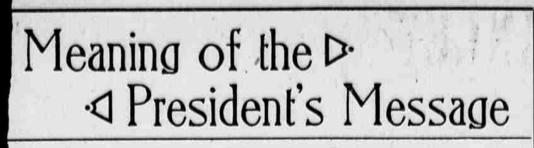
### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1902.



### From a Recent Lecture by Professor George Gunton.

ROOSEVELT'S METHOD.

a generation has broad. This does revolution that 'existed in the country. broad. This does body agrees with Nothing but the extraordinary pros elt has said, but it perity of the last few years prevented the inflamed and perverted propaganybody realizes the da on this question from sweeping the message is a live country with a demand for suppresse man. ing corporations, and the introduction end it is a frank, of a revolutionary pollcy which would y earnest discusons. There is no inevitably have disrupted our domestic class or censure industries, and probably have given us a panic compared with which even that appeal to popular of '93 would have been a pigmy. partisan motives. mple of the earn-

tracteristic of Mr

ke a live current. passage. There is us or perfunctory ragraph contains a have just read: been written. ing raordinary because cumstances under came to the presiing ushered into al tragedy, he betime when the naew, important and Among the unwhich now confront eader of public aflike trusts and coron, the labor quesnd our foreign comtions are all of farsignificance. They estions which tempt play with the pasa nd make the con-in timid. Yet, with of trumpet-sounding prise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success. dent Roosevelt has fearlessly discussed ses of all these quesdone it in a broad from the point of built up our commerce, who have developed our r party claims. This aditional presidential amounts to a depar-setting up a new setting up a new papers.

NAL FEATURE. policy of presidents, everything in such to be susceptible of There are exceptions; and in times of prospetity that either friend or that either thether adversity some will suffer ar more, there there are adversity some will suffer ar more, there there are adversity and times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to val or disapproval of to which the presi-e absence of all this delicate that extreme care must be taken not val or disapproval of osevelt's message is gly exceptional feast appropriate referdy -which removed technical inaccuracy, known as "t peal especially to hatred and fear. n the presidency, and mendation that steps ent an influx of anountry, he takes up ns of national conwith corporations and

undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober that has been touchself-restraint. residents and candi-How different this presentation of the y, and it is in- case! It is not a special pleading, but are the tone, the man- a statement of the facts that every perand the comprehenson of sense and experience knows is the subject by Mr. true. Neither Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Bry-Cleveland, for exan nor the most passionate trust hatthis trust question is ers who have followed them, could take iticians have tried to exception to the truth of this whole al by appealing to the statement. The moment one sees such asses. It very seldom a frank statement of the facts confison who is dependent dence is inspired in the recommendapon popular approval tions. Sensible men would shrink from fair on this subject. the recommendation of a man who ays a special pleader would say all corporations are maliother. The prejudice ciously conceived: that their purpose and the laborers reis to oppress the public, make slaves of such that frankly to laborers and destroy the citizenship of al merit in the tendfree men; because every man of affairs rporations is to incur knows that such a statement is not he populace. So that true. as well as conscience DEFECTS, EVILS AND REMEDY. uestion in a presiden-It is a commonplace to say that the way that shall reps of capital and large main purpose of large corporations is well as the evils that to produce dividends, and it is an ed in connection with economic fact which all competent students and observers are familiar with that, as President Roosevelt says, they cannot continuously be successful withnd's last annual mesout the whole community sharing dis, Dec. 7, 1896, he prerectly or indirectly in their benefits, But, having made this intelligent and which our people rightfully t may be here briefly conaccurate presentation of the corporation case, he proceeds at once to point be existence of trusts and out the defects and evils and suggests ons of capital, the a remedial policy: the monopoly of some par-All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave cvils, one of the chief being over-capitalization, because of its many hileful consequences; and a resolute and ora tical effort must be made to correct these exits. There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corpora-tions known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies journal to the general may honefit the public. owever, that a reduction is not one of the r a ulr welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or is only because it accords. uncharitableness, nor tack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations strugging ults fall far short of comble evils, charged to the ac-inchopolies. Their tendency a lack of intelligent appreciation of the ne-fvidual independence and to cossity of meeting changing and changed condicessity of meeting changing and changed condi-tions of trade with new methods, nor upon ig-norance of the fact that combination of capital free use of human faculment of human characav farmer, the artisan, and in the effort to accomplish great things is neces dauger of dislodgment from sary when the world's progress demands that of being his own marty, great things be done. It is based upon sincere touches his country's pros-conviction that combination and concentrat on should be, not promibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my has an individual lot, and affects the advantages is a factor, to be rele- judgment this convicion is right. mere appurtenance h little free will, with no passive obedience, and with He then proceeds to outline the policy which he thinks should be pursued. mity of rising in the scale His purpose is not to suppress an imaginary monster, not to set the people against corporations as public evils. On the contrary, his policy is based upon the intelligent recognition that the development of large corporations is a advantages, their general part of the necessary growth of modd character, prospects otherwise than injurious. prospects and ern industry, and that the remedy for the evils connected with them-and a statement which is there are some-is to eliminate the evila beginning to end with without injuring the usefulness of the arge corporations. The This is a true statescorporations. manlike attitude. Recognizing that artisan, and the small hat the object of corblind ignorance disqualifies anybody intelligent action, fislodge them from the from President Roosevelt recommends as the first step of being their own the them mere appurin this direction that congress, within reat machine, with no the realms of its jurisdiction, secure publicity of the doings of all corporapassive obedience. In corporations are detions engaged in interstate commerce. citizenship In other words, he recommends that and measures be taken to give the governoor to practical slavery. ment the means of ascertaining the esence such a passage in ssage could have is to sential facts relating to their methods ngs of the ignorant, the of doing business, especially in their treatment of different customers and partisan throughout competitors. The knowledge of this in place of inflamed sentiment and misainst corporations, and the effect. It was the san press of the counrepresentation is the real basis for intelligent action. And who can question it? He recommends that a supervision

age of President | social venom, class suspicion and dis- | as everybody else will assume, that exceptional state trust could be poured, creating a senti-ssage from the ment among the masses verging on tions to this, and those that are dealing in unfair discriminations are the revolution. It stimulated every abnorvery ones who need it.

FAIR DEALING IS BEST.

The effect of such a policy would undoubtedly be wholesome in many re-spects. It often happens with railroads, as it does with legislators and officeholders, that they would prefer to act squarely with everybody, but severe pressure can som times le broug it to bear that makes it very costly to refuse favors. But if they could be so safeguarded that the evil proposition

could not be made, they would hail it with delight. The policy of publicity and intelligent supervision would re-Compare the statement of President move the temptation and also the de-Roosevelt on this subject with what I fense for railroad and other quasipublic corporations to discriminate un-

The growth of cities has gone on beyond com justly in favor of one set of customers arison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial c.nagainst another. It is more than probable, therefore, that the moral effect ters has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and expecially of very large corporate, fortunes. The erection of these of the fact that they were subject to publicity would practically remove nearly all the unfair relations that are great corporate fortunes has not been due to the charged against corporations. There tariff nor to any other governmental action, but are only a small number in any class mated the efforts to use President Mc-that desire to be unjust. The great Kinley's last utterance on reciprocity to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our bulk of business concerns are honest

wn. The process has aroused much antigonism, a and prefer to be honest, and they will great part of which is wholly without warrant. It hail with delight anything which shall not true that as the rich have grown richer make it difficult or impossible for the the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, small majority of the less scrupulous to never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off in this country as at the present time. indulge in improper methods.

### IN REGARD TO LABOR.

There have been abuses connected with the ac-cumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can On the matter of labor he is equal!" liberal and comprehensive. He takes the following very sound and philosophic position:

With the sole exception of the farming i terest, no one matter is of such vital moment to the whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are The captains of industry who have driven the railways systems across this continent, who have well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is

any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men alroat inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, rule in our national life-the rule which underbut it should also be protected, so far as it is possible, from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of lies all others-is that, on the whole, and ir the long run, we shall go up or down together. those who, coming freely, yet represent a stand-ard of living so depressed that they can under-sell our men in the labor market and drag them some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; to a lower level.

No student of the labor question or leader of labor unions could more completely state the real case of labor in its relation to national progress than to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or igthis. And, in pursuance of this idea, norance. Many of these who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial comhe recommends the re-enactment of the law excluding Chinese laborers, and binations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," ap-peal especially to hatred and fear. These are that it be strengthened wherever necessary to make its enforcement entirely precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unit men for the exercise of cool and strady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole like effective. He is equally definite and unqualified in his utterances on the matter of convict labor and the eighttory of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless hour law. On this subject he says: The national government should demand the

highest quality of service from its employes; and in turn it should be a good employer: It possible legislation should be passed, in connecthe Interstate on with will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the en forcement of the sight-hour law easy and cer-tain. In all industries carried on directly or in directly for the United States government wo men and children should be protected from ex-cessive hours of labor, night work, and from ork under unsanitary conditions. The most vital problem with which this com and for that matter the whole civilized try. world, has to deal, is the problem which has for the one side the betterment of social condi-tions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man-wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike-must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by association of unions of wave workers, when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others This is more pronounced recognition of directing public policy in the interest of labor than ever before appeared in a president's message since the republic was established. Besides recognizing the fact that it is of national importance that the interests of labor rereive special consideration, it recognizes in complete and frank fashion the right and the usefulness of labor organizations,

timent about this country being the asylum for the oppressed of all mankind, but he expresses the sturdy principle that the duty of this country is to promote the progress and welfare of our own country; that it is neither good ethics, good economics nor good statesmanship to permit any foreign influences to operate which will tend to lessen or in any way prevent the prog-ress and prosperity of our own people. There will be ever so much hair-splitting opposition to the practical carrying out of the president's recommendation on this subject, but every true protectionist, every friend of labor, ev-ery believer in the principle that the way to make the most of our own influences is to protect and everywhere enlarge the opportunities for social improvement among American citizens, should support this recommendation. We have dawdled with the immigra-

tion question long enough. The attempt at law-making on this subject has been to run with the hounds and hide with the hare. It has been to make immigration laws in response to the popular demand, but to make them so that they should have the minimum restricting effect on the importation of cheap labor. If we are really to have the principle of protection endorsed and established for our industries, affording them the opportunity of maximum development, consistency demands that the same protection should be afforded to the laborers against the competition of the drag-down and pestilential influences which our present tide of immigration is introducing into our industrial life, especially in our large cities.

PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY. On the subject of protection and reciprocity the president is equally definite and intelligible. He has correctly estias a means of extending free trade by the increase of the free list, and with a clarion note he declares in favor of "our tariff system as a national policy," and truly says: "The first requisite of our prosperity is the continuity and

stability of this economic policy. Nothing cond be more unwise than to dis-turb the business interests of the country by shy general tariff change at this time." And, while entirely friendly to recipro lity, he declares:

It mull be treated as the hand-maiden of pro-tection. Your first huty is to see that the pro-tection granted by the tariff in every case where it is negled is malatalned, and that the recip-rocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries.

He then lays down the sound economic principle upon which all tariff readjustments and reciprocity treaties should be governed, namely, the cost of production in the United States, remembering always, he says, "That every application of our tariff policy to meet our national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage worker is a prime consideration in our entire policy of economic legislation."

This states the true American as well as the sound economic policy on both protection and reciprocity. The president here lays down a clear scientific principle which is easy to understand and a thoroughly feasible basis of practical policy. If congress will follow this line, tariff adjustments may be progressively accomplished with comparative economic accuracy, without, disturbing the industrial conditions of the country.

MEANS A NEW REGIME. If the spirit and character of the dent's mes

# Cubanola 5 cent Cigar

is now known to be of superior quality. It isn't our say=so that proves it :- but your judgment, your own knowledge of the difference between the ordinary, every-day "five center" and the new thing in cigars, responsibly guaranteed by the largest

cigar business in the world. Its excellence is really remarkable, and is not imaginary, because it is



## Hand Made All Havana Filler

Made by the American Cigar Co.

Ah, then, Carol, I determined, to work

of the one voice in the world for her,

fell like snow as the grasp of her

trembling hands tightened on them.

Like a child she clung shivering to

her and, guessing her daughter's secret,

forgot her self-possession and almost

fore," he began, a triffe unintelligibly.

stopped as if all ideas had suddenly de

Mrs. Kingsland-Cowles shook

serted him, but laughed cheerfully and

proffered hand frigidly, her ideas of the

of her attendant cavaliers,

here be

Here he

the

turned her back on the coming guest.

"So sorry 1 could not get

'So sorry, so sorry, but---"

sational deficiencies by mirth.

The Only Wholesale Tobacconists Gubano

### EVELAND SAID.

t as follows:

ada, industry or commerce come competition. When it is usually on the ground access profits they also redizations, nor is their ten-that direction. If it occurs or interests of those manog-

touches his country's pros-

elptul citizenshis belief that such is the in-usts and monopolies is due I deep-scated popular aver-are held and the not unreahat, whatever may be their

naible. the ant grust cry, and successor of Mr. Clevendidate for the presi-

### \*IMMIGRATION.

A part of this same problem of labor in its practical and sociological significance is the matter of immigration. President Roosevelt recognizes the importance to the national life of doing everything feasible to lift the social standard and wage level of the laboring class. And to this end he clearly recognizes that the immigration into this country of the poor, incompetent, mendicant classes from Europe is an injury the social life, sanitary conditions to and economic opportunities of American laborers. His interpretation of the principle of protection is that it should be extended to anything and everything which is important to the welfare of American laborers. On this

subject he says: Our present immigration laws are unsatisfac-We need every honest and efficient immutory. grant fitted to become an American citizen, ev-ery inmigrant who comes here to stay who ery mmigrant who comes here to stay who brings here a strong lody, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his dildren as law-abiding and flod-fraring members of the community. But there should be a comprehen-sive law enacted with the object of working a three-fold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in marchistic principles or members of anarch-istic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral lendency or of unsavory reputation.

\* \* \* The second object of a proper limit gration law ought to be to secure by a caroful and not merely perfurctory educational test some intelligent capacity to apprecias American institutions and act sakely as American citizens. Finally, all persons should be excluded

who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as compet-itors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent shart under American conditions. This would stop the influx of chesp labor, and the rewould also the linux or energy must, and the re-sulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential so-cial conditions in our great cities, where anarch tie organizations have their greatest possibility of growth. be instituted similar to that which is

Here, again, the president is both his an issue into which now exercised over banks. He assumes, frank and practical. No maudlin sen- California.

subjects of industrial and national welfare are honestly made a part of our public policy, a practically new regime will have begun. The attitude toward corporations would change from that of blind prejudice and envious antagonism to one of intelligent recognition of the economic right freely to use all the influences of invention and organi-

zation to improve and ...crease the productive capacity of every dollar of investment and every ounce of labor energy. It would also infuse into the public policy the recognition of the fact that labor, not merely as an indefinite item in a nation's population and economy, but labor as a distinct interest. has a right to recognition and political consideration. It would recognize the principle that all groups of society have their usefulness, and make their special contribution to the nation's welfare, and that any policy which is good for one group is directly or indirectly good for all, although each group may need special application to

its special conditions. It would recognize the principle that organization of both labor and capital is a legitimate necessary feature of the productive capitalistic state of industry.

Therefore, while protecting capital from undue foreign competition, and guarding every influence to the development of machinery and economic opportunities that the conditions of our domestic market may afford, it would also recognize that, concurrently with

this economic development and progress, the opportunities for social improvement and equipment as intelligent citizens should be vouchsafed to the laborers. This involves a shortening of the workday; educational advantages for children; sanitary surround-ings for the workshop and the home, and, in short, the same kind of special policy to secure and enlarge all the opportunities for the personal and social improvement of the laborers that is extended to capital in the shape of opportunities for expansion of profitable business.

### TRULY AMERICAN.

In short, the president's message represents a truly American statesmanship which recognizes as fundamental the principle that under republican institutions the top rests on the bottom; that the foundation of safey, welfare progress of the nation, material, and political and ethical, rests upon the permanence of industrial prosperity and social improvement among the laboring class; because from the welfare of the masses comes the welfare of the whole community. They furnish the market which determines the success of the factories; they furnish the votes which determine the character of the government. And any policy which ignores that ignores the vital element in the nation's progress. All these economic and ethical truths have for the first time been intelligently and unmistakably recognized in a message of the president of the United States.

A Trip to California or Florida. Those contemplating such a trip need but to call on the local ticket agent of the Lackawanna railroad and he will arrange every detail, including transportation, berths, reservations and at last. I see my name at the head of checking of baggage through to destination; also will furnish rates, folders, descriptive literature and any other information desired on the subject. Through sleepers and day coaches to Chicago. Only one change of cars to

00000000

The New Year's Guest.

T WAS one New Year's Day in the | the next winter? Do you remember seventics, before the flat of Dame the walks we had, and our discussions?

Grundy had gone forth to the efhard to win the right to speak certain fect "that it was 'bad form' to be words I wished to say to that girl, 'at home' to one's men friends the first day of the year," that Mrs. Kingsland-Cowles stood before the great mirror I had sufficient control not to tell them between the windows of the long drawto you that summer; my prospects in ing-room, surrounded by an animated circle of maculine satellites. By her side, almost unnoticed, except for a few sterotyped, though well meaning words from a gray-haired swain near her, stood Carol, the youngest daughter fate to the touch, you seemed so unof the house. To her mother this daughter was a constant surprise, an unoblivious to the fact that I could be solved riddle. A belle and beauty in her anything but a friend-just such a youth, and still a handsome and atfriend as another woman would be, tractive woman the quiet, unostenta-So I have waited. Really," with a tious prettiness and entire want of grave smile, "I believe this five years' magnetic power, as far as the sterner waiting has rather unsettled my equsex was concerned, in Carol were a conable disposition. I am degenerating stant source of anxiety and wonder to into quite a cross-grained person-so the ambitious Mrs. Kingsland-Cowles. my clerks will tell you, no doubt. But Her older daughters had followed in now the time has come when I feel I their mother's footsteps in beauty and lare sue for the prize I have been only dash, and were safe in the matrimonial living to gain. Carol do you think fold before their second season was there is any hope of my gaining it?" over. Nearby, in the dining-room, they But as he took her hand and bent were holding their court, surrounded by his head some one had called her name, their friends and admirers, who, it was she had pulled her hand away in consafe to say, would make their long-est visit of this day at the Kirgslandfusion and had hurriedly gone to seek the person who wanted her. All the Cowles mansion. This was Carol's evening she had carefully avoided him. fourth sason, and Mrs. Kingslandwhy she could not tell, for inclination Cowles held up her hands in horror dragged her the other way, except from when she thought of the reproach that a feeling of pride which demanded that having an old maid in the family she must not lift a finger even to help would bring upon. An unheard-of misher lover on the road to her heart. So fortune it was that one of her daughshe stood on New Year's day by her ters should linger so long unclaimed mother's side, her mind far from the on the "ancestral timber," and so tothrong in the drawing-room, day she had determined to keep Carol

of entertaining. Outwardly serene, though each monent becoming more vexed, the mother noticed the girl's entire absence of interest in the guests that came and went.

near her, that she might find out what

was lacking in her youngest powers

How could she tell from her daugh-Through the doorway, and toward her ter's calm exterior that her heart beat mother with unsteady gait, dishevelled hard as each new face appeared at the dress and vacant smile advanced apdoor? How could she tell that for Carol parently the man to whom she had aclife had moved to a merrier strain all credited all noble attributes. this winter, that every concert, dance or reception had been a success or a failher mother's arm, while for a moment ure in just so far that a certain person Mrs. Kingsland-Cowles looked down at was present?

How could the mother know that last evening, when, at a friend's, they had been whiling away the time with dancing before they must say good-bye to the old year, that this mysterious he had led Carol to one of the windows, opened it a triffe so they might hear the Grace church chimes the more disnoisily, as if to make up for all convertinctly, and while they stood there in the moonlight he had seemed to her the only other human being in a most beautiful star-lit world?

"This day ne years ago," he had

said, "I came east, a struggling young suppressed sob from the girl at her lawyer, and today I look back upon the year's work and find I have succeeded beyond my wildest hopes. On this last with Mr. Small, won't you?" turning to day of the year I am my own master structing him with a glance and a half

concealed gesture, "and let Marion give you some refreshment," she said, anx-"Do you remember one day-years ago it seems to me now-when you s'sious to have the unwelcome guest deter's husband brought me to his counpart at any price before her foolish daughter made a scene; and she sighed try home for a month's vacation, and I met there a certain young girl who with relief as she saw her wise emisexpected to come out into the world sary lead the young man out into the

ig up for a moment, stopped still she stood, with a gasp of fright, then turned and followed him to her mother's side

He met Mrs. Kingslan-Cowle's look of astonished increduilty with a low, hurried-

hall in the opposite direction from

which the dining-room was situated.

She shook off Carol's detaining arm,

saying in a severe whisper: "Really, you must go upstairs if you cannot con-

trol your feelings better; you are post-

tively disgracing yourself and me." Half-blinded with tears the girl made

her way toward the door, not noticing

a gentleman who had entered the room

until she almost ran into him, and look-

"I have to beg you forbearance for the most unforescen and unpardonable intrusion of my brother, my twin brother, who came here a few weeks words which I hope she will listen to ago. I do not supose you were aware with patience during the coming year. of his existence before. I have never spoken to you of him; it is not a relationship I boast of, I am sorry to life did not give me the right to ask have to say. It is because we are so you to wait for me even if you had been alike that I came to the east; we were inclined to have given me a gracious always being taken for one another, answer, and then, too, I was too much and it was ruining my career. He of a coward. I did not dare put my came here two days ago on his way to Australia, and has been indulging his conscious of my admiration, so frankly weakness for drink ever since he arrived. This morning he escaped from my surveillance, unfortunately with my visiting list, and I have been following him all day, my search fruitless until now. I met him in your hall with Small, who was trying to persuade him to eave. My man has taken hime home, and I must follow him, but before I go I wish to express to you my overwhelming grief and mortification that this annoyance should have come to you through me, though indirectly."

The hostess, full of smiles and kindness, in a few well-chosen words sought to put the embarressed brother at ease before she turned to a guest who had just entered, then left him to follow her daughter to the piano, where she stood noisely touching the keys.

"Carol," was all that he said, but his tone spoke volumes. She looked up, her eyes suspiciously bright.

"I am very glad it was not you; I thought it was," she answered piteously.

uncon-"And you cared?" sciously pulling from time to time the For a moment the desire to tease petals from the great bunch of white fought with her love of truth. She oses which she carried, waiting only paused a moment, then suddenly catchfor the sight of the one face, the sound ing sight of the worried, anxious expression his face wore, she answered Suddenly an undefined something quietly: made her look up, and the rose petals "Yes.'

"Last night, when I spoke to you of my love, I thought you were trying, in as kind a way as possible, to let me see you did not care for me, and I did not intend to worry you further with my importunities-but for this unfortunate brother of mine I should not have come here today; but my heart speaks louder than my reason. I cannot go until I ask you to tell me in words how you feel toward mē. Indeed.' with a little laugh, "I think you might" comfort me a trifle for my brother's crime by taking me under consideration at least."

A smile broke over Carol's pale face. "I may," she said, "if you assure me that though being a twin you do not have to have the same sins as your brother." And so the reproach of hav ing an old maid in the family was forever lifted from the house of Kings fitness of things shaken by the half- land-Cowles .- Commercial Advortiser,

Linotype "You will go into the dining-room Composition Book News

Done quickly and reasonably at The Tribune office.