

HIS WORD OF HONOR.

A Tale of the Blue and the Gray.
BY E. WERNER.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)
His tone was the courteous yet decided one of a man accustomed to see his medical authority recognized without opposition. Edward had not intended to enter the sick chamber, where he would be obliged to meet Florence, but the plainly intimated request that he should remain outside nettled him. He glanced haughtily at the doctor and replied with evident coldness.

"The physician always has the right to command in such cases. I will submit, but shall expect speedy news of my uncle's health."
He gave the necessary orders to the servant, who was still in the room, and then turned to Thompson again. The doctor was ushered through several apartments no less richly furnished than the drawing-room, then the man opened a door veiled by a heavy portiere and permitted the physician to enter, while he himself remained behind.

CHAPTER VIII.
Here, too, a subdued twilight reigned, and in the dusk the newcomer at first perceived only the white figure kneeling beside the bed, with her face buried in the pillows. The sick man himself appeared to be in a sort of stupor, and, at the end of the room, Ralph was busied with some medicine. After convincing himself by a hurried glance that the door had again closed behind him, Doctor Blackwood approached the kneeling girl, bent down to her and said, in a low tone, with marked emphasis:

"Miss Harrison!"
She slowly raised her pale, tear-stained face. The voice seemed to arouse some memory, her eyes rested inquiringly upon the stranger's features for a few seconds, then a startled cry escaped her lips.



KNEELING BESIDE THE BED.

"Doctor Maxwell! Is it you?"
"Hush! Don't mention my name!" said Maxwell in a low, impressive tone. "I pass here as Doctor Blackwood, and we are not alone."
He glanced significantly at the negro, whose attention had been attracted; but Florence made an eager gesture of dissent.

"Ralph is faithful and discreet. You need fear no treachery from him. I will answer for that."
"So much the better. But, first: What has happened here? I am looking for William. Isn't he in Springfield?"
"Yes, he is here, but a prisoner, betrayed by Edward, and just at the moment they dragged him away from me this severe, perhaps fatal attack, came on. Doctor Maxwell, will my father die?"

John Maxwell did not answer the despairing question at once. The first glance at Harrison had told him that it must be in the affirmative, but he bent over the patient, felt of his pulse and placed his hand upon his heart. It was a short but careful examination.

"Yes, Miss Harrison," he said at last. "It is useless to withhold the truth; you must face it; but the struggle is over, and the end will be painless. He will probably not recover his consciousness."
Florence, sobbing aloud, covered her face with both hands; but Maxwell allowed her no time to give way to her grief.

he silently beckoned to the daughter to resume her place.

CHAPTER IX.
Edward Harrison had, of course, taken every precaution to prevent any attempt at escape or rescue. He had been forced to yield to Captain Wilson's demand for suitable accommodations for his prisoner and his refusal to adopt other measures—indeed, the latter would have been superfluous. William was in the charge of his most bitter enemy, and he guarded him better than any jailer.

In a side-wing of the building, at the end of a long passage, was a room where many valuable articles were kept during the absence of the owners. The only entrance was through a strong door with a double lock, and the one window, which also opened upon the passage, was protected by an iron grating, which, though not heavy, was remarkably strong. In addition, the corridor was closed by a second door, and Edward kept the keys of both in his pocket. No assistance could come from outside, and her cousin knew only too well that Florence had not the energy to attempt to free the prisoner, at least in her father's dying hour.

William paced up and down the close, gloomy room in the most intense excitement. So this was the end of the foolhardy ride which he had undertaken in defiance of every warning. True, he had thought of two alternatives only—success or death in honorable conflict; and Colonel Burney, too, had had no other idea when he uttered the fateful words: "Dead or dishonored." There was a third: "Captured."

True, this captivity meant death. The young officer did not deceive himself concerning his fate; but little as he feared death, his blood boiled in fierce rebellion at the thought of being sentenced as a spy. Anything save this shameful doom. There was one bright ray of hope for him: He trusted in the honor of the Confederates. Unless Edward Harrison could hoodwink them into believing him a spy, he seemed reasonably safe.

Then came the thought of Florence, who would now be left wholly without protection. How would she endure the terrible event, and what would befall her after her father's death? Edward, as the sole male relative, would also be the guardian and protector of the young girl, who would be absolutely in this scoundrel's power. William clenched his hands in helpless fury, and a low groan escaped his lips. Suddenly he started. He fancied that he heard his name spoken by some one close at hand. Of course it must be a delusion, yet he stood still and involuntarily glanced toward the window. The voice reached him again. This time more distinctly.

"William! Don't you hear?"
With a sudden spring, the young man reached the somewhat high window, behind whose gratings the outlines of a human figure were now visible.

"John—you? Impossible! It can't be!"
"I have the honor, however, to be myself," was the reply. "Good evening, Will!"
"But how did you get to Springfield? How did you hear of my fate? How did you succeed in making your way here?"

"Don't be in such a hurry. Put your questions slowly, in regular order, and I'll answer in the same way. We shall have plenty of leisure for it; it will be some time before I can saw through this confounded iron grating."
The faint sound of a file showed that the rescuer was really at work, and at the noise fresh hope and courage filled the young officer's soul. Freedom! Rescue! He could have shouted for joy at the bare thought, as if the rescue had already been accomplished.

(To be continued.)

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN WORKERS
Those Who Are Subject to Mental Strain Should Regulate Their Diet.
From the Sanitary Record: It is all right for the man who labors all day in the open air to eat freely, but the man of sedentary habits, the brain-worker, must adapt his way of living to his needs. He must be well nourished, for the brain is incapable of good work unless well supplied with pure blood, but such a man cannot possibly furnish vital force to digest three large meals daily. If he tries it nature will protest at every step. The chemical changes of digestion will be imperfectly performed. The stomach will neither secrete freely nor churn the food with cheerful alacrity; the pyloric orifice contracts and allows such chyme to pass with grudging reluctance; the intestinal lacteals are ashamed to absorb such miserable pabulum, which chokes, irritates and congests them, so the large meal remains in the digestive organs to ferment, putrefy and steep the individual in foul gases and depraved secretions. But the system can furnish enough vital force to convert a small meal into pabulum of high standard, which will be absorbed without difficulty. Three such small meals are not enough to keep the individual properly nourished, however; four to six will be required. Each should consist of but one or at most two articles of food, the diet to be varied by changes at meals. The portion of food served must be small; the patient must stop as soon as the appetite is satisfied and gaseous distension is proof positive that the meals are still too large or too close together.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY

Developed by Broad-Minded Policy of the Republican Party.

HOW OUR PRODUCTS GO ABROAD.

Through a Wonderfully Developing Trade that is Being Built Up The People of This Country are Reaping Great Prosperity—What the Republican Party Policy Has Brought About.

The rivalry between the great Atlantic and Gulf exports of the United States regarding their relative share in the exportation of the products of the country lends interest to a series of statements just completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the exports of corn, wheat, and flour from the United States and from these ports during the calendar years 1899 compared with preceding years.

The figures, it should be premised, show a falling off in exportation of wheat in 1899 as compared with 1898 which was an abnormally heavy year; the corn exports of 1899 are about the same as those of 1898, but greatly in excess of any preceding years, while the flour exports of 1899 are slightly larger than those of any preceding year, being 18,900,000 barrels, against 16,569,904 in 1898 and 17,408,713 barrels in 1897.

Exports of corn have grown steadily during the decade, starting with 86 million bushels in 1890 and ending with 207 million bushels in 1899, the growth having been steadily upward and no preceding year equaling the figures of 1898 and 1899. In wheat there has been a much greater fluctuation, the years 1891 and 1892 showing an exportation of nearly 150 million bushels each, 1894 and 1895 dropping to about one-half that quantity, while 1898 made the highest record of our exportations with 149,245,685 bushels, 1899 again dropping to about the normal or average amount with 111 million bushels. Flour has steadily increased, the exports of 1899 being 11,319,456 barrels and those of 1898, 18,900,000, an increase of over 50 per cent.

The following table shows the exportation from the United States of corn, wheat and flour in each calendar year from 1890, to and including 1899, the figures of 1899 being subject to slight revision:

Year	Corn, bus.	Wheat, bus.	Flour, bbls.
1890	85,817,229	49,271,580	11,319,456
1891	20,695,505	12,628,334	13,025,692
1892	77,471,179	125,518,441	17,408,713
1893	55,143,918	108,377,569	16,449,603
1894	41,896,711	72,523,389	16,056,339
1895	61,956,628	69,304,886	14,329,731
1896	31,969,539	83,755,829	15,855,836
1897	189,127,579	169,506,328	13,596,339
1898	207,399,381	142,245,685	18,599,904
1899	207,800,000	111,000,000	18,900,000

The analysis of the movement of exports by ports shows that in the exports of corn several of the great ports on the Atlantic and Gulf are gaining upon New York and that the movement from the grain fields toward the seaboard is apparently being more generally distributed than formerly. The exports of corn, for instance, from the port of New York increased from 13½ million to 40 million bushels between 1893 and 1899, an increase of 200 per cent, while those from Boston increased from 5½ millions to 17½ millions; those from Philadelphia, from 4 millions to 29 millions; Baltimore, from 7½ millions to 46 millions; New Orleans, from 6¼ millions to 22 millions, while Newport News and Galveston, for which the record begins with 1895, show for Newport News an increase from 4¼ millions in 1895 to 14 millions in 1899, and Galveston from 1¼ millions in 1895 to 7 millions in 1899. Thus Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans, and Galveston show a much larger percentage of growth in their exports of corn than does New York or Boston.

In wheat exportations Boston has made greater gains than any other Atlantic port, the total having grown from 3,934,125 bushels in 1893 to 11,567,847 in 1899, while at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans the figures for 1899 are in each case actually less than in 1893, the figures for New York being 36,437,499 bushels in 1893 and 26,830,386 in 1899; Philadelphia, 5,057,298 bushels in 1893 and 4,013,927 in 1899; Baltimore, 13,048,702 bushels in 1893 and 9,549,270 in 1899, and New Orleans, 1,806,734 bushels in 1893 and 1,156,812 in 1899; Galveston however shows a marked gain, the figures for 1896 being 3,438,369 bushels and those of 1899, 15,713,400. Prior to 1896 the wheat exportations from Galveston were small, seldom reaching 1 million bushels, but in 1896 they amounted to 3,438,369 bushels and have steadily grown until, as already indicated, they were in 1899, 15,713,400 bushels, in spite of the fact that the total exports of wheat from the United States in 1899 were materially below those of the preceding year.

In flour also the drift appears to be away from New York, whose exports of flour in 1893 were 6,448,931 barrels, and in 1899 4,741,035, while Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, New Orleans, and Galveston show more or less increases in 1899 as compared with 1893. These figures show that in the movement of grain the west is being substantially benefited, as new and shorter lines are opened we are able to get the benefit of better markets and obtain a larger per cent of the benefits which accrue to the people of the United States from our increased exports. Policies of government have much to do with the material prosperity of the people, and the broad-minded policy of the republican party is wonderfully developing trade and the people get the benefit.

Lawton's Last Words.
Just before the day of his death General Lawton wrote to a friend: "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports sent out from America."

ORIENTAL TRADE INCREASING.

Business that is Being Fostered by Wise Republican Management.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in an interview the other day said: "Anything produced in the United States will now permanently find its way into all parts of the celestial empire. Our trade relations there in the future are secured. The trade in cotton goods has been very heavy in Manchuria and other northern provinces. Our interests generally, our dairy, poultry and other products from the farms of the United States, now have assurance of permanent markets in all the provinces throughout the Chinese empire where such things are in demand, and this demand is growing and will continue to grow."

"The work of Secretary Hay in this regard supplements and complements the work of our army and navy. A year ago no nation would have listened to a proposition of this kind, (the open door policy), but the whole world listens to the United States now. The 'white man's burden' came with the islands. Secretary Hay's work brings the reward for lifting the burden. Some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific coast to all countries aggregated \$26,000,000, and five years ago \$42,000,000, the steady increase in Pacific coast exports has raised the aggregate to \$73,000,000 a year ago."

Letter from Gen. Wheeler.
Sends Sample of Cotton Growth in Philippines—Regards Insurrection Over.
MEMPHIS, Ten., Jan. 13.—A local cotton firm has received a letter from General Joe Wheeler, now in the Philippines, enclosing a sample of the cotton grown there. General Wheeler says very little cotton is grown in the Philippines and most of the cotton grown in Manila comes from the United States.

General Wheeler says: "I regard the insurrection as substantially over. Had it not been for the action of those who are called anti-imperialists in the United States who had deluded Aguinaldo into the idea that they would secure him independence it would have been over some time ago."
"The president of the Filipino congress, Senor Boutisto, is at this place. He tells me that the congress and cabinet are dispersed and Aguinaldo is a fugitive, and this information we have had from several other sources. These islands are very rich and are charmingly delightful. All they require is a good, honest government. It will be a very great advantage to the United States to have our mercantile depots so near the vast population of eastern Asia."

Business With Southern Countries.

The imports of tropical and sub-tropical products to the United States during ten months of 1899 amounted to \$280,624,871. The leading items were: Sugar \$94,000,000; coffee 49,000,000; silk \$32,000,000; rubber \$27,000,000; fibers \$17,000,000; fruits and nuts \$15,000,000; tobacco \$11,000,000; tea \$8,000,000. A closer relationship with the tropical countries means greater possibilities for American products in exchange for the articles mentioned.

Prosperity's High Tide.

The high tide under republican control was reached in 1882, when the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$145,543,000. In 1893, when the democrats again gained control, the excess shrunk to \$2,341,673.29, and in 1894 the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$69,803,000, although, as in 1858, it was a time of peace. In 1894 the total revenue was \$297,000,000, as compared with \$403,000,000 in 1892, and the same amount in 1890. The receipts for customs in 1894 amounted to \$131,818,130, as compared with \$220,410,730 in 1882, and \$229,668,584 in 1890.

Prosperity Indications.

During the year 1899 the railroads were more active in building than in any year since 1890. A total of 4,500 miles of new track were laid. In the meantime there was a great decrease in the number of roads going into receiverships.

The long dark era of railroad bankruptcies which culminated in 1898, when seventy-four companies, with nearly 30,000 miles of lines were handed over to receivers, has ended, and the new year starts with the railways of the United States, with very few exceptions, in a solvent and hopeful condition. The receiverships for 1899 cover only 1,100 miles, or a little over one-half of one per cent of the present mileage. There was also a large reduction in the record of foreclosure sales.

Prosperity Expansion in Gage.
During the year 1899, the farm mortgages released in Gage county exceeded those filed by just \$165,303. There was a reduction of \$99,719 in the town and city mortgages, making a total real estate debt reduction of \$265,013.

The Public Debt Decreasing.

On New Year's day the national debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,134,300,007, a reduction for the month of December of \$5,790,824. The debt-bearing noninterest was \$389,914,640.

Equality of all Our Money.

"Here as the American people stand on the edge of a new era we propose to equip our business world with the last tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships into all parts of the world, as we have raised our flag in the uttermost parts of the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and the islands of the sea, that there is no longer a debate in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is. We are going to write in the laws of this country what is already the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our treasury we are going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him, 'There are the standard coins; one of them is as good as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is out to make one just as good as the other; take your choice.' And for one I believe that when it is there it will maintain the gold standard and a just equality of all the coins of the United States."—Extract from Speech of Congressman Dolliver.

Senator Stewart's Patriotism.

A few days ago Senator Stewart of Nevada took part in the debate on the Philippine question, and in the course of his remarks said: "The legislation increasing the regular army to 65,000 and authorizing a volunteer force of 35,000 men and three regiments to be organized in the Philippines was for the express purpose of prosecuting the war and of suppressing the insurrection in those islands. The war, under the authority of congress, has been carried on for about eleven months, until it is too late to inquire how the United States became involved in it. If the inquiry had been made in February last it might have been pertinent, but now, after my country is engaged in war under the authority of the legislative and executive departments of this government, and after thousands of precious lives have been sacrificed and millions expended under the authority of the war-making power, it is my country's war, and the origin or motive of the war cannot now be questioned. The lives sacrificed and the money expended in a war authorized by congress should preclude any effort on the part of patriotic citizens to prove that the war was wicked in its origin."

A Reversible Statesman.

In a recent interview at Minneapolis, Mr. Bryan said: "I am a firm believer in the enlargement and extension of the limits of the republic. I do not mean by that the extension by the addition of contiguous territory, nor to limit myself to that. Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to form a part of this republic it is my belief that they should be taken in. Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this government, there the limits of the republic may be extended."

They Have "Bimetallism."

Dr. Spencer Franklin, a young American physician, has just returned from Honduras, after a stay of two years. In speaking of the financial system of that country, he says: "The money of the country is altogether silver, and any believer in the Bryan doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of that metal ought to make a trip to Honduras. If he should after a brief sojourn there, still think the 16 to 1 doctrine good, I will pay his expenses and passage both ways. The worst feature of the Honduras financial system is that one can never tell from one day to another what the silver will be worth; it may be 41 cents on Monday and 43 by Wednesday, or vice versa. No American who knows the advantage of living in a country where the dollar is always what it purports to be can easily become reconciled to a financial system that is so variable."

Cotton and Gold.

The world's output of gold in 1898 was \$287,428,600, and that in the United States was \$64,462,000. The value of the cotton crop in the United States, that is, the raw cotton, in 1874, was \$319,491,412. The cotton crop in the United States is therefore 11 per cent greater than the gold output of the world, and five times as great as the gold output of the United States.

To this great value, however, we must add the value of the seed products and we have a total something like three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. But the grand total is not yet reached, for we are working 17,570,000 spindles in the United States in making cotton cloths. The output of these, minus the cost of the raw cotton consumed, must be added before we have the grand total of the value of the product and of the industry to the people.—Ainslee's Magazine.

America Leads the World in the Iron Industry.

There has been an increase in the production of pig iron of nearly three million tons, comparing 1899 with 1898. The production of the leading countries for the year was as follows: United States 14,000,000; Germany 8,250,000; United Kingdom 9,500,000; France 2,700,000; Belgium 1,200,000; Sweden 550,000; Austria 950,000. This is the business which was ridiculed by the free traders only a few years ago.