westford, Grantville and the Chelmsfords, to the number of nearly 600, have begun a strike to enforce their demands for an eight-hour day without reduction of wages.

DEMANDS FOR MORE PAY.

A Great Many Strikes Were Inaugurated on April 1.

New York, April 2.—A general strike in the building trades which it is believed will involve between 15,000 and 20,000 men, and extending throughout Westchester county to the Connecticut border, was inaugurated Wednesday. The strike has extended to points further up New York state and to places in Connecticut.

At Orange, N. J., 500 plumbers and 400 painters went on strike, demanding increase of pay and control of helpers.

At Montclair, N. J., about 150 plumbers and as many painters and paperhangers quit work, demanding a wage increase of 25 cents a day.

Chicago, April 2.—Five strikes, involving over 5,000 men, were inaugurated yesterday in addition to the spreading of that of the tanners and curriers.

Sharon, Pa., April 2.—The union bricklayers went on strike here yesterday and as a result building operations are partially tied up in Sharon and South Sharon.

All but a few of the bricklayers employed by the United States Steel Corporation at South Sharon also struck because the company wanted them to work ten hours a day.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 2.—The building trades strike was inaugurated Wednesday and with but few exceptions finds the carpenters, tinners and roofers idle.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 2.—Ten thousand coal miners in Indiana did not go to work yesterday pending an agreement on disputed points.

Indianapolis, April 2.—Three hundred bricklayers struck yesterday for an increase in pay from 50 to 60 cents an hour.

At Veversburg, Ind., the employees of the Wabash Clay Co., numbering 109 men went on strike.

At Logansport, Ind., 250 masons and bricklayers struck. All work has been stopped.

At Fort Wayne the painters and paperhangers struck, the bosses refusing to sign the new wage scale.

At Peru, Ind., 150 Italians, working on the Indianapolis & Northern traction grade two miles south of Peru, struck for \$1.75 a day.

At Danville, Ill., every journeyman plumber struck for an increase in wages.

At Evansville, Ind., between 700 and 800 men and boys, in ten of the 11 furniture factories went on strike for more pay and shorter hours.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Judge Adams Removes the Restraining Order that Prevented a Strike on the Wabash Railway System.

St. Louis, April 2.—The injunction issued March 3 by Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States district court, at the instance of the Wabash railroad officials, to restrain the brotherhoods of railway trainmen and firemen from ordering a strike on that system was dissolved yesterday in a decision handed down by Judge Adams, a week after the hearing of arguments for and against the removal of the legal obstacle.

What the next move will be on either side is problematical. At Wabash headquarters it was stated that an amicable adjustment of the controversy is hoped for. The same sentiment was expressed at the hotels where are quartered the representatives of the officials of the trainmen and firemen now in the city. Counsel for both sides spent the afternoon in conference, but no agreement was reached.

Trainmen Win a Victory.

New Haven, Conn., April 2.—The differences between the trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. and their employers were amicably settled yesterday. The men appear to be perfectly satisfied with the concessions made by the railroad officials. Although nothing specific in the shape of figures was given out, it is learned from a reliable source that when the agreement entered into takes effect the trainmen will be working on a basis such as they have never before enjoyed and which will compare favorably with the wages of any similar body of men in the country.

Killed on a Street Car.

Buffalo, April 2.—Nelson H. Saunders, of Detroit, was instantly killed here yesterday. He leaped over the edge of the platform of an Elmwood avenue car on which he was riding, just as a car came along on the opposite tracks. The edge of the car struck Saunders' head, crushing in his skull.

Wages of "L" Road Men are Raised.

New York, April 2.—When the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. yesterday assumed control of the Manhattan Railway Co.'s elevated road a representative of General Manager Bryan announced that an increase of wages of nearly all the men, ranging from five to 50 cents a day, began at once.

Declared Unconstitutional.

Indianapolis, April 2.—The supreme court yesterday held unconstitutional the minimum wage law of 1901, providing that unskilled labor employed on public works shall be paid not less than 20 cents an hour.

Oil Works Burned.

Newark, N. J., April 2.—The plant of the Western Oil and Manufacturing Co., covering about an acre and a half of land, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Contract Is Illegal.

Detroit, April 2.—In the circuit court yesterday Judge Donovan directed a verdict for the defendant in the suit brought by the Walton Salt Co., of Algonac, Mich., against the National Salt Co., the so-called trust, to enforce a contract made with the Walton Co. by the National Salt Co. by which \$1,000 per month was to be paid to the Algonac company for remaining idle. The contract was made in 1899. Judge Donovan holds that the contract is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, and therefore void.

HIS WESTERN TRIP!

President Roosevelt Starts on His Long Journey.

He is Received by Large Crowds at the Different Stopping Places—Attends Banquets and Delivers a Number of Addresses.

Pittsburg, April 2.—President Roosevelt viewed the scenery around the famous horseshoe curve yesterday afternoon from a seat in the cab of a locomotive attached to his special train, and after a ride of about 50 miles expressed himself as delighted with his experience.

Outside of his ride on the engine the president passed an uneventful day, devoting a large portion of it to reading. Brief stops were made at Baltimore, Harrisburg and Altoona, but only at one place did the president make a speech. A large crowd met his train at Harrisburg and although no speech was scheduled for this place Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform of his car and delivered a short address.

Chicago, April 3.—President Roosevelt's tour of the west began in earnest here Thursday when he stepped from the Pennsylvania special and was received by Mayor Harrison and a special reception committee, not to mention a huge crowd which made its presence known by cheers which could be heard across the river.

At Evanston the president was greeted by Mayor Patten and then, headed by a detachment of cavalry from Fort Sheridan and a military band, the party made its way through lanes of school children on the streets and of capped and gowned students on the campus of Northwestern university to the steps of Lunt library. As the university grounds were entered a salute of 21 guns was fired.

At the conclusion of the president's address to the students the party entered the train and was hurried back to the city. At the Union station carriages were taken to the Auditorium.

After luncheon the start for the University of Chicago was made in carriages. At the university grounds the presidential party was met by the faculty and trustees in cap and gown and led by President Harper. A few minutes were consumed in introductions, and then the 250 professors escorted the president between files of 3,000 students of the university and Morgan Park academy to Kent theater, where President Harper conferred the degree of LL.D.

Six thousand people, in a hall the seating capacity of which is but 5,000, gave enthusiastic greeting to President Roosevelt when he stepped upon the stage of the Auditorium last night.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4.—President Roosevelt's train reached Milwaukee Friday afternoon. The chief executive of the nation met a hearty reception as he stepped from his car. A reception committee headed by Mayor Rose received the distinguished guest and his party, who were immediately assigned to carriages and taken to the national soldiers' home.

Arriving at the soldiers' home, the 2,000 veterans were reviewed by the president, who afterwards addressed them.

After leaving the soldiers' home, the procession of carriages returned to the city, coming to a stop at the exposition building, where the president was welcomed by Mayor Rose. The president responded to the mayor's welcome in a brief speech.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the exposition building the presidential party was taken to the Deutscher club, where he was tendered a reception. In responding to a toast proposed by President Kletzeb, of the club, the president said he would endeavor during his administration to preserve peace at home and abroad. He was then driven to the Milwaukee Press club.

President Roosevelt was the guest of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' association at a banquet last night.

After the banquet had been served, Toastmaster Wadhams introduced President Roosevelt, who responded to the toast "The President of the United States."

Waukesha, Wis., April 4.—The weather yesterday was not such as would have been chosen in which to welcome President Roosevelt, yet the greeting accorded him on his arrival was most enthusiastic. On the arrival of the train the great throng assembled gave hearty cheers. Mayor Harding introduced the president.

Bowen Refuses to Yield.

Washington, April 4.—A joint conference between Mr. Bowen and the British and Italian ambassadors and the German first secretary was held at the British embassy Friday. Mr. Bowen presented his reply to the amendments which the allies had proposed to his original protocol. He accepted several changes of phraseology in the convention, but informed the other negotiators that under no circumstances would he accept the insertion of a new article providing that Venezuela should pay the costs of the blockade in case the decision at The Hague be adverse to preferential treatment. His refusal on this point was absolute. It was agreed that Mr. Bowen's objections and arguments should be called at once to London, Berlin and Rome.

Returned 25 Indictments.

Philadelphia, April 4.—The grand jury yesterday returned 25 true bills of indictment against the 17 men arrested at the People's theater Monday night for disturbing the performance of "McFadden's Row of Flats." The defendants are charged with conspiracy, assault and battery, riot, malicious mischief, inciting to riot and conspiracy to commit all the offenses charged. The proprietor of the show has notified the authorities here that when the trial is called his company will be brought here to testify.