

HARRISON & MORTON.

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Harrison Nominated on the Eighth Ballot—Morton on the First.

The Platform—Convention Proceedings.



BENJAMIN HARRISON

Benjamin Harrison of Indiana was nominated for President on the 8th ballot.

Convention Proceedings.

Privately at 12 M. on the 10th inst. the call of Chairman Jones of the national committee was seconded sharply on the desk and the national republican convention was opened. An impressive silence followed as the chairman introduced the Rev. Frank W. Gove, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church of Clinton, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Pease, secretary of the national committee, read the call for the convention. All was in the call to the position on the first question, on the determination of the party to have a fair election and an honest count, and to other salient points were unanimously agreed. Chairman Jones then addressed the convention. He congratulated the republicans upon the auspicious prospect before them, thanks to Mr. Greeley and his southern allies the democratic party, he said, has thrown off the disguise in which it has heretofore sought its battles in the northern states, and has boldly declared for free trade and against protection. This avowal has caused much admiration in certain sections of this country and in all of England, which has, from the beginning been hostile to the industrial progress of the United States, but it has fallen heavily upon the ear of the patriotic portion of the democratic party. The republicans should have a platform based upon the republican principles, free from equivocation or ambiguity, and should nominate candidates who are the embodiment of these principles.

Mr. Jones made a strong protection argument. All our early presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive, educated and trained for revenue and for protection. No man who was a lover of his country can to "Jackson's" first term, retained and expressed doubts as to the constitutionality or policy of protecting the United States against foreign competition. The tariff question was not considered as embracing solely or chiefly the manufacturer's interests but one which broadly concerned the social condition of the laboring classes, the vital interest of all home producers in the home market, and of the country's real independence.

J. M. Thurston of Nebraska was appointed temporary chairman, and addressed the convention as follows:

When the democratic party, at the close of the late presidential election, robed us of a victory honestly and fairly won, we patiently waited for the certain coming of the justice of the years. We hoped and believed that 1860 would right the great national wrong of 1854. The infinite wisdom of an all wise Providence has otherwise decreed. One of them—the citizen soldier, the warrior statesman, the Black Eagle of Illinois—has been summoned to report to his old commander beyond the river. The other, that gallant leader, the chivalier of American politics, the glory of republicanism and the nightmare of democracy, our Henry of Navarre, is seeking in foreign travel the long-needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burden of public life and service. With the sublime magnificence of his incomparable greatness he has deserved the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this mission. He has stepped from the certain ladder of his own boundless ambition that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends we dare not commit the political crime of disbelieving to his expressed will. We cannot place him at the head of the ticket, but we will make him commander-in-chief at the head of the forces in the field, where he will be invincible.

But the republican party is not left without great men to place upon its ticket. We have that honest, able, and experienced financier, statesman and senator from Ohio, and his no less distinguished colleague from Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin present to us gallant soldiers, while New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut and other states offer worthy and courageous sons. We cannot choose amiss.

The republican party points with pride to the great achievements of its past. Its platform systemized stands for the protection of popular government on the American continent; for the protection of all commercial and international rights from restriction of jurisdiction; for the protection of the life, liberty and property of the individual; for the protection of all the immunities and privileges of American citizenship; for the protection of the ballot box from the crimes of intimidation, robbery and substitution. It stands for the protection of American manufacturers and American agriculture from destructive foreign competition. It maintains that the nation should extend the benefits of free government to all true lovers of liberty, and demands that the law of the land shall be shielded to those only who obey it, and for the anarchist, the communist and the criminal, American justice has nothing to offer but the sword.

The re-constructed democracy has now been in power nearly four years. Its administration has been most satisfactory to those who hold office under it. Its locality has received the approval of every enemy of the government. The courage of its foreign policy has annoyed the great powers and pleased many cowards. Its civil service has been so thoroughly reformed as to delight Mr. Wiggin. Its justice to the disabled soldiers has won golden opinions from those who gave them their wounds. Its financial management has been safe because of its inability to destroy the results of prosperity of republican legislation, and its unparalleled surpluses of revenue. Its question has been a source of wonderment to "Gods and men." It is strong in the im-

bility of "iniquitous despotism" and deserves to live as a reminiscence of promises forgotten and pledges unbroken.

The work of the republican party will never be done until every American citizen enters into his unquestioned inheritance of liberty, equal rights and justice; until representation in congress is based upon votes freely cast and fairly counted; until adequate provision has been made for the helplessness and old age of the disabled veterans and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades.

But when that glad time comes, black and white must march side by side in the broad sunshine of safety and its doom to peaceful slumber in the untroubled shadow of protected homes.

The great distinctive issue of the present campaign is the issue of the tariff. To the support of a protective tariff there will rise up an overwhelming army of intelligent, thoughtful and practical men, and the east and the west, the north and the south will join hands together to forever exterminate from this republic the pernicious doctrine of free trade.

As we gather here we remember that other great convention held in this city in 1850. We remember how it was inspired with the wisdom and courage to elect that great man of the people, that Moses, who led us through the parted waters of the sea, past the wilderness of baffle over the Jordan of strife-driven back to the wilderness again, another Moses who had left our wanderings to four years instead of forty.

After the reading of the list of officers Mr. Hoy of Michigan in a few appropriate remarks presented the president of the national committee with a general idea of the work of the national republican convention. The republican party was organized in the city of Jackson, Mich., in July, 1854. The general bill on copper, wool, wood, iron and salt. The bill was accepted in a general address by Chairman Thurston.

The roll of states and territories was called, and each state and territory proceeded to name its member of the various committees. When Dakota was reached it was agreed to suspend the call and the names of committee-men were handed in.

The chair said the Nebraska delegation had with it as its guest the first nominee of the republican party for the presidency, and desired to present John C. Fremont to the convention. The convention agreed and Gen. Fremont was duly presented amid great applause. Fremont made a speech predicting victory under the banner of protection to American industries.

Fred Douglass was then presented amid cheers and applause. He bowed, he said that the convention would make such a record in its proceedings as to put it entirely out of the power of the leaders of the democratic party and the leaders of the whig party to say that there was no difference between the republican party and the democratic party in respect to the class (or) which it represented.

After these little preliminaries, had cause to place the convention adjourned until the 15th inst.

Rev. Stephen A. Norton opened the second day's proceedings with prayer.

The report of the committee on permanent organization, which named J. H. M. Fitter of California as chairman, was accepted. Mr. Fitter spoke as follows:

Friends of the Convention, I thank you in the name of the states and territories of the Pacific coast, as well as from my own heart for the distinguished honor that you have seen fit to confer on me. I am grateful to the fullest extent to your spontaneous decision in this, and it being a public cause, I shall ask in full trust its charitable judgment and its candid and earnest support.

Folowing an interval a gentleman as your temporary chairman, I shall not at present attempt to detain you by an lengthy speech. I only want to say to you that we live so far from the center of the republic even in the Pacific state, that I cannot conceive who your nominee is going to be.

"God willing," resumed Mr. Fitter, "November you will bear from Cleveland's appointment all over this great republic. Friends and gentleman of the convention, again thanking you for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and impressing you with the belief, with all my heart and soul, that our duties are of the greatest and most solemn character, trust you from the depth of my soul that every act may be done to promote the best interest of our common country, and advance the republican party. I will call for the next order of business." (Applause.)

The following was adopted as the order of business:

1. Report of the committee on credentials.

2. The report of the committee on resolutions.

3. Re-naming of the national committee.

4. Naming candidates for president.

5. Balloting.

6. Presentation of candidates for vice-presidential nomination.

Balloting.

The report also gives Dakota ten votes and Washington Territory six votes, and the other territories and the District of Columbia two each. The rules recommended are substantially similar to those adopted by the last national convention.

The chair called for the report of the committee on credentials as the next order of business. Mr. Hoy of Michigan moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock p.m., which was agreed to, and at 8.10 o'clock the convention adjourned.

The evening session was principally devoted to speech making. Bradley of Kentucky, and Foster of Ohio set the convention nearly wild with rousing addresses on the issue of the day. After the report of the committee on credentials had been adopted, the convention adjourned.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th.

After the convention had been formally opened, the committee on resolutions through Chairman McKinley submitted the platform, which is as follows:

The delegates of twelve states assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and of the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders, who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Hayes and Coolidge. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall, with great greetings and with prayer for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes whose name will be cherished in the history both of republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty and humanity in all forms of expression, we

pledge contributions to our fellow Americans or Brazil upon the accomplishment of the abolition of slavery throughout the American continent. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of this birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unwavering devotion to the national constitution, and to the inviolability of the states under the constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast a free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot fairly counted. We hold that the national administration and the democratic party to Congress over the existence of the suppression of the ballot by a continual and inflexible opposition to the constitution and laws of the

United States.

Mr. Hoy ordered that the rules relating to the cost of transportation. We agreed to this to be far better for war country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The platform concludes by berating the administration for its inefficiency and cowardice in regard to foreign treaties, and its refusal to encourage any American organization for counteracting the Nicaraguan canal; calls for the protection by the United States government of naturalized citizens abroad; condemns the swamps for consenting the republican party and true civil service reform; expresses gratitude to the defenders of the union and calls for enlarged pledges; denounces the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his pension veto, and finally unites in support of the principles above mentioned.

The second ballot was as follows: Alger, 15; Allison, 22; Blaine, 35; Depew, 29; Fitch, 14; Graham, 14; Harrison, 29; Hawley, 13; Ingalls, 21; Phelps, 21; Risk, 21; Sherman, 13; St. Blaine, 13; Lincoln, 2; McKinley, 2.

The third ballot resulted: Alger, 12; Atwater, 8; Blaine, 35; Depew, 50; Fitch, 15; Graham, 13; Harrison, 24; Ingalls, 2; Phelps, 16; Sherman, 24; Lincoln, 2; Miller, 1.

After the convention reassembled at 11.15 o'clock, Chairman Hawley withdrew his name and made wild confusion a call was made for adjournment, and a vote on the question received in adjournment till 10 p.m. of the 20th.

The convention was called to order on the 20th at 11.15 a.m., and a motion was made to call for the roll call. Chairman Miller called the roll for ballots. The fourth ballot resulted as follows: Atwater, 15; Allison, 8; Blaine, 43; Graham, 14; Harrison, 21; Ingalls, 21; Lincoln, 1; Sherman, 21; scattering, 23.

The fifth ballot stood as follows: Alger, 15; Allison, 22; Blaine, 43; Graham, 14; Harrison, 21; Sherman, 21; McKinley, 14.

After the fifth ballot had been announced the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock. During the recess Mr. Pennsylvania delivered a conference, and it is understood that they practically agreed to support Mr. McKinley on the next (sixth) ballot. In the event the New Yorkers say they will throw their delegation to Blaine. Some of the Pennsylvania delegates are instructed for Blaine, and the New Yorkers according to recent predictions, will take advantage of this with the intention of stampeding the convention for him.

When the convention re-assembled at 11.15 o'clock, Mr. King of Maryland moved to adjourn until 11 a.m. Monday, and it was seconded by the Kansas and Iowa delegations. The chairman was not inclined to put the question on a vote to vote, and ordered a roll call, which was speedily made. The vote was 42 ayes and 22 nays. The convention adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday the 21st. Michigan carried by vote of adjournment.

Before the adjournment Sherman telegraphed Blaine requesting the same to be done from all delegations to him.

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After the adjournment the convention adjourned until 11 a.m. Monday, and it was seconded by the Kansas and Iowa delegations.

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After the adjournment the convention adjourned

KERECTED.

When Mary Ann Dollinger got the skul known than for Injun Bay, she was glad that her brother saw a gal makin' her honest way. There some talk in the village about her "run high." Few high-fiber farmer folks with actors for daw ter sy. She had no better education for an the talk off all. She come in her reglar boatin' round for visit us a spell. My Jake an' her had been crookin' ever sense they could walk. An' it took no backin' or barkerrin' him in his talk. Jake ain't so bad at grammar, though he hasn't beat for work. But I say ter myself, "Look out, my gal, ya' gonna' win a lark!" Jake bore his wooden patient an' sat in a meekish way. He learned he was behindhand with the do's at Injun Bay. I reckon once he was aching for some o' my farm bands. Au' she said he should alway say "them all" and "them all" the ones. Well, Mary Ann kept him stiddy, mornin' an' evenin' long. Tell her to keep open his mouth fer fear o' talkin' wrong. One day I was pickin' currants down by the old gables tree. When I heard Jake's voice a-sayin' "Be ye willin' to marry me?" I said, "Yes, I am." An' Jake put his foot down in a plain decided way. No wimmen-folks is a going to restrain me! Hereafter I say crap, them is, I talk late an'. Ef folks don't like my talk, they needn't bark ter what I say. But I ain't a goin' ter take no sass from folks from Injun Bay. Looker free an' frank! Be ye goin' ter marry me?" Ah! Mary Ann's systemakin' yer axiocks, like! E. Pratt

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BY HUGH COXWELL.

CHAPTER VIII (Continued).

The prisoner's face changed. He scowled at her as darkly as she had scowled at him.
"When will your time be up?" she asked sharply. "Can you tell me?"
"I'm in here, so he's in his last year," Mrs. Miller shuddered. Her hands clinched themselves involuntarily.
"I want to know," she said, addressing the convict, "what arrangements you will be willing to make when you come out. That is the object of my visit."

The man looked at her mockingly. "I have thought of nothing as yet," he said, "except the joy I shall feel in a more returning to the arms of my devoted wife."

The woman's dark eyes blazed. She leaned her face against the bare, and glared at the sharp five bars to her. "How much money do you want?" she whined.

The convict shrugged his uninteresting-looking shoulders. "Money is an offer consideration—I am paying for consciencous felicity."

She turned and paced the narrow space. The warden grew quite interested in the interview. As a rule his duties were very monotonous—he recognised the fact that the present conversation was out of the ordinary run. The woman seemed to have forgotten his presence. She stammered her riot and turned fiercely to the convict.
"Look here," she said; "will you go to America. A strait anywhere? Money will be found."

"Certainly not." Said the pointe correct. "Besides, sir," he added, turning to the warden with an assumed air of difference. "I believe it is a fact, I mean it is indispensable that for some time I must report to the police once a month."

The warden nodded.

"God help us!" murmured the woman. Then turning to the convict she said:

"You'll let me know when you are released."

"Oh, yes, I'll let you know fast enough. You'll be one of the first I shall come—see. Now, if you're doing more to see, I'll have to take back to my dinner. Good and plentiful as the fare is, I like it better warm than cold."

The cold warden could not help smiling. The time usually allotted to visitors had by no means expired. It was a new experience to find a convict of his own free will curtail his privilege. He turned quizzically to Mrs. Miller.

"Got nothing else to say to him?" he asked.

"No," she answered sullenly. The convict made her a polite bow as she turned and walked to the door of her own den. She stood outside on the gravel for a moment and gazed moodily after No. 1080 as he was conducted by his guardian across the open space and vanished from sight round the chipped on the way to his cell. Then she entered the visiting room, where she found the civil official who had at first accosted her.

From him she ascertained the proper office at which the inquiry she wanted answered should be made; and upon applying there learned that No. 1080, supposing he continued to conduct himself as he had hitherto done, that is earning the maximum of eight good marks a day, would obtain his ticket-of-leave in about six months' time.

"Then what becomes of him?" she asked. "Do you just put him outside the gate and tell him to be off?"

The officer smiled. "Oh dear, no. He is asked if he has any friends to go to—or where he wants to go to. His fare is paid to that place. He is given a suit of clothes and a little money. After that he must to the best he can."

Mrs. Miller looked thoughtful. "Is there any one I could write to and ask

to be told the day he will come out?" she asked.

"Certainly. If you are a relation or friend, and willing to look after him, and wrote to the governor to that effect, do doubt you would hear from him."

"Thank you," said Mrs. Miller. Then she gathered up her black skirt and

were round her feet, and was driven back to the railway station. It was some time before a train left for Wermouth; so she climbed to the top of Chesil Beach, and sat down gazing out over the sea. Her lips tremored, although the rest of her body was motionless. She was praying, and the petition she offered up was that Heaven would remove from earth a certain convict before the day came upon which he would be entitled to demand his freedom. A curious prayer for a religious woman to make, but after all not stranger than the prayers offered up by antagonistic arms.

The train started at last, and took her to Wermouth. Here she obtained refreshment, of which, indeed, she stood much in need. Somehow, she made a mistake in the time, and missed the afternoon train. The consequence was that she was past eleven when she rang the bell of that methodically-conducted establishment, Hazelwood House. And the rule of Hazelwood House was that no servant should on any pretense be out of doors after half-past nine, or, unless the presence of company demanded it, out of bed after half-past ten.

Her masters were in waiting, and at once took her to task. She explained that she had missed the train.

"What train?" asked Horace.

"The train from Weymouth, sir."

"But Miss Clauson told us you were gone to London."

Miss Clauson made a mistake, sir."

Borcea felt nettled at the idea of any one who held even a vicarious authority from himself to make a mistake. He said, with some asperity, "His master must not occur again, Mrs. Miller."

"And," added Herbert, "the next time you want a holiday kindly mention the fact to us as well as to Miss Clauson. We have a rule in these matters."

Mrs. Miller curtseied and left the room.

"She is a curious looking woman," said Horace. "I wonder if we were right in taking her without a character."

CHAPTER IX.

STARTING AT THE NOTITIONS.

Mr. Mordle went away the next week. He carried his sorrow with him, manfully resolved to do all he could to bear it on the summit of Mount Blanc or the Matterhorn, to seek it in the lake of Maggiore or Como, or to cast it upon the Rowing Rhine. He told himself, with such cleverness as he could muster, that he was deeply wounded but not killed. Before he tied the label on his partizan he discharged what his keen sense of honor told him was a duty. He called on the Tailors and informed them how he had fared with Beatrice.

They were very busy bottling off a quarter cask of sherry. With their native politeness the moment Mr. Mordle came in sight they ceased their occupation. Horace turned the tap and rose from the half-filled bottle. Herbert left the cork half-driven in. They greeted their visitor and apologized for being young him down to the lower regions. Although they wore large coarse white aprons fashioned somewhat like a girl's, therefore they looked two well bred gentlemen.

"I say," said the curate, nervously, "you know I'm off the day after tomorrow."

"Yes, I wish you a pleasant trip."

"Thanks. Sure to enjoy myself. I want to tell you something before I go." They begged him to speak. They thought it was some petty parish matter on his mind.

"Do you mind taking of your aprons for a minute? Somehow my news doesn't seem to fit in there."

Without a word they raised their pincers, folded them up, and laid them across the sherry cask.

"Shall we go upstairs?" asked Horace.

"Oh, dear, no. This will do capitally. What I want to tell you is this. Last week I asked Miss Clauson to marry me. She refused. Thought you ought to know."

Horace looked at Herbert. Herbert looked at Horace. They stroked their beards meditatively, but for some time neither spoke.

"Well," said Mr. Mordle, "that's all."

"I think Mr. Mordle," said Horace, sadly, "you should have consulted us first."

"Quite so," said Herbert.

"Don't see it at all. Miss Clauson is of age. But it doesn't matter—I tell you now."

The brothers shook their heads gravely.

"I tell you," said Sclavinas, "because I am going away to cure myself. When I come back I should like to be able to visit you as before. You needn't be afraid."

"Miss Clauson must decide," said Horace.

"Exactly so," said Herbert.

So the matter was left and Mr. Mordle went away with a clear conscience if a heavy heart.

The brothers returned to their fascinating occupation, and worked away for some time in silence. Three dozen of sherry must have been bottled before Horace spoke.

"It is time Beatrice was married."

"Yes," said his brother, "but she isn't a marrying girl. She takes after us, I think."

There was always a comfort in this reflection; especially now, when the fame of Miss Clauson's good looks had spread throughout half Westire.

It was indeed time that a knavish suitor made his appearance. The chances were that in a year or two the girl might fall into her uncle's old maidish ways. For the Talbert's were now getting into a domestic groove down which it seemed likely they would slide until the end of their lives. Their

next course seen the great world and the vanities thereof—and now they found that there was nothing like home, sweet home—especially when the disposition of the home lover is such that he takes an immense interest in every detail which makes up that sweetness. With the exception of the perennial visit to town they had not left Hazlewood House for any length of time, since they settled down to rule its fortunes. They went to London this year for the last week in May and the whole of June. But Miss Clauson did not accompany them. She said, straight out that she hated London, and loved Oakbury and its belongings. So at Oakbury she stayed. A very curious choice on the part of a young lady who might had she wished to do so, have spent the London season mingling in the pursuits and gayeties of what is called the upper world.

So when Miss Clauson refused to go to London she extricated her uncle from a dilemma. She stayed at Hazlewood House and for five weeks ruled Whitstable and the

rest of the time, and after all it was half of the blood was sprinkled on the altar. And he took the book of the covenant, and read to the audience of the Tabernacle. And Moses said, "This is the blood of the covenant which the Lord has said will we do."

They were given this divine gift to strengthen their faith, to enlarge their minds and give them new views of God fitting them more fully to be true leaders in Israel.

V. 10. And they saw the God of Israel.

As to the form we are not told and also we find no description, it behoves us to put words of restraint upon our imagination. The soul has eyes. There are hours no reckoned by the clock; there are bidders for which the calendar provides no name. The attempt is made to illustrate a picture by direct description. Every heart has its own image of paradise or of hell by which it sets forth to itself the true aspect of its supreme delight.

As it were the body of heaven in his clearness. When we try to represent God, we are soon forced to be content with a brilliant noon-day or the tender glory of the morning. There is a kind of material religion, but it is a poor deity that can be set forth in day, ivy or clergy stone.

V. 11. And upon the robes of the elders of Israel he laid not his hand. While they were chief men in near relation to divine purity, God did not chastise them or lay his hand upon them; but they ate and drank receiving no harm from the amazing manifestation. The word translated "saw" in this verse is not the same as in the 10th. The former indicates ocular view, the latter carries with it spiritual perception which was enjoyed by holy and inspired men in state of supernatural ecstasy. It is to understand, therefore, that they were privileged to enjoy nearness of communion and friendship with the divine. To "eat and drink" in his presence symbolized the privilege of every pious Israelite sheltered in God's mercy and living in faith on his words of grace: "perfect love casting out fear."

V. 12. Come up to me into the mount. After the sacrificial meal in which the seventy-four persons partook, Moses received a second vision. Before his departure according to ceremony on the margin of our Bible, 1191 B. C. Troy according to ancient history was founded about this date, and Atreus was less than 300 years old. Egypt was under the rule of the Menephtah (son of Rameses II):

The place was the plain of about 400 acres in front of Sinai which rises 6,500 feet above the sea and from the plain in a few paces cliff 2,500 feet.

The book is named from its leading event the Exodus: "a description of the going out of Israel from Egypt; a company estimated at 3,000,000 people (Number 1:46). Moses is the acknowledged author (Exodus 14, and Mark 12:26, Luke 21:37). The narrative details of the journey, and the customs of the day prove the book to have been written by an eye witness.

Beginning with the 2nd verse of the twentieth chapter of Exodus and continuing through three chapters are given a series of laws divinely delivered to Moses which were committed to writing were known as the Book of the Covenant. The enactments contained in these three chapters number seventy and are a very wonderful summary of the essence of the law,embracing the more important matters which Moses put forth during the following forty years pilgrimage. The Book of the Covenant was the practical application to daily life of the great moral principles of the ten commandments. "With Israel was a numerous people, it was not so much for it had no formalized laws of government, until given to them by Moses, as it was for it had no code of manners or regulations.

The book is naturally divided into three parts; 1st, Covenant relations; 2nd, divine promises; 3d, Covenant relations, human accepted, 4th, Covenant relations ratified and endorsed.

V. 1. At the end unto Moses. That is God said unto Moses—see the people fear thee, thy God, thy people, bring unto me chosen representatives. Aaron who was made the first priest of the nation, Nadab and Abihu, and seven of the elders of the tribes of Israel, leading men of the tribes, heads of families, individual persons, born chiefs. These were with Nadab and Abi the first to represent the twelve tribes of the twelve tribes. There were to come near, as compared with the distance of the masses, but they were to ascend the mountain to a certain height only, remaining as it were "near off" while Moses alone was to approach near to the Lord. The names and histories of God's relatives most familiarly impressed upon the people.

V. 2. And Moses came and told the people. Having received the commands of God he returned and told the people of the laws, commandments, and promises of his father if they professed obedience with all the judgments, laws and statutes by which to determine questions of right and wrong. This was the divine protocol of national covenant to be satisfied if accepted with solemn ceremony.

Gentlemen, I don't brag about my wife being sharper than a razor, but I'll write a note and sign it with my own hand, and ask her to deliver my Sunday suit to Lazarus for repairs. You may send it up to your house. Of course, though rather overworked, I am not a trifler or I should not think of trespassing on you, yours sincerely,

Franck Garretters."

"Who is Franck Garretters?" asked Beatrice. "Some relation to us is he no doubt."

"His mother was my father's half-sister."

"What relation does that make him to me?"

Herbert stroked his beard and grappled with the problem. "He must be your half兄's cousin once removed," he said at last.

"Exactly so," said Horace.

This point being settled Miss Clauson requested further information about Garretters. Thereupon Horace went into family history, which it will perhaps be better for us to look up on our own account. On such occasions Horace was apt to become rather prosaic.

(To be continued.)

A Sharp's Sharp Wife.

They had been talking of the sharp games played on ignorant people by sharp men, when Green looked up and said: Gentlemen, I don't brag about my wife being sharper than a razor, but I'll write a note and sign it with my own hand, and ask her to deliver my Sunday suit to Lazarus for repairs. You may send it up to your house, and I'll bet you \$50 she'll be too sharp to let the clothes go.

We'll have that bet called two to three voices, and, there being five of them, they chipped in a dollar apiece. The note was written and signed and dispatched by messenger boy. In half an hour he returned, sharp handed as to clothes, having a note which read: Come up the perch! All the clothes you have in the world are in your back.

"Gentlemen," said the warden, as he pocketed his fiver, "let me recommend it to you as something which always wins, and as I last met a man at 3 o'clock, I will bid you good day—Yonkers Statesman."

The brothers shook their heads gravely.

"I tell you," said Sclavinas, "because I am going away to cure myself. When I come back I should like to be able to visit you as before. You needn't be afraid."

"Miss Clauson must decide," said Horace.

"Exactly so," said Herbert.

So the matter was left and Mr. Mordle went away with a clear conscience if a heavy heart.

The brothers returned to their fascinating occupation, and worked away for some time in silence. Three dozen of sherry must have been bottled before Horace spoke.

"It is time Beatrice was married."

"Yes," said his brother, "but she isn't a marrying girl. She takes after us, I think."

There was always a comfort in this reflection; especially now, when the fame of Miss Clauson's good looks had spread throughout half Westire.

Quaker Ways.

The Quakers never makes oath. He swears as far as possible, covin' where such procedure is necessary, but if odd to make a declaration, the falsity of which would subject him to legal penalty, he affirms. Not as he observes any holy or feast days. He believes that the obligation to regard one day more than another ceases with the Mosiac dispensation.

The visiting of theaters, race courses, dancing halls or the investment in any kind of lotteries—grab bags in church fairs included—are declared to be incompatible with the teachings of the society, and are forbidden.

An Established Reputation.

Lawyer (to witness)—Have you known the prisoner a long time?

Witness—Yes, sir.

NORTHLAKE RECORD.

X. R. D., NEWS AND NOTES.

NORTHLAKE

MICH.

J. H. MARCH, of Talbotton, Ga., has a United States silver coin dated 1652. It is consequently one of the first silver coins struck in the United States.

A LADY who died at Marseilles requested that her heart might be placed in the tomb of her second husband, but her body in her first husband's tomb in America.

TEN thousand paintings, not to mention water colors and engravings, were sent to the Royal Academy Exhibition this year. There is room for about 1,200 only.

WHILE Charles Christopher of Lake Dow, Fla., was digging a well on his premises he found at a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface a half bushel of petrified sharks' teeth.

H. H. KIRKPATRICK, of Hawkinsville, Ga., made a raid on the rats that had invaded his corn crib a few days ago, and when the battle ended it was discovered that 215 of the rodents had met sudden death.

THE new metal turrets with which France has been experimenting have proved unable to stand the new projectiles from modern guns. This says the London Times, condems ironclad ships without giving them a chance of showing what they could do.

AN Austrian baron, who desired to commit suicide, consulted a physician about a complaint about his heart in order to find out exactly where it was. He then fired five shots into his body, aiming at his heart, and then being unsuccessful he blew his brains out with one shot.

THIS angel in art has got to go. Mr. Beard, of the New York Art Students' League, in a lecture has shown the absurdity of giving to the artistic angel the wings of a bird, showing by drawings the impossibility anatomically and the absurdity artistically of the conventional art angel.

AN Altoona, Pa., youth named Frederick Hauser mixed three ounces of powder with ten ounces of lard the other day and placed it on the stove to boil as a remedy for horse itch. While stirring the preparation it exploded, lifting him about three feet in the air and blinding both his eyes.

A FATHER novel device was introduced at a recent dinner given at the Harmonic Club, of New York. A large aquarium filled with fine fish, was the center attraction while the convives were eating their meals. "There, gentlemen," said the host, "are your fish." Sure enough, the tank was soon removed, a flower piece substituted, and the guests began eating the fish that had been swimming about.

A COLLECTION of great men's chairs recently sold in London was interesting. The plainest of all was a little, stiff, armchair of oak, said to be that in which Shakespeare wrote. John Gay had an elaborate chair, with broad, well-stuffed arms and seat, and provided with branches for candles at the elbows, a flap for a desk and a drawer in the seat for pens, ink and paper. Walter Savage Landor had a huge curule of rough oak, with stout arms. Byron's chair was a handsome Louis XIV. chair, well-stuffed and covered with red Utrecht velvet.

PHOTOGRAPHY is gaining prominence in the criminal Courts. With its help a Berlin merchant was lately convinced of crooked ways in keeping his accounts. The slightest differences in color and shade of "inks" are made manifest in the photographic copy. Blue inks appear nearly white; brown inks, on the contrary, almost black. The books of the accused were subjected to a photographer, who took off the pages concerned and brought into Court the most undoubted "ocular proofs" of the illegitimate after entry of some of the accounts. A subsequent chemical test substantiated this evidence. The photographic is to be preferred to the chemical test, because it brings its proofs into the Court and submits them to inspection, at the same time leaving the document under examination unharmed; while the results of a chemical test must be taken on the evidence of the chemist alone, and the writing examined is perhaps destroyed. In another case similar to the above the changing of the date of a note by an insignificant erasure and addition was proved by means of photography.

STATE NEWS.

Murdered With a Shovel.

CALVIN H. Young, living about four miles from Pontiac, hit his neighbor Levi Allen with a shovel, cutting a terrible gash in his head, from which the brains oozed out. Allen died a few hours later. Young and Allen own adjoining farms one mile west of Bloomingdale Center. Last year they had a misunderstanding, and the former became so enraged that he would not speak to the latter. Young lives in district No. 19 and Allen in district No. 9. There is a hill at the four corners north of Allen's in district 19; and in order to keep the water out of his yard and cellar, Allen had for years been allowed to make a shallow ditch across the road. Young drew a load of dirt to this spot and filled the ditch. Allen then made a small dam to change the flow as before.

Young drove by, and saw that his work had been modified with, and proceeded to fix it again to suit himself. Allen went out and a few minutes later the men were engaged in a war of words. Young became enraged and struck Allen a powerful blow with the edge of the shovel, making a gash eight inches long and four inches deep from the left eye across the crown of the head. Young was arrested the next morning and taken to Pontiac.

Michigan News Briefly Told.

EDWARD EDMUND, 65 years of age, was found dead beside the road near Tekonsha, the other morning. The evening before he appeared in usual health. When found he was sitting upright against a pile of lumber apparently asleep. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of his death.

Manufacturers now receive but 50 cents a barrel for salt.

Gerrit Newell, while loading gun near Holland, received charge of powder in his face, burning him in terrible manner. He will probably lose one eye and be badly disfigured.

Directors of Flint & Pere Marquette railroad have authorized the erection of a \$10,000 depot at Saginaw. Also ordered extra dividend of 5 per cent on preferred stock to be paid July 10.

Ervin Homer, aged 18, was drowned in the river at Three Rivers, the other morning.

The passenger steamer Vandalia was run into the other evening by the steam barge favoring at the mouth of Muskegon River, and sank in less than fifteen feet of water. The fifty passengers and crew on board were rescued. The barge favorite was on her first trip to Muskegon from Menominee, where she was sold to parties there for \$1,000. The Vandalia is badly damaged. The cost \$600.

The discovery of quartz worth \$20,000 per ton has been made at the Lake Superior copper mine of the old shaft, seven miles northwest of Ishpeming. A tunnel through the shaft was made last August, after which the shaft was closed because the company could not afford to put up their charter. The difficulty was finally obviated and work at the gold mine resumed.

The second discovery proves the permanency of the vein and has created great excitement all along the line of Ishpeming.

Concurrent so far no quartzes are found in the Copper and Huron country.

On the steamer are running in Ottawa City High ceiling it.

James Josephson, a man who is a son to the engineer of the Michigan and Northern railroad system, has decided to return to his native Detroit to live and die.

The Michigan legislature at Lansing.

The Michigan passengers association have granted special rates to all passengers and third class to roundtrip passengers to Chicago in Aug. 4 to 10 to 15 to 20 to 25, and to the Michigan state assembly. K. L. Jackson on Aug. 6 fare for round trip is prohibited except on Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 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