

The Klondyke Gold Mystery.

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CHAPTER I.

From the flowery fields of California to the barren region of the Klondyke, from 1849 to 1897, is a wide reach, but the gulf of time is bridged over and the hopes and fears of thousands of hearts follow the argonauts who go to search for the golden fleece in the confines of the Arctic Circle, as they did forty-eight years ago the California prospectors. The real story of the discovery of gold on the Klondyke is not generally known, and to unravel that mystery is the purpose of this story.

On a certain night, about three years ago last May, five men were seated about a camp fire, built under the south side of a cliff, among some pine trees, near the banks of the Yukon river, fifteen miles above Dawson City. As some of this party have become well known by the development of the Klondyke gold fields, it will be as well to introduce them to the reader before we proceed with our story. That large man dressed in moose-skin coat and trousers, with a bear skin thrown over his shoulders, was once well known in the great northwest as the most daring hunter, miner and adventurer in all Alaska. He was as honorable as he was brave, and as kind hearted as he was sullen. His name was Jack Ralston, but along the Yukon he was commonly known as "Glum Ralston."

Ralston was once an American He was getting along in years, for his hair was growing frosty, yet his frame was still strong and his heart had not abandoned its hope.

George W. Cormack, or "Lucky George," as the miners nicknamed him, sat on the log just opposite Glum Ralston. George was an Englishman, a brave, adventurous fellow, who was also an expert miner. Perhaps it was his knowledge of geology and mining that tended to his success. Nevertheless, the miners attributed it to luck.

Gid Myers was a man of thirty, with pale blue eyes and sandy complexion. Gid had had considerable experience as a hunter and prospector, but in the miner's parlance had never struck it rich.

Porter Allen, or "Big Port," was a giant in size, being over six feet in height, with broad shoulders and sinews of steel. He was forty, his hair and long beard quite grizzled with time and exposure.

The fifth was a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, with the freshness of youth and innocence still on his face. While his older companions were smoking their pipes, the younger man of the party gazed abstractedly into the glowing fire. His mind went back over the mountains, rivers and seas to his quiet little home in Fresno, where he had left his widowed mother, dear to his heart, and one still dearer. Her name was Laura Kean. They were lovers and betrothed.

While he sat gazing into the fire and seeing only the well-beloved face of his betrothed, his companions toasted and ate their suppers and talked of their present situation.

"Glum, how long ye been in Alaska?" asked Lucky George.

"It's now twenty-one years."

"An' never been back to the States?"

"No."

"Are you ever goin'?"

"Don't know," he answered, with a sigh. "It'd be like goin' back to a graveyard now. Most everybody I knew's dead. If—" but he did not finish the sentence. His weather-beaten eye seemed to gleam with softer light as he gazed into the fire, and Gid Myers thought he saw a shade of moisture gathering there.

"Glum, you often promised us you would tell your own story sometime—how you came here, and why you have spent all these years in Alaska. Why not tell now?" asked Lucky George.

Glum moved uneasily on the log on which he was sitting and, clearing his throat, said:

"Boys, 'tain't much of a yarn when it's spun. I came to Alaska in '73 in the sealin' schooner 'Eleanor.' We had good officers and crew, an' the sun never shone on a better man than our captain. We all loved him and would have died for him.

"Well, we had no luck sealing, and the captain and sailors went with a party of Indians who said they knew where gold could be found. I didn't believe them, and wouldn't go. But he asked me not to leave Alaska till he came back, and I promised."

"At the end of six months an explorer party came back with the cap o' one o' the sailors which they had found on the snow several days' journey away.

"Winter was on us, and we ran into Sitka, where we anchored 'till spring. It was a hard winter, and I have often wondered why we didn't all die, but all but two pulled through, and when spring came on, an' the captain said he'd be back, the first mate said he was going back with the ship. They tried to make me go, but I'd promised the captain I'd stay until he came back.

"Our ship sailed away, an' I stayed around the town for a while, an' then went on a cruise with some hunters.

We branched off into the woods. I didn't tell the story of my captain and the Injun chief with the gold beads for a good many years. Then I went into the interior to try to find him. I got in with some moose hunters and traveled one whole summer and part of a winter and nearly starved an' froze a hundred times, but not a word could I hear of him, so I suppose I am doomed to make my last voyage from this port. When I met my captain on that unknown sea to which we are all steerin', I'll tell him I kept my promise."

When the ex-sailor had finished his story a silence fell on the group. No one spoke for several minutes.

The youth, known only by the sobriquet of "Crack Lash," sat gazing abstractedly into the fire. He had heard no part of the story, for his mind was still on his far-away home, where dwelt mother and the fair being who had promised to be his wife, for whom he had braved the dangers of the wilderness.

At early morn the little camp on the Yukon was astir. Paul was the last to awake. Youth is healthful and innocent, so sleep lingers longer about its eyelids than those whose bodies are freighted with disease or minds burdened with cares.

"Where's George?" asked Gid, as he toasted steaks.

"Been gone these two hours," Big Port answered.

"Alone?"

"Yes."

"That's strange."

Breakfast was disposed of, the dogs fed and harnessed and the party prepared for their journey up the river to Dawson City, then an insignificant village, and yet lucky George had not returned.

As the sun rose higher the mud and snow made travel more uncomfortable, yet Paul trudged on, uncomplainingly. He could bear any burden or hardship without a murmur when he reflected that it was for Laura. Her presence gave strength to his arm and keenness to his eye, spurring him on to efforts more than superhuman.

When they halted at noon they were compelled to get to leeward of the smoke to protect themselves from the mosquitoes. But little had been said of their missing companion, Lucky George. Gid followed his trail through the snow without difficulty, and gave it as his opinion that he was going straight to Dawson City.

Glum Ralston, who had not expressed an opinion on the subject for some time, at last said:

"Boys, I heard him say somethin' one day 'bout goin' up the Klondyke."

"What for?" asked Gid.

"Said a squaw man told him there was heaps o' gold along that air stream."

Glum informed him it was one of the tributaries of the Yukon which had been but very little explored. Gid remained with his head bowed for a few moments, his mind lost in thought. At last he said:

"Boys, he's tryin' to give us the slip, I'm afeard, or run a cold deck on us," said Gid.

"What if he does?" asked Port.

"We don't lose much."

"We might if he struck pay dirt," said Gid.

"Won't we be just as likely to strike pay dirt as George?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Because George is allers in luck. Every time he draws from the deck it's a trump. If a feller holds a straight George has a flush. I'll gamble my dogs an' packs that he makes a ten strick right now."

There was a silence, and the men sat and smoked and steamed, to drive away the mosquitoes. At last Paul broke the silence by saying:

"If there is gold on the Klondyke let us go and find it ourselves."

"Now yer shoutin'," cried the prospectors. "Why not go to the Klondyke ourselves?"

"Truth is, boys," said Glum, "I've never had any very exalted opinion o' Lucky George's honesty. If he makes a big strike we can, o' course, come in for a claim, but he'll strike out the best an' work on the others without us a-knowin' it."

They decided to set out at once for the Klondyke. It was a journey attended from beginning to end with great danger and hardship. Glum Ralston was the only member of their party who had been on the stream, and he acted as guide.

Again night came on, and they went into camp and prepared their suppers. Paul was a little disheartened on this night. Continual disappointment had made him heart-sick. Rising to relieve his cramped limbs, he turned his back toward the fire and gazed across the wood-covered hill into the darkness beyond. To his surprise he discovered a glow on the woods far in the distance. For a moment he gazed upon it in doubt, and then, touching Gid Myers, who sat near, on the arm, he whispered:

"Look off there, Gid, in the direction I am pointing. Don't you see anything suspicious?" Gid Myers did as directed, and said:

"Yes, that's somethin' onnatural, Crack Lash."

"What is it?"

"Well, I'd say it was th' glow from a camp fire like our own."

"Gid, suppose we go an' reconnoitre. We may make some discovery."

"Keep your eyes peeled, boys" cautioned Big Port. "It may be a mighty sight more risky'n ye think."

"Oh, let us alone for that; we'll let no red nigger o' the north woods get the drop on us."

Through the dense wood, across ravines, snowdrifts and muddy streams the two pressed on over hill and dale,

until, after three hours' painful toff, they came upon a bend in the stream called the Klondyke, where, on passing around a spur of the cliff, all of a sudden the full glare of torches and fire light fell upon them. It was a strange and unexpected sight that met their view. A great fire was blazing, to which was added the light of pine knot torches stuck in the ground.

Two men were at work with picks, shovels and pans. Late as it was, dark as it was and tired and hungry as they were, they toiled on and on.

"Crack Lash," Gid gasped in a hoarse whisper, "it's Lucky George and the squaw man, Lattimer."

"Yes."

"What are they doin'?"

"Diggin'! Great heaven, look at the shining ore! See! the buckets and pans are full of nuggets and dust. Oh, Gid! Gid! It's a bonanza!"

"Hush, they will hear you."

"I am going to make myself known to them."

"And be shot?"

"Why should they shoot me when we are friends? If they are like savage dogs over a bone, then we can shoot first."

Gid consented to go to them, and, advancing to within a hundred paces, they called to the diggers. At first they were a little confused, but Lucky George, who was a shrewd fellow, saw it was best to admit to the discovery.

"Come down, boys; come down," he cried, cheerfully. "I tell you we have made the greatest strike in the world. Look at the work of a few hours."

"George, are there more good claims?"

"Plenty of them. Let us all set to work, stake out the best and get the very cream before the world finds it out. Lattimer here put me onto this; he got it from the Indians."

This was the discovery of the great gold fields in the Klondyke. Lucky George got the tip from Lattimer, the white man with an Indian wife, and had determined to work it alone if he could do so, but now that his friends had found him, he decided to make the most of it and divide.

The others were sent for, and claims for all staked out.

Next morning with the dawn of day Paul began to work his claim. From the first shower of earth, he began to take out gold. His pick seemed attracted to the largest nuggets, and his pan was always rich in ore. He washed out a thousand dollars' worth of dust and nuggets to the pan. He forgot breakfast, lunch or dinner, but toiled on. The small moose-skin bags were quickly filled, and then he poured the renewed accumulation into a water bucket. His eyes gleamed with the fire of the insane, and in his mind he saw only the faces of sweetheart and mother and took no thought of rest, health or the danger which his accumulation brought him.

There was danger hovering over the happy youth. His claim was some distance up the stream from the others, and one day, as he was toiling and heaping up the golden treasure, two pairs of fierce, avaricious eyes glared at him from the dense foliage of pines. They watched him a long time as he toiled, and then exchanged knowing looks, winks and smiles, which said:

"Let the fool toil on. When he has taken his thousands from the earth we will have it."

After the first few days he stopped long enough to eat and sleep a few hours at a time, dreaming of home and of making loved ones there happy.

Little did he dream that a storm cloud was gathering over the loved ones at home and another over his own head, threatening to ruin himself and all most dear to his heart.

(To be continued.)

BRIGANDS QUEER IN GREECE.

Treat Prisoner Well, But Insist on Ransom Money

M. Stravalopoulos, a young man, who was captured recently by brigands, has returned to Athens. He states that as he was about to go on board his yacht at Eghion he was accosted by a fashionably dressed young man, who kept him in conversation while four other men crept up behind him and seized and gagged him. They then carried him off to the mountains to which they were accompanied by the fashionable young man, who turned out to be a notorious brigand chief named Panopoulos. M. Stravalopoulos was taken to a large cavern or grotto, very comfortably furnished, where the brigands compelled him to write to his father, a rich banker, for a ransom of £4,000 in gold. His captors gave him plenty of food and wines, and even insisted on his saying his prayers twice a day. They also made him read various improving books, of which there was a large supply in the grotto. On the arrival of the money it was conveyed to a monastery in the mountains, where one of the monks counted it and handed it over to the robbers. A great feast was held the same evening in the grotto, and the brigands becoming intoxicated, the prisoner made his escape and reached the railway after a journey of five hours on foot. He returned to the grotto as soon as a force of police could be got together, but the brigands had all decamped.—London Globe.

An Unlikely Event.

Despite the conclusion of the Boer war, it is unlikely that King Edward will be known to posterity as Edward the Conqueror.

It sometimes happens that the man who dubs his house a castle has the most in his eye.

CONGRESS WILL ACT

DISAPPOINTMENT IN STORE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

Their Claim That President Roosevelt's Monopoly Issue is a Bluff is Absurd—Voice of the People Will Be Heeded by Congress.

The Democrats who content themselves with the stand regarding President Roosevelt's monopoly issue that such legislation as he asks for will not and cannot be enacted in the next (short) session of Congress are staking their all on one throw. They scoff at the President's call to the country, deriding him for making a "bluff" for fall campaign purposes. They accuse him of presenting an issue which cannot, they declare, be acted on by Congress in December, but with which he and his party hope to carry the congressional elections of next November. The elections carried, they assert, the trust issue will be forgotten or neglected.

Let them recall that this issue is going before the voters of the United States next November. It will be passed on then by the popular electorate. And there never yet has been an issue passed on by the American people that an American Congress, following that decision, ignored or dared to ignore. The Democrats pooh-pooh the President's issue and the Administration's desire. How little Congress cares for the President's plans or the Administration's programmes, they declare, is shown by the way in which Congress treated the President's Cuban "Reciprocity" measure. They pretend to believe that Congress would treat the President's monopoly measure in the same fashion.

But the Reciprocity measure was not passed on by the country at the polls. If it had been there would have been no shadow of doubt as to its enactment; there would have been no pause in the work of speeding it to the estate of law. It was because it had not been passed on, because there were some Representatives and Senators who did not know what their constituents wanted, that no power, the Administration's, the Dowagers' or that of any one else, could force it through Congress.

But it will be known what the voters want done with the question of monopolistic combinations. They will declare themselves in the campaign—the President, wise in his experience, has made provision for that—and confirm their declaration with their official decision at the ballot box. And whatever they decide, that thing will Congress do just as sure as there is such a thing as a Congress of the United States. No sane man, Republican or Democrat, and no thoughtful citizen, interested in the trusts or disinterested, who have studied the course of events in the industrial world for the last two years can have the faintest, most lingering doubt what it is that the voters of the United States will decide that they wish done—with the industrial combinations—that their power to suppress competition, control markets and raise prices at their own sweet will shall be so governed by statutes and regulated by the enforcement of those statutes that the public shall be protected in all its rights, along with the legal and rightful protection that shall be extended to every interest and withheld from none. And since that will be the decision of the voters in the November election, Congress will not fail to write their verdict into the laws of the United States!

Never Stronger Than Now.

The divergent views of Republican statesmen, and the tenacity with which such views are severally maintained, indicate the virility of the Republican party. It has been a positive, forceful party throughout its strenuous existence. It is a thoughtful, considerate party, with convictions that are not cast in the weathercock mold, making them amenable to change with every political breeze.

The Democratic leaders are quite welcome to all the hope they can make out of the vision they affect to see at Washington. They may at least enjoy the comforting assurance of Paul, "But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it." It will be a long wait. The cohesion of the Republican party is never stronger than it is to-day. There never was a time when its leaders were more loyal in its support or more determined to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of its principles. But there is no bell-wether in the Republican fold. The leaders of the party, and the rank and file as well, do their own thinking and express their own views. When it comes to a political battle, however, all minor considerations are forgotten, with the usual result of a total eclipse of Democratic hope.—Los Angeles Herald.

A Great Octopus Hunt.

The tariff and the trusts are said to be on the list as the leading issues for the congressional campaign on the part of the Democrats. Bryan will be eliminated, anti-imperialism and anti-expansion will be touched upon very gingerly, if at all; the leading issues will be tariff and the trusts, and the campaign managers will be instructed to coach their spellbinders on these topics. This selection of issues indicates talent on the part of the Democratic board of strategy, for the subject chosen will afford the widest possible latitude for misrepresentation and deception, for appeals to passion and demagogic denunciations of those in control. These subjects also will afford opportunity for many and most generous promises. But does anybody imagine that if the legislative

functions of the government in both branches were turned over to the Democracy to-day any great reforms would be brought about or that any more stringent laws would be enacted? It is too improbable even to imagine any such results. In no two sections of the country does the Democracy stand for the same thing. The election of a Democratic Congress would simply fill the seats with a quarrelling crowd of incompetents, and instead of having better laws we would have a government crippled in its most important branch. But we will have a great octopus hunt this year.—Grand Rapids Herald.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Their Output Enormously Increased in Five Years of Protection.

To a large degree our mineral production is indicative of what protection has done for our industrial expansion under the operation of the Dingley law. The coal for our furnaces and for engines in mills, on the railroad and as the basis for all motive power; the iron ore which is the basis of our great iron and steel output; the stone for construction purposes; the copper and silver and gold all show a most wonderful increase during the past five years. In value our mineral production has increased from \$622,000,000 in 1896 to over \$1,200,000,000 in 1901, or 100 per cent, and the output for 1902 will no doubt show a most substantial increase over last year.

The following table shows the increase in value of a few of our mineral products from 1896 to 1901:

	1896.	1901.
Coal	\$196,000,000	\$325,000,000
Gold	52,000,000	83,000,000
Iron ore	23,000,000	75,000,000
Silver (common value)	40,000,000	36,000,000
Copper	50,000,000	105,000,000
Lead	10,500,000	26,000,000
Zinc	6,500,000	12,000,000
Nickel	4,500,000	8,000,000
Stone	30,000,000	55,000,000
Clay products	63,000,000	85,000,000
Petroleum	58,500,000	84,000,000
Natural gas	13,000,000	26,000,000

In all the above the increase was enormous, except silver, which shows a slight decrease in both quantity and commercial value.

Some of the less important products increased in even greater proportions, such as graphite, from \$48,000 to \$220,000; feldspar, from \$36,000 to \$200,000; precious stones, from \$97,000 to \$260,000; flint, from \$24,000 to \$136,000; mineral paints, from \$520,000 to \$950,000; pyrite, from \$320,000 to \$890,000, and so on through the list. Perhaps the most noteworthy increase is that in the production of iron ore. This is shown again in the pig iron output, which has increased from 6,687,388 tons in 1894 to 15,878,354 tons in 1901, and an estimated output of nearly 18,000,000 tons for the present year.

Our whole mineral production, like that of agriculture manufacturing and forest products, shows the effect of our increased purchasing power. In shipping, railroading, building, and every field of mechanism there is the same increased demand for the products of our mines, which at the present rate of increase will in a year or two exceed a billion and a half in value annually.



Which Would Fare Best?

Bryanism in Colorado.

The Democratic press and politicians of the state are deeply concerned as to what shall be said in the keynote speech at the coming state convention. As might be expected there is a wide and active divergence of opinion, although the majority of those interested seem to be actuated rather by a desire to find something that will be popular than by the declaration of principles in which they really and truly believe. Even these cannot agree, while those who are genuinely sincere are hopelessly at loggerheads. A bunch of papers, in which we find our dearly beloved Rockville Tribune, savagely demands the support of "the peerless Bryan" and all his woolly vagaries, while a large number are in favor of reorganization, openly repudiating Bryanism and all it stands for. Others, the really wise ones, are saying nothing, waiting for the cat to jump before exploiting their "principles." There is nothing in the situation to trouble or harass the Republicans and the event can be awaited with gladsome interest. It now looks as though the reorganizationists would win, and the Bryanites would do well to begin taking in sail.—Terre Haute Tribune.

Both Bad Ones.

However, the Democratic party is not obliged to follow either Cleveland or Bryan. As leaders they are both has-beens. Both brought disaster—Cleveland, with his administration, and Bryan with his platform. It would do well to look up a new Moses, not recommended by either.—Kansas City Journal.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII. AUG. 17; NUMBERS 10:11-13, 29:35.

Journeying Toward Canaan—Golden Text, "For Thy Name's Sake, Lead Me, and Guide Me"—Psalms 31:3—Weakness of Murmuring.

The lessons thus far taught the Israelites in the wilderness training school might be called stationary lessons,—trust, duty, obedience, worship, and temperance. They were now ready to move forward from Sinai upon their toilsome journey, and the appropriate lesson was progress. It was taught in five ways.

1. The Object-lesson of the Moving Cloud—Vs. 11-13. "In the second year," The Israelites had reached Sinai in the third month after their escape from Egypt (Ex. 19:1), and they left it "in the second month, on the twentieth day" of the month, therefore they had spent nearly a year around Sinai.

Why this Long Delay? (1) To educate the people in liberty. They had left Egypt a nation of slaves. They were now well organized politically in divisions. (2) To establish the people in their religion. They had left Egypt tainted with idolatry. Now God had given them laws, ritual, priesthood, tabernacle, all pure and elevating.

(3) "And the children of Israel took set forward according to their journeys, out of the wilderness of Sinai, and the cloud rested in the wilderness of Paran."

The Cloudy Pillar. 1. As God in this mysterious symbol went ahead of His people, so He is still ready to guide all that trust Him, both nations and nations. 2. There can be no progress except with this guidance.

The cloud led from one wilderness to a worse one. So it is often with those that follow God's guidance. He does not promise the heavenly Canaan at the end of it.

11. The Example of Hobab.—Vs. 29-32. "And Moses said unto Hobab, the son of Raguel," (Ex. 3:1). Raguel was the name of Jethro, meaning Midianite, Moses' father-in-law, we are journeying unto the place of which the Lord said, I will give it you."

The Great Invitation. 1. Every Christian should be able to give a succinct invitation as this. He knows whether he is going, and what joys are sure at the end of the journey. He knows how foolish all pursuit of mammon. He should be bold in calling worshippers from their way to his.

30. "And he said unto him, I will not go." Since Hobab was prospective head of his tribe, he may have been unwilling to subordinate his authority to that of Moses. Yet the desert life had no promise for the future, no progress; while the Israelites had assured hopes of a great nation, based on the covenant of God with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Modern Hobabs. The reason why many refuse the Christian life is because it would cause them to break with old associations and familiar scenes. "Mine own land, and my kindred," was Hobab's excuse. But Christ commands us to "hate" fathers, mothers, possessions, if they would draw us away from Him.

31. "And he said, Leave us not, I pray thee." Moses' persistence is an example of that perseverance which is the basis of all progress and achievement. Often when a man seems most opposed to religion he is on the very point of surrender to God.

Second reason: urged upon Hobab: "Thou mayest be to us instead of a hindrance. Finding that the spirit of what the Kenite might gain had no persuasive effect, Moses wisely sets before him a chance of giving."

A Word for Soul-winners. Two pleas must be used in inviting souls to Christ: "You need Christ; Christ needs you." Even if it is a child whom you are inviting, show him how he can be useful in the church. People go where they want to go, but they are doubly likely to go where they are wanted.

A third reason was joined with the second: 32. "What goodness the Lord shall do unto us, the same will we do unto thee." Hobab had not shared the Egyptian bondage, but he might share the Canaan. Thus early is hinted the truth that Christ teaches fully in the vineyard parable: the eleventh-hour laborer receives the full day's wages.

111. The Journey Songs of Moses.—Vs. 29-36. 33. "Three days' journey the ark went before them."

Practical. All true progress depends on keeping religion in the front. Send it ahead on all your journeys; let it form your plans, choose your situations, select your friends and co-workers.

17. The Rebellion against the Manna.—Num. 21. The cause of the first complaint is not given (vs. 1-3); the march had many perils and accidents that might have caused it. But the terrible punishment is named, a "fire from the Lord" that ran through the camp consuming the rebellious people, and was stayed only by the prayer of Moses. The scene of this event was named Taberah ("Burning").

The second complaint arose from the manna. They were cloyed with it, and longed for the flesh and vegetables of Egypt. They fell to childish weeping throughout the camp, and Moses was in despair. Thereupon God promised to grant the people's desires, and send them a surfeit of flesh whose very abundance would convince them of their folly. Blown by a providential wind from the south and east, the Arabian gulf, an immense flock of quails flew upon the camp. The people caught them in great quantities, prepared them, and spread them on the ground to dry in the sun. They ate of them so greedily and recklessly that they broke out and ragged through the camp. Many of the foolish people died and were buried there, so they called the place Kibroth-Hattaavah ("Graves of Greediness").

Y. The Rebellion of Aaron and Miriam.—Num. 12. Scarcely had the rebellion against the manna been punished, before another revolt was set on foot. Aaron and Miriam had become jealous of their great brother, and they began loudly to ask, "Has not God given us the gift of prophecy as well as Moses?" Miriam, who seems to have been the leader in this revolt, was punished by an instant leprosy which left her white as snow; and it was only after Moses' earnest and magnanimous prayer, and a shameful exile from the camp for seven days, that she was restored again.

Lessons from the Two Rebellions. 1. There was no progress except through the endurance of hardness. This is the lesson of the rebellion against the manna. 2. There is no progress except by humility. This is the lesson of Miriam's rebellion. Great souls are the most teachable, the least conceited.

The People of Chile.

The Chileans are a brave, stalwart, ambitious people. They are a mixture of the Arancanian Indians, who were never conquered and the Spaniards, who conquered all the other Indians of South America save them.

Public Duty Warned.