

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUE LOVE

How they chimed in with the thought always uppermost in her own mind—"If she were but dead, he would be free!"

"And now the laughing lips of a fair, fashionable woman of the world said the same thing. Bright-eyed, belted and gorgeous women with flashing jewels, young exquisites with soft down on cheek and chin, men grown gray with age—all joined in saying the same thing."

"It would be a good thing if she were dead."

The laughing, cruel woman, who had sat there half an hour ago, said: "All Florence knows he is unhappy. Ah, woe, woe! Was this the end of the love so happily begun under the iamburnum tree? Was this the end of the love that was to have been immortal—that was to have consecrated her life and his? Could what those people said be true? Had he loved Beatrice Leigh first and best, then left her for the passing, fleeting love of a fair face—and now he regretted that he had so left her? Down lover amongst the crushed orange blossoms, gunk the wearied head; hot, passionate tears, such as only come from a broken heart, fell like rain from her eyes. It was all true, she moaned to herself—all true."

She, the country lawyer's daughter, had no right against the patrician Selwyns. Her homely bringing up, her unutterable simplicity, her incurable shyness and retiring quiet manner, made her all unliked for the position to which Lord Selwyn had raised her. He must repeat, seeing that all those of his world commiserated and pitied him, seeing that "all Florence" agreed it was a great pity that he had not married Miss Leigh.

The silent stars shone down upon a woman whose heart was broken. The night wind played round the head never more to be raised in proud happiness, or still prouder love. The whole world knew her story—knew that her husband's passing fancy had gone by; that he repented having married her. The unpopularity of her life was a subject of public comment. People amused themselves by speaking of it, by ridiculing her, by laughing at her, as one out of her place.

It was indeed time that she were dead!

She rose, and tramping the sweet almond-blossoms under her feet, walked quietly back to the house. The music came in sweet, soft gusts from the ball-room, where Beatrice Leigh, in her imperial beauty and Circian grace, was queen. Quietly and slowly the mistress of the house walked through the silent room, where no guests lingered, up to her own room. Who would have recognized in the pale, weary, heart-broken woman the fresh, dimpled beauty of Violante Temple?

She went to her own room, saying over and over to herself, "It would be better a thousand times if she were dead, and he were free!"

CHAPTER XXVII.

Before her, as she stood there in her loneliness and despair, rose the teachings of her youth—the words of the white-robed minister who had trained her to sing to God above all things, and to do right, no matter what the right cost. In her ears sounded again simple, earnest words, grand and sublime prayers, sweet snatches of glorious psalm, the ringing hymns of the hymn concerning "Jerusalem the Golden." All of good and of holy that she had ever known in her life came back to her in the starlight; the stars themselves seemed like the eyes of heaven watching her—watching the fierce struggle between the intense longing for death, and for the knowledge that life was not hers to lay down at will.

If it were not for that—if the law of heaven had not forbidden even the troubled and sorrowful to seek the oblivion of death, Lady Violante Selwyn would gladly have laid down her life.

What was her life? It stood before the happiness of the man she loved best on earth. Life to her was death to him! What had she to live for? Home love? Ah, no; that had long since passed away. Her husband's love? No; that had either never been hers, or it had died a violent death. For her child? No; for he would be taken from her—he would be given over to those whose worldly training fitted them for training him. For her duties? No; she could not fulfill them. "What have I to live for?" moaned the white lips; and then the tired heart answered that death was better than life.

She went to the nursery, where Rupert lay sleeping; the nurse sat by the child's cot, and she looked up in horror at the white, ghastly face of her lady.

"Mrs. Peters," said Lady Violante, "will you go and find the butler? Tell him to see Lord Selwyn, and say from me that I am tired, and unable to return to the ballroom tonight."

"You look very ill my lady," said the woman, "Is there anything I can do for you?—anything I can get?"

Lady Violante thanked her. It was one of this unhappy lady's peculiarities to be exceedingly kind to everyone about her; and Mrs. Peters went downstairs, thinking to herself that of all

the unhappy women she had ever seen none were so unhappy as Lady Selwyn.

She found the butler, who sought his lordship and delivered his lady's message. Lord Selwyn shrugged his shoulders, sent some commonplace message in return, and said it was always the same. "Violante was always ill when there was anything to do."

When the nurse was gone, she knelt down by her sleeping child. She laid her tired head on the white pillow by his side. Ah, not even for him, her dearest and best beloved, was her life worth preserving. For his dear sake, she would be better dead than living. Dead, people would treat her memory at least with respect; living, they would tell her boy, when he grew older, that she was unfitted to have charge of him—that his father had married beneath him. How could she bear that her precious boy, her only child, should hear such words? Dead, a veil would cover all.

She was not one of those grand, heroic natures that can suffer all and grow the more noble for the suffering. There was a strong element of self-sacrifice in her character; but here there seemed to be no scope for it. Death for her would be gain, not sacrifice.

She laid her gentle hands on the child's beautiful head; she kissed with the passion of a mother's love the sweet white eyelids, the red, smiling lips, the bonny, bright curls, with gold shining in them. She kissed the white hands that clutched so tightly even in sleep a child's toy; then, in the passion of grief, she prayed aloud that heaven would bless the boy. Little—ah, so little—dreaming or weeping, how she would kiss that face again! There was no settled plan in her mind then. From the chaos of her thoughts came only one clear idea, and it was that never again—never again, could she look upon the face of her husband or Beatrice Leigh. Hearing the nurse return, and not caring to be seen, she went back to her own room, and the eyes of the mother fell upon the child's face no more.

Another hour in the starlight, another hour of thought that was almost prayer, and then her resolve was taken.

Not death! She dared not meet the angry face of the Omnipotent. The temptation was trampled upon, cast under her feet. She would go away—go where her failings and imperfections would annoy him no more. She would go to her father, Horace Temple, whose only son slept in a hero's grave, and ask him to find for her a retreat—to place her somewhere in solitude and seclusion, where her husband would never dream of looking for her. Then no need," she said to herself with a bitter cry—"no need for Miss Leigh to go away; they can all be happy when I am gone."

The more she thought of that plan, the wiser it seemed. "Perhaps," she murmured with her white lips, "Heaven will be merciful to me, and let me die soon. Then he can rectify his mistake—he will be free!"

Only one idea tortured her, and that was a hungry, passionate longing to take her child with her. Here justice interfered. She had no right to deprive her son of his father and mother and wealth. The time must come when the bright-eyed boy would be the head of a grand and gallant race. She could not take him from the brilliant future that awaited him, and give him some dark and hidden life of poverty and want. Even should she remain, her son would be lost to her. She knew that he would not be left with her many weeks longer.

[To be Continued.]

Light and Shade.

Hix—An acquaintance of mine painted an appliance to enable a girl to play two pianos at one time.

Lix—Did he make anything out of it?

Hix—Well, he made a move out of the town. His neighbors threatened to mob him.—Chicago News.

"As I understand it," said the talkative one, "the Afrikaanders reeked from the voo-rooper to the kopje, and doped it from the spruit to the disselbosch. It stands to reason, too, for."

"I don't understand golf," the other put in, wearily.

She—How do you know that Cupid did not arrange the alphabet?

He—Because if he had, U and I would not have been so far apart.

SENTENCED TO NINETY YEARS IN PRISON.

Kansas City, April 2.—John Hayslip has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 90 years in the penitentiary. Hayslip murdered his wife and Maud Mitchell and tried to kill Charles Barrer, a wagon driver. Mrs. Hayslip had left her husband for Barrer and the Mitchell woman had persuaded her to take the step.



The man tangled in the tape from the ticker is the type of the average business man. His business cares wrap him about like the coils of a constrictor and slowly crush out his life. The common sign of the business man's slavery is "weak stomach," the natural consequence of the rapid eating, the indigestible pastry, the coffee and pie or doughnuts, with which many men stuff their stomach under the name of "quick lunch." The quickest way back to a strong stomach and sound health is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery until perfectly cured. It goes to the root of disease. It removes the cause of ill-health. It makes more blood and better blood, and this blood nourishes every organ in the body to the highest point of vigorous health.

"During the summer and fall of 1894," writes Chas. B. Sergeant, Esq., of Piquette, Madison Co., Ohio, "I became ill 'run down,' nerves were out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice, I used bottles; and since I stopped taking it about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and have been able to work every day. My appetite is good, I can eat three square meals a day, and I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating. My blood and nerves are in good shape, and I am in good running order."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

LUMBER MILLS IN CANADA

Many Being Transferred Over From Michigan.

One of the Results of Recent Canadian Legislation—Georgian Bay District a Great Producer.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Saginaw, Mich., March 31.—The Georgian Bay district in Ontario has suddenly assumed formidable proportions as a lumber producer, and the output this year will nearly double that of any previous year. This is a matter of general interest to American lumbermen, and particularly so to Michigan men who have invested heavily in timber properties over there and are operating extensively. Three reasons can be attributed as to the cause for the facts stated. The first is the passing of the pine timber interest in Michigan and the investment of Michigan capitalists of large sums of money in Georgian Bay timber, then comes the extraordinary boom in lumber in the American markets last year, and lastly the action of the Ontario Legislature which became operative April 30, 1898, requiring all timber cut from crown lands to be manufactured in the province. This act, as is well known, was the result of the provisions of the Dingley tariff imposing a tariff duty of \$2 a thousand feet on lumber imported. Prior to the enactment of the McKinley act no Canada logs of consequence came to the States for the reason that the Ontario authorities imposed an export duty of \$2 a thousand feet on logs exported in the rough. The McKinley act fixed the import duty on lumber at \$2 a thousand feet, and also contained a clause which enabled the treasury of the province to double the import duty in the event of discriminating legislation by a foreign country. The result was that the Canadian authorities much preferred the action of the export duty provision on logs in the rough. Michigan capitalists at once went into the Georgian Bay district and invested heavily in pine stumps, and began to cut and export logs, and in the process their Michigan mills to be manufactured. The result is shown in the quantity of logs rafted to Michigan mills as follows:

1891	30,000,000	1895	279,229,743
1892	34,341,000	1896	252,244,532
1893	221,750,000	1897	252,244,532
1894	301,000,000	1898	238,843,624

The logs brought over in 1898 were cut prior to April 30 of that year, the date at which the act prohibiting the export of unmanufactured logs became operative. This act does not apply to logs cut on deeded lands or Indian reserve lands, and there came to Michigan mills in 1898 from this source 42,654,433 feet.

The original draft of the Dingley bill contained a clause providing for the doubling of the import duty on imported lumber in the event of discriminating legislation by a foreign country, and also increased the import duty from \$1 a thousand under the McKinley act to \$2 a thousand feet. The clause referred to in the Dingley act was cut out by the committee having in charge the measure, and the result was that the Canadian advantage of the situation and the act of April 30, 1898, was the result. It is claimed by those interested in Canada timber that had not the duty on unmanufactured logs been raised to \$2, but allowed to stand as fixed by the McKinley tariff, there would have been no trouble, and the Canadian prohibitory act, would never have been enacted.

The present year it is estimated that the quantity of logs brought from the Georgian Bay district to Michigan will be about the same as last year. Pelton & Reid, of Cheboygan, will raft about 100,000,000 feet of logs to the United States from Indian reserve lands. Pitts & Co., of Bay City, have bought 8,000,000, and will bring them over; the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company will bring over about 15,000,000 feet, and the small lots will be rafted to this side.

Another result of the Canadian legislation is the transfer of Michigan lumber mills to Canada. If the timber interest in Michigan is to be maintained, the owners must cut it over there. Last fall the W. & A. McKinnon Co., of Cheboygan, bought the McKinnon & Walsh mill at Little Current, Ont., and a large force of men are at work fitting up the plant, which has been idle seven years, for active operations. It will have a capacity of 120,000 feet daily, and the company has put in 20,000,000 feet of logs to manufacture during the ensuing summer. The Mouthrop Lumber Company, of Bay City, has purchased the Moiles mill on John's Island in Georgian Bay, and it is being fitted up for a big run. It will cut from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet this summer.

Edmund Hall, of Detroit, has purchased the plant of the Minor Lumber Company at Alpena, and the mill will be taken to Alpena River, Ont., as soon as navigation opens and will begin to operate. It is calculated this mill will cut 10,000,000 feet of lumber this year. The Edmund Hall Lumber Company, of Detroit, will also erect a saw-mill at Alpena, Ont., and work will begin at once. It will be modern and have capacity of 20,000,000 feet. It is intended to have it ready to start sawing by the middle of July, and the logs will be rafted from Georgian Bay. The company owns a number of other timber in that district. Two new mills are being built at Midland, Ont., and all of the mills at that place will be operated day and night through the season. F. Charlton is rebuilding the Emerson mill at Collingwood, Ont.

The weather for logging in this district has been favorable, and the output is the largest in the history of Georgian Bay operations. Every firm has a full stock. The lumber output of the Georgian Bay mills for 1900 is estimated at 450,000,000 feet, these figures being obtained from well-informed lumbermen on the ground. It is expected that 100,000,000 feet of lumber manufactured in Georgian Bay will be imported to the Saginaw River during the coming season. W. B. Messman & Co., of Saginaw, have bought 20,000,000 feet of logs of the company owning the mill at Alpena. Arthur Hill Company, which will be manufactured at Midland, Ont., and the lumber brought across the lake to this place. Schuette & Co. have bought 5,000,000 feet to be manufactured at Alpena, Ont., and the Saginaw River lumbermen have made, or will make, purchases of lumber in that district to stock their yards here.

A \$200,000 BLAZE.

San Francisco, April 2.—Fire Saturday destroyed the Yosemite four m. m. the factory of the California Italian Paste Company, and several small houses, burning out four families. Loss estimated at \$200,000.

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HOROSCOPE HICKS

Gives the Following Forecasts of April Weather.

Hicks, of St. Louis, who claims to be able to foretell the weather from a study of planetary influence, says:

The regular storm period which was central on the last day of March, will finish its course by the eastward side of the continent by about the 3rd, leaving much precipitation behind it in the form of rains to the southward and sleet and snow over northern parts. Normally much cooler weather and high barometer should follow and storms from early in the period, beginning in the extreme west, but persistent southerly currents, influenced by moon's declination north, will tend to keep up the temperature. It will be safe to count on freezing and frosts in many sections, anyway, as the storm area moves east from any locality in the northern half of the continent.

On and touching the 5th and 6th, look for reaction to warmer, fluctuating barometer and marked tendency to April showers and vernal storms. Another change to rising barometer, westerly winds and much cooler will follow these reactionary perturbations. One of the marked storm periods for the month will fall between the 24th and 14th, and the days in this period of greatest intensity and possible violence will be about Wednesday, the 13th, and Saturday, the 14th. The moon is on the celestial equator on the 11th and full on the 14th, so that the change in weather and electrical storms beginning about the 11th will not subside until after moon's opposition on the 14th. Hot, humid air, with low barometer and restless clouds, should be regarded as admonitions of dangerous storms at this period. Change to rising barometer and cool, frosty nights northward, will follow up the track of this period, and dominate the weather generally up to about the 24th.

On and touching the 17th and 18th the elements will again react into storm conditions. Moon will be at south declination, hence atmospheric tides will be northerly and the temperature will not rise as high as it would with moon at north declination. But the temperature will be sufficiently high for the development of April showers with probability of thunder and hail storms. Look for changes to quite cool nights, with probable frosts in many sections on and touching the 19th and 20th.

The vernal storm period, reaching from the 21st to 28th, will bring an unseasonably warm or hot spell, which will culminate about Monday, the 23rd, Thursday, the 26th, in very threatening barometer, and vicious rain, thunder and hail storms. We will track of this period, the 25th, the probable crisis of this period. No doubt the Venus influence will be present in these storms and temperature changes, of which the tremendous local rains, downpours of hail, vivid lightning and sudden changes to almost cold—quite in extreme northern sections, with frosts extending far towards the Southern States. Storms of tornado character need to be expected, especially during these general perturbations.

During the three last days of April reactionary storm conditions will develop and pass eastward across the country, resulting in another fall of barometer, rise of temperature and renewed showers.

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Railways and Navigation

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EASTER RATES.

Round Trip Tickets will be issued as follows:

GENERAL PUBLIC—

Single First-Class Fare, going April 12 to 15, inclusive, returning up to and including April 17, 1900, between all stations in Canada, Port Huron and Detroit, Mich., and to, but not from, Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

On surrender of standard certificate signed by Principal, Single First-Class Fare and One-Third between stations in Canada west of Montreal to Port Arthur, Single First-Class Fare and One-Third to Montreal, added to Single First-Class Fare Montreal to destination, from stations west of Montreal to Quebec, Que., and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia points. Going April 6 to 14, inclusive, good to return until April 24, 1900.

A. H. NORMAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 1 King Street East, Toronto.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas Street, corner Richmond.

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Parisian, April 7, April 12, April 21

Parisian, from Montreal, April 21, April 28

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RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$30 and upwards. Second cabin

\$25. Storage, \$2.50 and \$2.50. New York to

Glasgow, First cabin, \$45 and upwards.

Second cabin, \$35. Storage, \$2.50. Reduction

on first and second cabin return tickets.

London agents—E. De La Hooke, T. R. Far

ker, F. B. Clarke.

Railways and Navigation

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Jan. 14, 1900, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with the Maritime Express and Local Expresses at Beauport Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except Saturday, at 1:30 a.m. and on Sunday at 11:30 a.m., for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m., and the Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and arrive at 4:30 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

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Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent, Wm. Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 808 Yonge Street, Toronto.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 149 St. James Street, Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FOR Easter Holidays

Will issue return tickets at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE, going April 12 to 15, inclusive, returning up to and including April 17, 1900, between all stations in Canada, Port Huron and Detroit, Mich., and to, but not from, Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

(On surrender of certificate, signed by principal, single first-class fare and one-third between stations in Canada west of Montreal, and single first-class fare and one-third to Montreal, added to single first-class fare to Montreal to destination, from stations west of Montreal to Quebec, Que., and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, going April 6 to 14, inclusive, returning up to and including April 24, 1900.

Tickets, rates and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway system.

M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

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Rates, tickets and all information at City Ticket Office, 266 Richmond Street.