

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

CHAPTER VI.

A MOONLIGHT RAMBLE. "Then I will take your room for a month, Mrs. Whitford, and pay in advance," Elsie heard a voice say, as she entered her foster-mother's house one afternoon.

"Toime to pay, zer, when we ha' addled it: vor it be a'most as bad to pay aforehand as not at all."

"The word of the righteous is his bond,"snuffed the stranger, whom Elsie



WHITFORD CONFRONTED HIM.

had no difficulty in recognizing as Dodd, the Hopkinsite.

This was the beginning of very bad times for the poor girl: for, in place of the pleasant companionship of the cultured young schoolmaster, she had to endure the perpetual presence of one she instinctively detested, and who added to her abhorrence by constant unpleasant allusions to her absent

To add to her dilemma, the man seemed to have bewitched her fosterparents-Mrs. Whitford by a sanctimonious appeal to her easily wrought religious emotions-the corporal by a dazzling display of a knowledge of elementary geology, with a special bearing on minerals, which, to his untutored mind, revealed a depth of learning bordering on the supernatural. When the cunning rogue told Whitford it was gold he was after, and gold he would surely find, and how he would share corporal's heart glowed with hope, and he was quite aware that he was entertaining an angel, who would be a special providence to him in his daily increasing difficulties.

Day by day the clouds gathered over the young girl's life; at last the storm

burst. "Elsie, lass," said Mrs. Whitford late one evening, "Oi hate to send thee out at this toime o' noight, but thy feyther's tired, an' I ha' need o' things from the toon. Gan thee must, Oi be afeared."

"I will accompany the maiden," Dodd suggested, with a ready smile.

Elsie started at the proposition. "No sir. I prefer to go alone.'

"Whoy, Elsie!" There was a world of reproachful surprise in Mrs. Whitford's

"Hoot-toot, lass," broke in the corporal, hotly, "the parson's good enough company for the likes of you; get on coat an' start this minute."

He spoke as though he meant to be obeyed, and the girl with a sigh made her preparations.

As the ill-assorted couple wended their way along the lonely path that led to the city, Dodd talked fluently, receiving, however, from the panting lips of his companion but brief responses. In fact she heard but half he said, but suddenly she was shocked into strict at-

"My dear child," he said, suddenly, "the Lord hath appointed the blessed state of matrimony.

Elsie felt constrained to say some thing, so curtly replied: "I suppose

"And St. Paul says that it is not meet that man should live alone."

"Does he?" very wearily.

"So for the last few weeks my meditations have turned toward marriage." "Some lady in Oretown?" she asked indifferently.

"Yes, dear child, listen." He drew closer to her as he spoke. "I am not very young, it is true, but Providence has blessed me with perennial cheerfulness of spirits. Youth, you know, is not everything."

"I suppose not." "Youth is indiscreet; youth dissem-

bles, youth is fickle." "Yet youth is very enjoyable."

"In a carnal sense, yes. They walked on a little in silence. Mr. Dodd doubtless meditating on the iniquities of the young.

Suddenly he asked:

"Do you love your father and mother,

"What a question! Of course I do." "And you would obey, them like a dutiful daughter?"

"Surely, but what has that to do with your matrimonial projects-it was of them we were talking.

"Oh, Elsie, can you not tell? Surely those big round eyes of yours are not blind to my devotion? Child, I love you!"

"You love me!" the girl recoiled with horror. "Sir, if my father only knew that you had dared to-" "Pshaw! Your father does know.

parting injunction.

upper lip."

whatever happens, my girl, remember

you've friends in Millie an' Jack Wild-

ers, so hold your own, an' keep a stiff

Poor Elsie made a sad mess of it,

when she reached home. The very

worst she could make of the case was

that Dodd had tried to kiss her-no

very heinous offense in the eyes of

those Derbyshire peasants, whose ways

of wooing are a little rougher than

those permissible in polite society.

Having once accepted the fact that she

was grown out of girlhood, which had

been instilled into their minds by

Dodd's eloquent sophistries, they saw

nothing but foolishness in the fuss she

had made over the trifling adventure

of the evening, and they were fiercely

indignant at Wilders' treatment of the

good man, who honored them by de-

"Dunna knaw which soid her bread

be buttered on," grumbled Mrs. Whit-

ford, as Elsie escaped to her chamber.

"Just as he was going to set that

gold mining company afloat," growled

the corporal. "Drat that schoolmaster;

I wish he'd never shown his handsome

"What, Grey! Whattens he got to

"Why, I heard," said Whitford, stol-

idly, puffing his pipe. "Why, I heard

as there had been a sight o' talk about

our lass an' him, an' that the school-

board had something to say about it-

nay, I heard as he had to leave for car-

ryin' on with Elsie. They kept it mum,

but there was a big fuss made about it."

happy woman. "Oi kep' the lass i'

short dresses when her ought to a wore

As she spoke the door opened and a

figure glided into the room. It was

the paster. His clothes were soiled and

torn, his face was ghastly; a more

limp, dirty, disreputable personage it

was difficult to conceive. So comical

was his appearance that the corporal.

who possessed a strong vein of humor,

could, notwithstanding his awe for the

sacred personage, scarce keep his coun-

"Been in the wars, sir? Never mind.

a little soap an' water 'ull soon put ye

to rights. A little vinegar 'ud be a

good thing for your cheek, if it wasn't

"Howd thy tongue, mon," the dame

interrupted; "let his reverence change

his clothes, an' Oi'll fettle un up wi

"Dear friends," Dodd groaned, "you

see my plight-my bodily suffering you

can appreciate, but who can picture

"Who done it?" asked the corporal,

though the sly dog knew well enough

"That son of Belial, Jack Wilders."

"Well, parson, I reckon you left your

"No. I am a man of deeds, not

blows; and mark me, Mr. Whitford,

that man shall wash away these stains

Such a diabolical expression shad-

this threat, that the corporal shud-

dered; but he could not quite under-

stand any condition in which a man

received a blow and did not re-

turn it; and, from that moment, he be-

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Position of Catholicism Defined by

Father Belford of Brooklyn.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20 -The

fourth annual session of the Catholic

summer school closed last evening

Brooklyn delivered the sermon on

must make its members good citi-

zens. The Catholic church is the

friend of every legitimate govern-

ment but it is independent of any.

No doubt the church, like man, finds

one form of government more favor-

able to its interests and discipline, but

she succeeds under all and she

helps all by teaching obedience to

authority, and by fostering every good

gift with which God has blessed

that when rulers become unjust and

ple they become tyrants, punishable by

God and by the people. The church

can not interfere with the state, but

she can say that a law is unjust and

that it may not be obeyed. In judg-

ing the church for the things done in

the middle ages, we must not separate

her from the age or the state of soci-

ety. Enemies of the church do not

hesitate to say that she saved Europe

and that she was the only moral power

in the world. The church looks upon

the American republic as a legit-

imate government, she approves its

constitution, but she does not say that

it is an ideal government. She be-

lieves it is impossible to conceive a

government in which church and state

will remain distinct, but in which the

influence of religion will be more felt

and its rights more respected. This is

the sense of the late encyclical of Leo

XIII. to the bishops of the United

makes marriage dissoluble except by

any system of education that teaches

holds that there is no more right to

spread the poison of error than the

poison of disease, and she holds that

the state should control the speaker

and writer of evil as well as the maniac

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A. W. GLESON, Notary Public,

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.

and leper.

the agony of mind I endure?"

before he put the question.

with tears of anguish."

gan to see flaws in his idol.

"It be all my fault," moaned the un-

face in these parts."

do wi' it?"

long gownds."

tenance.

so broken and-

sweet yerbs."

mark on him?"

siring to become their son-in-law.

tunity to speak to you." "Impossible!" "And why impossible? Ah, I see, you still hanker after that scallawag, Grey, whose very acquaintance was a re-

your mother, too; this errand was all &

sham, got up to afford me the oppor-

proach to you.' "You pitiful coward!" Her eyes

blazed with passion. "You darling little beauty!" he cried, seizing her in his arms and showering kisses on her face.

"Help! help!" she shricked, in sick-

ening agony. Her breath came in short, choking gasps, the rocks seemed to whirl, and the earth to reel.

Suddenly-how she never knew-a burly form sprang from the shadow, there was the dull thud of a heavy blow, and her persecutor loosened his hold on her and fell with a crash to the

"Great Cæsar!" shouted a manly voice, 'I guess I've knocked the spots off that coon's beauty anyhow. Here, hold up, my girl; there's nothing to fear

"Oh, Mr. Wilders," Elsie gasped, clinging to his arm. "I am so glad you

"So am I." By this time the discomfited Dodd had gathered himself together, his face



"I GUESS I HAVE KNOCKED THE SPOTS

livid and bruised, with the blood flow-"How dare you," he hissed, "strike a

minister of the gospel?" "Ha, ha, ha," Wilders roared. "So I've hooked you at last, you sneaking, hypocritical, 'tarnal old wolf in sheep's

"I'll have the law of you. I'll charge you with assault and battery, and-"

"Burglary, infanticide, manslaughter and arson. Whoop her up, old boy but," he added, sternly, "if you don't right here give a better explanation of your conduct I'll pound the life out of you sure as my name's Jack Wilders." "I was simply offering my heart and

hand to the maiden, with her parents' full consent. I have been guilty of nothing more dreadful than snatching a kiss from a promised bride, Mr. Grey.' "Why, dod-gast your all-fired impudence, your heart! your hand! to a

slip of a girl of seventeen at most! Elsie," he said, turning to the trembling young woman, "does this fellow speak the truth?"

"I do not know," she stammered; "perhaps I was foolish. Oh, take me home.' "See here, parson," Wilders said, much mystified, "I'm goin' to take this young lady back to her parents. The road's free; you can go first or last; but, understand that two's company an' three's none. If you desire to go skylarkin' into a law court you'll not have to run across lots to find me, an' if you ever annoy this girl again, parents or no parents-consenting, it's Jack Wilders you'll have to reckon with, an'

don't you forght it." The baffled Dodd, muttering speedy vengeance, slunk away towards the city, and the prospector led Elsie up the hill homeward.

"You never promised to run in double harness with that cuss?" he asked, ab-

"No!" she answered, emphatically. "An' your parents-did they give him the office, do you think?"

"Did they encourage him, do you mean? Oh, Mr. Wilders, I am afraid they did." "Great Scott!" The information

seemed to reduce the honest prospector to a state of speechless indignation. Presently, however, he ventured: "Say, Elsie, you an' Mr. Grey were

kind of thick?" "Yes." So low the answer that even Jack's acute ear could hardly catch it. "Don't think I want to pry into secrets; but if it had been him trying to snatch a kiss on yonder ledge, the lady wouldn't have opened her breathin' pipes so tarnal loud-now, would she,

"Oh, Mr. Wilders!" "Don't be scared. I'm Frank's Grey's friend; an' I want to get the right lay of the land before I go ahead."

my dear?"

"Mr. Grey never spoke a word of love to me. He does not even know that I-I mean that he—that is that—"

"Exactly so-a nod's as good as a wink to a blind hoss. I see. Now, run home an' have it out with your mother. You freeze on to Frank Grey; he is a man as will make his way, an' I guess he don't mean to lose sight of the little girl up at Oretown."

He bade her good night with a last

GOVERNMENT BANKING. The Only True Solution of the Money Question and the Only Way to Destroy In-"Don't knuckle down to anyone, an'

The benefits that could accrue to the people from government banks are very great. We first opposed government loans, then was converted to the doctrine. This was fifteen or more years ago. We opposed government banks less than ten years ago, but now believe that government banks would be a blessing so great that we cannot at present comprehend the full extent of it. Within a month it has occurred to us that if the government did the banking, it could construct, without taxation or the issuance of bonds, a vast railroad system.

In order to partially disarm prejudice

in the mind of the reader against pub-

lie loans, we will here state that this county and many other counties in this state have for years loaned to the people public school funds arising principally from the sale of certain swamp lands and sixteenth sections donated by the government. This fund is known as the school fund principal, and is perpetual, only the interest to be used. The fund in this county now amounts to \$140,000. It was loaned for many years at 10 per cent. and now at 8 per cent., that being the contract rate in this state at the present time, Perhaps as much as \$300,000 has been paid to the county as interest on this fund. This was divided yearly among the various school districts and took the place of that much taxes. The money is loaned by the county court, the members of which get \$5 per day when in session. Not to exceed \$300 yearly of their salaries is on account of time spent in connection with the school fund loans. The borrower keeps the money as long as he wants to, provided he pays the interest and keeps the security good. This is one branch of the banking business that the government of this county is engaged in-the business of loaning

There is another branch of the banking business being carried on by the people in this county and in all counties in the United States, and that is the business of buying and selling exchange. Our post offices—government institutions—do that. They sell money orders, which are practically the same as a bank draft, and they also cash money orders.

Now, there is only one branch of the banking business that the government is not engaged in here in this country and that is receiving deposits from the people. Private banks do that.

Our national and state banks, owned by individuals, receive the people's money on deposit, usually without interest. They loan these deposits out. The banks now have loaned deposits to an amount much greater than all the money in the United States. This is made possible in this way: B deposits \$1,000 in bank; next day C borrows \$1,000, draws it and pays it out in the neighborhood. The people to whom this money is paid deposit in bank or pay it to those who do. It gets back to the bank and next day D borrows it. D leaves it in the bank, the banker gives him no money, just owed Dodd's features as he breathed simply credits him with \$1,000 on the books and D checks against his credit. The persons to whom he gives checks leave the money in the bank or if they take it out it gets back in a day or two, if not the same day.

There is no limit to the loans it may make except that experience in banking has taught the banker that he must keep a reserve in cash equal to 15 to 25 per cent. of the deposits to provide against an unusual demand for actual cash.

The government should establish a bank with one or more branches in every county. Other banks might be when the Rev. John S. Belford, of prohibited if deemed necessary, but we believe they could not compete with "The Church and the Republic." government banks and would voluntarily retire from the business. From He said in part: The true church the best bankers in a county could be selected men to run the government institutions

Government banks would be the favorite depositories. Depositors would be absolutely safe and bank runs and bank panies would be a thing of the There would be no end to the past. amount of loans these banks could make, for should there be an unusual demand on any branch for actual cash, man. She recognizes no divine right other branches could supply it. In to rule independent of justice or the will of the people, and she teaches done. It is true a private bank may borrow upon the notes it holds, but it cease to regard the rights of the peo- cannot always do so, and just when it needs the money most is the time it

cannot borrow. Suppose a private bank with \$100,000 deposits and \$20,000 in actual cash is called upon by depositors for as much as \$50,000 actual cash. It tries to borrow upon the notes it holds and failing in this must suspend. With a government bank if there was a demand for every dollar of deposits in any branch or in a hundred branches for that matter, cash could be transferred from the other branches. The depositors would always be safe and always be sure of getting their money any minute they should call for it. With private banks panies are possible; a little scare-a false alarm, and half the banks suspend. Depositors cannot get their money, and what is worse, business men cannot get loans and, as a States. She cannot obey any law that consequence, fail.

With government banks the only death; she cannot but protest against limit to the amount of loans would be the amount of security. The money errors, or fails to teach religion; she loaned one day, if the borrowers did not leave it in the bank, would get into the bank the next day in the shape of deposits, and could be loaned again and so on day after day, month after month and year after year. With the whole banking business under its con-STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SE.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHEKEY Makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHEKEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY. trol, the government bank could make loans amounting to twenty, thirty or for forty billions of dollars.

the government could at any time construct twenty-five thousand miles of railroad without taxing the people or selling bonds. Congress could authorize the banking department to loan to the railroad department \$250,000,000 with or without interest. The railroad department would take a credit in the bank for that sum and any

With a government banking system

branch would honer its checks. The The Sioux City and St. Paul Route money paid out in the construction of States could employ a portion of its So. 10th Street. workers in making public improve-ments, and they be paid for the labor in an equivalent of the products of the other members of the society, the money they would get being in effect a certificate that they had performed the labor and were entitled to an equivalent. The railways constructed, the charges thereon for transportation could be fixed so as to pay operating expenses, repairs and in easy installments, money or credit borrowed from the banking department. Thus the road would be paid for and belong to the people, and why should it not as long as their labor built it? There is no limit to the amount of public improvements that could thus be made, except the limit of laborers. Of course it would not be well to withdraw too much labor from field and factory, but the 2,000,000 men now practically idle could be given work and they could build and equip 25,000 miles of railway a vear and construct a vast amount of INGERSOLL, 253 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y. a year and construct a vast amount of

other public works. If railroad projectors and owners had been perfectly honest in building and operating the roads; had they not corrupted anybody and had they charged only sufficient for a reasonable profit upon the actual investment, railroad construction would probably now be no further west than Ohio, provided, of course, the government would have refused to construct. But had the government taken banking and transportation in charge as public matters, the railway mileage could now be double and every mile belong to the government and free from debt. Besides enabling public improve-

ments government banking would be a source of great profit. If it was deemed proper to make the interest rate as high as 4 per cent., the tax assessor and collector might be dispensed with, at least a large portion of the expenses of national, state and local governments and public schools could be paid with the profits from banking. Even with an interest rate of 2 per cent. a large sum would be made which could be applied on the expenses of government.

Probably the feature of government banking that would be most appreciated would be the low rate of interest and the removal of fear of sudden foreclosure. A private loaner may demand his money for the simple reason that he knows the borrower cannot at that time raise the money and he will be able to get his property at a song. To the honor of money lenders we want to here say that this is the exception-it is not the rule. Most money lenders do a legitimate business and are satisfied as long as the interest is paid and the security kept sufficient. Again the money lender sees better investments, or wants to get his money into a few large loans, wants money into a few large loans, wants to buy bank stock or has some reason Scott's . why he must have his money. On many ans the original time has expired payment is liable to be demanded at any time. Even when the borrower knows years in advance when he must pay often he cannot get ready without a great sacrifice. The mortgaged man is in hot water and he and his good wife grow prematurely gray from the fear of losing their home. A government loan would run as long as he wanted it to if he would keep the small interest paid and the security

sufficient. What objection can be brought against government banks? Too much power in the hands of the government? Would not there not be less political power in the banks then than now? And cannot the appointive power be taken away from the president and placed nearer the people? Government banking would make

interest a distributer of wealth. Every dollar of interest received would belong to seventy millions of people. Under the present system of private banking interest is a concentrator of wealth. Through it vast fortunes are gathered by the few. A man of medium ability starts early in life loaning a few dollars, and by the tremendous accumulative power of compound interest is by middle age possessed of a large income. He leaves the strongarmed, energetic, economical farmer away behind; he outstrips the enterprising and successful merchant; the talented lawyer and doctor are not in it compared with him; the skilled mechanic, whose handiwork as shown in our great cities is so much admired, is a pauper compared with him. Early in life he sits back in his easy chair a king, a tyrant if he is so disposed. His children, without a lick of hard work. start out in life rich, whilst other children, the sons and daughters of the best and most enterprising citizens, start with comparatively nothing, and must hew out their own road, made all the harder to do by reason of the great concentration of wealth into the hands of a few by reason of interest. Here is a man of 50; oh, what a worker he has been; head on his shoulders good enough for a president; how saving he has been; how much self-denial has he practiced. He feels that he has succeeded in life when he compares his possessions with those of his neighbors, until the comparison reaches the money lender, and then how little and poor he feels. With all his work and saving and planning, and we might say scheming, he has only a dollar where the money lender, the man of very common abilities, has ten dollars. There would be great satisfaction and encouragement to industry if the business of private lending was superceded by public loans. It is only a matter of few years, if private lending continues and government loans are not provided for, when the money lenders will own practically all the property in the United States. A brief glance at a compound interest table will satisfy anyone of this. Put this paper down as an earnest advocate of government banks.—Mis-

souri World.

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

money paid out in the construction of the railways would promptly find its way back to the bank and could be reloaned. Through this system this great society known as the United Second Second

G A R National Encampment at Louisville. Ky

The Burlington will on September 8th to 10th sell round trip tickets, via St. Louis, at \$18.35; via Peoria, \$19.35; via Chicago, \$20.40, good to return until September 25th. For full information apply at B. & M. depot or city office,

corner 10th and O streets.
G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTERS cure RHEUMA-TISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 25c.

BUY "DIRECT FROM FACTORY" BEST MIXED Paints.

YOU ARE OUR AGENT.

For a Club of Five yearly subscribers we will give a Year's Subscription to the person sending it.

Send for Sample Copies and work among your neighbors. Address,

THE WEALTH MAKERS, J. S. HYATT, Bus. Mgr.,

Lincoln, Neb.

and the loan is practically on call and Carbo-Digestive Compound.

Positively the One Remedy for the treat

ment of Nervous Exhaustion, Simple and Aggravated forms of Dyspepsia, and Palpitation of the Heart.

Does your food sour after eating? Are you easily confused and excited? Do you get up in the morning tired and unrefreshed, and with a bad taste in the

mouth? Is there a dull cloudy sensation, attended by disagreeable feelings in the head and eyes?

Are you irritable and restless? Does your heart thump and cause you to gasp for breath after climbing a flight of stairs? Does it distress you to lie on the left

side? Have you impaired memory, dimness of vision, depression of mind and gloomy

forebodings? These symptoms mean that you are suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervous Exhaustion.

There is no other remedy extant that has done so much for this class of troubles as Scott's Carbo-Digestive

- Compound.

If your case has resisted the usual methods of treatment we are particularly anxious to have you give this compound a trial.

We guarantee relief in every case and will cheerfully refund your money should our remedy fail to produce the most gratifying results.

Please remember that the appellation "Patent Medicine" does not apply to

Scott's Carbo-Digestive Compound.

It is a preparation put up by aleading physician who has made stomach and nervous troubles a specialty for years. We court investigation and earnestly urge all physicians to write us for the formula of SCOTT'S CARBO-DIGES-TIVE COMPOUND, which we will mail on application, that they may satisfy themselves of its harmless character and excellent virtues.

Scott's Carbo-Bigestive Compound is the most remarkable remedy that

science has produced. It has succeeded where all other medicines have failed. Sold by druggists everywhere at \$1.00 per bottle. Sent to any address i

America on receipt of price. Don't forget that we cheerfully refund your money if results are not satisfactory. Order direct if your druggist does not have it.

Address all orders to

CONCORD CHEMICAL MFG. CO., Topeka, Kas.