

The Dark of the Honeymoon

Showing the Difficulty of Working in Double Harness

By M. F. ARCHIBALD

A newly married couple have often been compared to a team of horses yoked for the first time in double harness. It is an excellent comparison. The start is made when the wedding journey is over and the couple enter upon the routine of ordinary life. Their expectation usually is that the billing and cooing will last so long as they live. But lovers are elevated upon an emotional plain that cannot be maintained any more than one can listen to music or look at beautiful works of art or read poetry day in and day out without doing anything else.

On starting upon a united journey they find that one has been accustomed to go at one pace, the other at another. One has one gait, the other a different one. But it is the coming down from the antenuptial roscate condition that often brings about the breaking in to traveling double on life's rampike.

Phil Ormsby and Rosalind Scribner returned from their wedding journey to enter their cozy little home. Rosalind was nineteen and Phil was twenty-eight. Rosalind was at an age wherein a newly married person, especially a woman, is not prepared for a sudden descent from the courtship condition.

Phil was naturally practical and old or his age. The season of preparation for the wedding had come upon him when he was actively engaged in business, and the two together had worn upon him. Then came the honeymoon. And, though at first it brought a delightful rest, before it was finished he desired to get back to some important matters which he had left unfinished. The result was that when he found himself at home he was pleased to return to a normal condition both in his private and business life. The first day in coming home from business he greeted his wife with just a trifle less of a lover's exuberance than he had seen in the habit of showing, and, throwing himself in an easy chair, took up an evening newspaper and began to look it over.

His wife eyed him askance. They had entered upon the collapse of the courtship honeymoon period, the beginning of the real matrimonial life. Unfortunately both had not reached the portal of their new companionship at the same moment. As in the case of a span of newly yoked horses, where one has settled down to a trot while the other is still caracoling—so did Phil enter upon the affairs of ordinary life, while Rosalind had not left a world of romance.

Phil went on reading his newspaper. He was somewhat tired, but this was of the prime course of his disposition to glance over the news of the day. He half expected that his young wife would say whatever she might have to say, while he read, but she didn't. Finally he looked up. There was a cloud on Rosalind's face no bigger than a man's hand.

"Anything especial happened during the day?" he asked.

"A great deal has happened, but you have been so occupied with your newspaper that I supposed you took no interest in your home."

"What's gone wrong?"

"Nothing that would interest you."

"My dear, how can you say that? Anything that concerns you interests me."

"So I thought, until you came home the first evening after our return from our wedding journey and took more interest in the world's news than in your own household."

Phil didn't reply to this at once. For months he had been very much pleased to have any reproach for any inattention to a love. Now he wondered why this he annoyed him.

"Tell me, sweetheart, what has gone wrong today?"

"Oh, nothing that you need worry about. I dare say the cares of business have been quite enough for you to endure. I can bear the rest."

"Tell me one thing you have had to do."

"Well, in the first place, I telephoned the butcher to send a porterhouse steak and he sent a sirloin."

"That's too bad. What else?"

"There are mice in the house. One came out today and ran along the seaboard."

"We'll put traps about."

"Or a cat."

"That's a good idea."

He drew her down onto his lap and there was a little cooing, but somehow now that they could go as much as they cared to, there didn't seem to be the same zest to it. At any rate, Phil was not sorry when they were summoned to dinner.

A fortnight passed during which there were many recurrences of such scenes, though the husband did not succeed in maintaining his serenity as well as upon their first tiny spat. During these two weeks the bride was steadily coming to the condition of one who assumes that in her marriage a terrible mistake has been made, that her husband doesn't love her, and the bottom has dropped out of the universe.

One afternoon, returning from business, Phil found his abode empty and a note from his wife stating that she could not stand the existing status any longer. She had gone to live the rest of her life with her mother and would never return to him.

Most men would have looked upon this kicking of the matrimonial traces on the part of his running mate as a very serious matter and would have gone after his wife to try to pacify her or to upbraid her; but, as I have said, Phil had an old man's head on a young man's shoulders. He did nothing of the kind. Rosalind expected him to follow her and either beg for pardon or reproach her. She looked for him as soon as he had had time to come after reaching home. She kept her eyes on the clock, watching the dragging minute hand, thinking at times that its movement had ceased, and every minute after Phil had had ample time to reach her was one of agony. She stood at a window, where she could look out on the street and watch the clock at the same time, and every time she heard a footfall on the sidewalk her heart began to beat like a drum. The day died, darkness fell, and no repentant husband.

When her father came in he was informed by his wife that their daughter had been driven out of her home by a brutal husband. He had "been there" himself when a young man and did not take so radical a view of the matter. When his wife urged him to seek Phil and either bring him to reason or horsewhip him he said:

"I will have nothing to do with the matter, and my advice to you is to keep out of it yourself."

For two days Mr. Scribner held the two women down—he said afterward it was like sitting on the lid of a boiling kettle—and then a terrible looking communication came for Mrs. Ormsby with an awful triplet of names in the left hand upper corner, "Crawshaw, Brinkerhoff & Snaffield, Attorneys and Counselors at Law." Rosalind collapsed. Her mother fanned her and put a smelling bottle under her nose. Her father was not in the house.

Finally the young wife started up and tore the envelope to tatters. There was enough of the contents hanging together to show that the firm had been retained by Phillip Ormsby, her husband, to enter a suit against her for divorce on account of desertion.

Mrs. Ormsby put a bat on her head—wrong end forward—jabbed a spike in it and in as quick time as she could got there was in the office of Messrs. Crawshaw, Brinkerhoff & Snaffield. After sending in her name she was ushered into the private office of Mr. Snaffield, of whom she had heard her husband speak as one of his acquaintances.

"I came to ask," she said, plucking up an appearance of severity, "the nature of these proceedings for which you have been retained."

Mr. Snaffield tapped a silver bell. A hungry looking clerk with a complexion as yellow as paper a century old came in and was instructed to bring the papers "In re Ormsby versus Ormsby."

"I care nothing about the horrid papers," said the lady, knocked from her equanimity at the mere mention of "In re." "I wish to know whether this suit has actually been begun in the courts."

"Our business is very extensive," replied the lawyer. "It is impossible for us to keep track of all our cases. The papers will show."

"I wish an interview with my husband."

"An interview between you and the plaintiff can only be arranged with his consent, and we have at present no instructions on the subject. Meanwhile if you desire to transmit any proposition for either reconciliation or settlement out of court to Mr. Ormsby it can be done through our firm."

"Do you suppose," cried the wife fiercely, "that I would approach my wedded husband through a firm consisting of three men with such a frightful string of names as Crawshaw, Brinkerhoff & Snaffield?"

"Pardon me, madam, you forget that we are Mr. Ormsby's attorneys and are in duty bound to protect him."

"Protect him! Do you suppose I wish to tear him to pieces? Oh, my goodness gracious! I shall go wild with all this horrid law formality."

"By no means, madam. But we must have rules of procedure, and cannot have a special rule for each case. Some of our clients in the divorce courts would not meet a husband or a wife on any account. We do not know that Mr. Ormsby would wish to avoid meeting you, but—"

"I demand to see my husband. I don't wish to create a scene in his office, and I would not be likely to find him at our home. If you don't arrange—"

The door opened and Phil Ormsby entered.

"Hello! Snaff, what's required?"

"Oh, Phil," exclaimed his wife, "how can you treat me so?"

Mr. Snaffield left the room.

"How treat you so?"

"Begin this horrid divorce business. Do withdraw it and let's forget and forgive. I dare say I've been very unreasonable."

"So unreasonable, sweetheart," taking her in his arms, "that I have thought you should be taught a lesson. This divorce business is a put up job, to show you what may be the result of domestic quarrels. I asked my friend Snaffield to show you how a real divorce would feel. Come home with me and we'll forget all about it."

"It will always be like a horrid dream to me."

So they kissed and made up. That happened ten years ago. The Ormsbys have long ago got used to the humdrum of life and with their children make a happy family.

WILSON WOULD REPEAL ALL PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS.

The following is taken from an address delivered by Professor Woodrow Wilson before the tariff board in 1882, showing his view then on the question of the tariff and the distinct announcement of his position as a free trader, opposed to all tariffs except merely for the purpose of raising revenue:

"But the danger of imposing protective duties is that when the policy is once embarked upon it cannot be easily receded from. Protection is nothing more than a bounty, and when we offer bounties to manufacturers they will enter into industries and build up interests and when at a later day we seek to overthrow this protective tariff we must hurt somebody and of course there is objection. They will say, 'Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment and hundreds of people will lose their capital.' This seems very plausible; but I maintain that manufacturers are made better manufacturers whenever they are thrown upon their own resources and left to the natural competition of trade."

"Protection also hinders commerce immensely. The English people do not send as many goods to this country as they would if the duties were not so much and in that way there is a restriction of commerce and we are building up manufactures here at the expense of commerce. We are holding ourselves aloof from foreign countries in effect and saying, 'We are sufficient to ourselves; we wish to trade, not with England, but with each other.' I maintain that it is not only a pernicious system, but a corrupt system."

"By Commissioner Garland:
Q. Are you advocating the repeal of all tariff laws?
A. Of all protective tariff laws; of establishing a tariff for revenue merely. It seems to me very absurd to maintain that we shall have free trade between different portions of this country and at the same time shut ourselves out from free communication with other producing countries of the world. If it is necessary to impose restrictive duties on goods brought from abroad it would seem to me as a matter of logic, necessary to impose similar restrictions on goods taken from one state of this Union to another. That follows as a necessary consequence; there is no escape from it."

HAS CHANGED AS CANDIDATE

Woodrow Wilson's Speeches Now Those of Office Seeker.

Scattered among the platitudes of Dr. Wilson's speech of acceptance are some truths. None is more significant than this:

"We stand in the presence of an awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe."

Following which he makes believe that he is telling the voters of the country his position on the campaign issues. No one has yet been able to determine from a reading of the speech precisely what that position is. Some slight enlightenment comes from time to time in his later utterances, like, for example, the declaration the other day that Tammany is to be safe from his assaults; but none of it is satisfying.

Dr. Wilson, in the pre-convention days, was represented to the country as a scholarly gentleman, too lofty of mind to practice the wiles of the professional politician, too earnest in the cause of good government to be sought but frank and fearless in his expression, too unselfish to put private ambition above the public weal, too idealistic in character to truckle to the forces of evil in the nation.

But how singularly he has masked all of these qualities since William Jennings Bryan forced his nomination at Baltimore.

There is no difference, save in the purty of the English, between his speeches and the speeches of the professional office seeker of the worst period in American politics. He steps pussy footed over all the large questions of the day. He exhibits a suspiciously broad tolerance for all elements in the body politic, even the elements which, to nominate him, Bryan found it expedient to denounce by name in the convention. There is none of the rugged frankness of utterance that characterized his writings in the days before he was inoculated with the virus of political ambition. He is proving over apt as an advanced student of practical politics.

It is not a pleasant nor a heartening exhibition he makes of himself. The right minded citizen can feel nothing but sadness in contemplating a man of education and culture so intent upon partisan and personal victory that he sacrifices those ideals of truth and honesty for which he has always stood to fawn upon and honeyfuge the voters.

Dr. Wilson as a candidate is not in character with the Dr. Wilson that was pictured to us prior to the Baltimore convention. This "awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe," detects the difference.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:
"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:
Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.
Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:
"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;
"Changing the names of persons or places;
"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;
"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;
"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;
"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State;
"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;
"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;
"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;
"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;
"Granting divorces;
"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;
"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;
"Changing the law of descent or succession;
"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;
"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;
"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;
"Fixing the rate of interest;
"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;
"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury;
"Exempting property from taxation; Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof;
"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;
"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track;

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:
"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.
A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.
Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:
"All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:
Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix

a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year. Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:
"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:
"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.
Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of water-works, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appliances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality within the meaning of section eight of article nine of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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