## THAT GIRL of JOHNSON'S

BY JEAN KATE LUDLUM. Author of "At a Girl's Mercy." Etc.

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CHAPTER XII.—Continued. Dolores sat up with a dignity of be." bearing that silenced further words on the woman's lips.

"Do you think," she said-"does any one think that I would leave my

The nurse laughed softly, with a touch of scorn in her voice.

"Do you think it would break his heart, Miss Johnson?"

Dolores was too deeply in earnest to be moved by the scornful words; afterward the words and tone came | Sadler?" back to her distinctly.

"I would not leave my father," she said, solemnly, her large, steadfast nor so long as before. "Hi, hi! hyar's face opposite, "I would not leave my o' Johnsing's sure's ye live, Jones. father-never-while he lives-not for Let's hev a drink outen et, ter drive any one."

"You may change your mind," the ye, Lodie, nor ther gal neither." nurse said, lightly, sting to prepare hair softly as Dora could have done, answered: caressing the stray curls on the smooth, broad brow pityingly.

"Go to bed, child," she said, "We'll not talk any more about that now; it is time you were getting your beauty sleep ere the clock strikes twelve."

"I would not leave my father," Dolores said, solemnly, her eyes raised to the kindly face above her, "I would not leave my father-ever-while he lives-not for any one."

"Who'd a thought," said Jones, meditatively, tipping his chair back and Smith said, presently, setting down his stretching his feet pretty well toward | mug of cider and wiping off his beardthe smoky mantel. "Who'd a-thought | ed lips with the back of his hand. "A thet big Johnsing wi' sinews like oak 'd ever kem ter thes?"

It was more the statement of a fact than a question; he said it to free his mind and start the ball of conversation rolling. That every one thought as he did on this subject was a matter | ness. "Let's hev et et once." of course. He looked around on them approvingly as though to impress them there.

"Et's better so," said Lodie, gravely, changing his left leg over the right; "et's better so than fer him ter hev run inter hidin'."

A silence fell over them all; each considerably beyond that, but not one Tom." of them dared say what was in his

"Reyther onsatisfact'ry ans'rs they tinued, "et ther judge's house, what give us when we went ter ask bout young Green sent me ter see, I went hem." said big Tom Smith, dissatis- ower ter Scrubb's on ther corner fieldly, as he pushed the cat from the opp'sit' ther court house where some hearth with his foot and drew his o' ther fellers was. One o' ther men chair up nearer the fire.

cious snort of laughter. "Ther jedge's him thet he'd best keep a civil tongue son were thar, an' theys were too in his head bout thet Johnsing an' his big ter speak ter sech common folks | gal, fer et seems thet Lem Johnsingas we uns. What hev we ter do with him thet left hyar many year agothey uns sence ther jedge's son hev hev kem back ter see his brother, took up Johnsing an' his gal."

A loud burst of laughter drowned an' special 'bout thet gal o' hisn. Et the sobbing of the storm, Lodie alone sat quite unmoved, staring gravely into the crackling fire.

"Look a-hyar," he said, slowly, changing his right leg over the left. "Look a-hyar, men, mebby 't ain't sech a good joke as ye seem ter thenk with yer larfiin' an' yer jokin'. When I helped with Johnsing tell ther doctors kem, I could see plain thet 't warn't no common theng hed hap'd Johnsing. Thar he were wuth his two legs broke an' his arms, an' covered with bruises an' mebby no end o' broke bones; an' I says ter myself' thet 't warn't no common theng he'd hap'd Johnsing. An' when ther doctors kem theys sed-I asked ther jedge's son as I were comin' out, an'



"Look a-hyar, mau!"

he telled me-theys sed Johnsing ain't long ter live, an' thet 't would be a mericle ef he even live a week. An' thar were Johnsing's gal a standin' et ther winder starin' out et ther rain, jes' es she'd stood ever sence we bringed her feyther home, an' she's never moved or spoke sence. Stop yer larfin, men; 'tain't no larfin' matter-thes thet hev hap'd Johnsing."

"Hev ther gal stole yer hyart fro' ye. Lodie?" asked one of the men, again starting the rough laughter. "She's a sweet gal, Jim, an' ye're welcome ter her ef ye ken get her frum up hyar by ther fire, an' get ye dry." ther jedge's son. But ye'll hev ter be lively, man. 'Tain't ev'ry gal kin get to note the sullen aspect of the men used to give as favors to other men. ther son o' a jedge, an' ye'd best put around the fire. "It's a night to make Atlanta Constitution.

yer best foot forrard as soon as may

"Look a-hyar, man"-there was a wrathful gleam in the big fellow's black eyes as he arose to his feet in all his height of six feet three-"et makes no diff'rence what ye say ter me or 'bout me, but ther next one what speaks thet gal's name like thet'll be laid outen flatter'n ever Johnsing were, an' he'll never git up agen. How'd ye like one o' us ter say ther same o' yer darter, Hiram

"Hi, hi!" the man exclaimed, with another burst of laughter not so loud eyes fixed disconcertingly on the quiet kem a champ'on fighter fer thet gal all ill feelin' off. I meant no harm ter

And the big man looked down on for the night. She touched the girl's the speaker with steady eyes as he

> "Say what ye like 'bout me an' ter me, Sadler, but there firs' sech word 'bout thet gal o' Johnsing's from any o' ye'll be yer last."

> And they knew he meant what he

## CHAPTER XIII.

Around the Tavern Fire.

"I heard reyther a strange story ower vander in ther town thes mornin when I went fer ther doctors," Tom strange story an' reyther more'n I think Johnsing deserves."

"He hev more'n he deserves now,' Sadler said, with a leer at Lodie.

"But the story, Tom," Jones interposed, to prevent further unpleasant-

"Et's 'bout Johnsing, of course," Smith said, solemnly. "Et all 'pears them with the fact that he was with ter be 'bout Johnsing. A shef'less, no count critter ennyhow."

"Never mind 'bout thet," Jones said, seeing Lodie turn his big black eyes from the fire to the face of the speaker. "Johnsing is havin' all he ken well carry 'thout our sayin' hyard thought the same; in fact they thought | thengs 'bout hem. Let's hev yer story,

gal o' Johnsing's from ther first what

her an' make a lady o' her. An' Lem,

he hev a heap o' money, they says

"Et 'pears queer how thengs kem

round," Sadler said, meditatively, "but

Lem Johnsing al'ays did hev more

grit 'n most of 'em. Theys a shef'less,

no 'count set ennyhow, 'ceptin' him,

"Look a-hyar, Sadler," Lodie said,

slowly-Dolores could not have

spoken slower. "Et's bein' worse'n

ther beastie ter hit a man when he's

down, special when yer know he kyan't

live long ter bother nobody. Ef

theys get hem ower ter ther town

alive et'll be more'n I reckon. An'

more'n thet, he may be dead or a-dyin'

thes minnet while wes what call our-

selves his fr'ends be talkin' o' him

names an' sayin' onkind thengs 'bout

hem. Hem an' his gal has 'nough ter

thenk of 'thout we uns heapin' on her

an' him a lot o' hyard thengs 't ain't

all true or kind. How'd ye like ther

The fire died down on the hearth

until only a glowing heap of ashes re-

outside at the doors and windows,

hoarse east wind and showers of rain

ed to the skin, young Green stood in

toward the fire, removing his hat as

Jones arose at once. Jones was

always ready for business; the judge's

son would pay well, no doubt; he

The other men retained their positions

and regarded the new-comer with no

their midst.

he did so.

friendly eyes.

same 'bout ye, or yer gal, Sadler?"

an' ther gal worse 'n most."

"The leg should have been ampu-"Well, when I was done seein' ther tated at once, for it was in a terrible docters an' ther wimmen," Smith concondition, but the doctors dared not do it; in his weak state it might prove fatal. To-morrow they hope to do it. His daughter knows nothing of his critical condition, and they wish her not to know. The waiting and susthar got ter talkin' pretty free 'bout pense have told much on her already, "Ther jedge's son were thar," said ther trial an' ther lamin' an ther hull and she must have no more exciteanother big, stout man, with a mali- b'isness, an' one o' ther others sed ter | ment at present." "An' he's goin' ter lose his leg?" Lodie asked, slowly. "Et's goin' ter be reyther hyard on ther gal as well as Johnsing, 'pears ter me. Who'll take care of 'em, I'd like ter know?" an' has been askin' news o' him, an' is a-findin' out all he ken 'bout him,

"They'll be taken care of," young Green replied, quietly, a touch of color in his face to hear these rough men seems he hev got his darter with him speaking of these things in regard to an' she hev took a farney ter thet such a woman as Dolores Johnson. "But it is doubtful about Johnson she hev heard all from ther judge's, having to be taken care of many son. An' et's kem out thet thyes goin' days.' ter kerry her 'way up No'th ter ther Mrs. Jones came to the door and big city when theys go, an' eddicate

you a place for me to-night, Jones?"

straighten ye out, an' ye'll take off

yer thengs an' hev 'em dried. Hyar's

a mug first ter brace ye. Et's a pow-

"Thank you," Green said. "You're

good-hearted host, Jones. It is

He drew up the chair Jones placed

for him, merely noticing the men in

"How is Johnsing now, jedge?"

"Unconscious," Green replied, grave-

and the least movement might prove

"Yes," Green replied, stretching his

Young Green stood in their midst.

wet feet toward the fire and enjoying

its warmth and rest after the dreary

day. "They have set his right leg

and his arm, but his left leg will have

A silence fell over them. A sort of

awed silence it was, at thought of all

it meant. And it was the same man

who stood in their midst but three

days before, powerful of muscle, with

cords like an oak, vowing vengeance

upon this young man who had saved

to be amputated near the hip."

his life.

jedge?" Sadler asked, respectfully.

Lodie asked, slowly. He was privil-

pleasant to feel one is so heartily wel-

erful bad night is this."

the simplest manner.

who rescued the man?

come.'

fatal."

spoke to him. His supper was ready if he cared to have it then. As he arose to obey the summons

ower yonder, an' he an' ther jedge's Tom Smith asked, gruffly, it might struck up a powerful fr'endship thet may, they 'lowed, mebby prove a' be out of bravado to hide his real feelings: benefit ter Johnsing in many ways. "Ef Johnsing dies what 'bout ther but most special in a way 't wes all

trial ower yander, jedge?" Green faced him with a look the

men never forgot, as he replied, sharply: "What is a mare's life to that of a man, Smith? You had best let that

matter drop till this is settled." (To be continued.)

## IS HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.

Neapolitan With Most Strangely Mixed Lineage.

Beppo Bruzoni, a Neapolitan sailor, is a living proof of the fact that a man can be his own grandfather.

"I married," he said, "a widow, and she had by first husband a handsome girl named Silvietta, with whom my been reversed. Legislation affecting father fell in love and who became his second wife. Thus my father became my son-in-law and my stepdaughter became my mother, since she had married my father. Soon af- the proposed amendment of the Dingterwards my wife gave birth to a son, ley law is characterized as irregular who became my father's step-brother and at the same time my uncle, since

mained. The rain and wind sobbed he was my step-mother's brother. "But that was not all, for in due swaying the creaking sign at the door | time my father's wife also gave birth | post. Suddenly the low door was to a boy, who was my brother and thrown open, letting in a gust of also my step-son, since he was the son of my daughter. My wife was also and sleet, and out of this, like a wreath my grandmother, and thus I was my of the storm, tall, grave-faced, dreach- wife's husband and at the same time her grandson. Finally, as the husband of a person's grandmother is naturally He closed the door and advanced that person's grandfather, I am my own grandfather."-Household Words.

The True American Spirit.

It is a genuine refreshment to the soul nowadays to meet a man who should have the best in the house. says: "I want work and it does not matter what it is, so long as it is honest and fairly paid for!" There are men whose courage and nobility were Jones, good-naturedly. "Kem right perous, who, when adversity came upon them, threw off their coats and "Yes," Green said, pleasantly, quick pride and are working at jobs they

## one glad of fire and shelter. Have IS IT AN AGREEMENT?

"Sartain, jedge. Wes al'ays a place fer ye an' a plate an' mug. Ye shall THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF CONhev a smokin' supper ter sort o' SIDERED AS A CONTRACT.

> Have Not the Government and the People Entered Into a Covenant That All Labor and Industry Shall Enjoy the Benefits of Protection?

With satisfaction the American Economist observes the attention devoted by the New York Tribune of July 25 to the suggestion that before taking action on the pending Cuban reciprocity treaty Congress will do eged to ask; was he not one of those well to carefully consider and accurately weigh certain important arguments against the consummation of ly. "The doctors dare not leave him that project. The Tribune had commitfor a moment. He is in a critical state ted itself to the opinion that there was nothing to consider in this connection; that the case was all settled "Have theys sot his broke bones, and the legislation necessary to start the reciprocity wheels "should take no time at all." It seems, however, to have discovered that there was one phase of the question worthy of at least momentary thought, for in a taking issue with the position of the Economist. The subject, to be sure, is treated in a flippant, sour and supertreated at all. Among the points subthe Cuban treaty was the following:

"Does it not involve the violation by the government of a contract of agree. does this contract run? Have the ment with certain producing interests of the United States-namely, the

Dingley tariff law?" the part of our own government of the government's future legislative toward our own people. So much has power?" been heard as to our moral obligation

preme court on that ground in their THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. endeavors to escape taxation on the value of their franchises. It is some thing new, however, to find the tax LESSON X., SEPT. 6-DEATH OF laws themselves construed as a contract and therefore not subject to change, lest the constitutional rights

of citizens be invaded.' It is something new, surely, to find a protectionist newspaper referring to the Dingley tariff as a "tax law" and taking no account of its operation as a protective measure. But that is not the sorest point with the Tribune. Again in the fashion of its free trade ing a large part of his reign, now made contemporaries it dips its pen into vinegar and gall and in response to the tentative suggestion as to rights under a covenant of agreement it de-

"If the Dingley law was a contract with certain producing interests,' then it must have been passed in payment of some supposed debt. The 'producing interests' in question must have paid something for it.

"A contract implies consideration. What 'producing interests' rendered valuable consideration which gives them a right to look on a law of the leading editorial article of consid- United States as a contract which the erable length it goes to the trouble of United States has no right to revise at will? What was the consideration? To whom was it rendered? What are the secret clauses which give what is ficial manner; but it is better that it on its face a mere tax law the characshould be treated in this way than not | ter of a contract? 'Certain producing interests' have a contract with the mitted by the Economist for consider. United States, have they?-a contract, ation by Congress at the extra session | not that they shall be taxed only at a to be called Nov. 9 for final action on certain rate, or shall not be taxed at all, but that somebody else shall be taxed for their benefit? For how long 'certain producing interests' acquired a perpetual lien on the country by the passage of a contract instrument es-This suggestion, as is evident on its tablishing an unchangeable tax? What face, was put forward tentatively, not claim had the 'producing interests' on as an assertion of law or fact, but the lawmakers to induce the creation with a view to drawing attention to of such an astonishing obligation, the question of moral obligation on amounting to the sale and allenation

We had not supposed that any Retoward the people of Cuba that it publican newspaper would allow its would seem only fair to take some ac- zeal in behalf of tariff tinkering by count of the duty which the govern- reciprocity treaty to carry it so far

of Death."-Proverbs 14:12. I. The Philistine Invasion .- Its Purose. The great enemy of Israel on the ast, who had made trouble for Saul dur-The scene was in the rich plain of Esdraelon, the most fertile portion of Palestine, and one of the great battlefields

SAUL AND JONATHAN.

Golden Text-"There is a Way

Which Seemeth Right Unto a Man:

But the End Thereof Are the Ways

The Gathering of the Clans. The Philstines with a great army gathered first at Aphek, a town and a district at the northern end of their territory, which was the lowland region on the coast of the Mediterranean. Saul and his army must necessarily move northward from the hill country of his capital Gibeah, near Jerusalem, in order to defend this northerly egion from the invaders.

II. Saul in Despair Consults the Witch of Endor.-1 Sam. 28. Saul was cast down with discouragement and despair (1) at the great numbers of the enemy, their charlots and horses, and warlike equipment. (2) He could get no answer to his inquiries from God. As to others who pray only when in trouble, and disobey all the rest of the time, no answer comes in response to selfish prayers.

The Witch of Endor. Failing in other ways of learning what to do. Saul sought some one "with a familiar spirit" to give him advice. The word "witch" is not used to describe her. The Hebrew word for "familiar spirit" is "ob," the ordinary name for a water bottle. Prof. Henry P. Smith translates it a woman with a "talisman.

The Response. There are two possible interpretations of what followed.

First. That the woman was interrupted and frightened by the unexpected, actual appearance of Samuel, whose voice Saul heard, but whom he did not see; and that Samuel uttered the terrible words of condemnation against Saul.

Second. That the whole scene was a deception on the part of the woman. Saut listened to his doom, and weary and depressed returned to his army by the fountain of Jezreel. His repentance was too late, as in the case of the foolish

III. The Battle and Defeat at Mt. Gil--Vs. 1, 2, 7. The next morning see battle was begun.

1. "And the men of Israel fled from before the Philistines." The Israelites fought bravely, but they could not withstand the charges of the Philistines who were more accustomed to war, and rushed upon them again and again with spear-men and archers and charlots.

"Followed hard upon Saul and upon his sons:" the three sons who were with him in the battle. Saul had another son. Ishbosheth, who was not there, and hence survived him. "Slew Jonathan." Fightng bravely as of yore.

IV. The Death of Saul and Jonathan .-Vs. 2-10. Jonathan was slain first, as we

'The battle went sore against Saul." The Vulgate has a striking paraphrase: "The whole weight of the battle was directed against Saul." "And the archers hit him." "Got him in range."—Int. Crit. Com. "And he was sore wounded of the archers.

"Then said Saul unto his armorbearer, Draw thy sword . . . lest these uncir-cumcised" (Philistines) "abuse me." cumcised" (Philistines) "abuse me." Mock him, torture him. He must die anyway, and he would rather die by one thrust of the sword than by slow tortures at the hands of cruel enemies, and be mutilated afterwards. "But his armorbearer would not; for he was sore afraid." It would be worse than death to kill the man he was appointed to defend with his life. He could never have peace again, and the people would hold him guilty of the most dastardly murder. "Saul took a sword, and fell upon it." "Planting the hilt in the ground, he fell upon the point,

"So Saul died." The young Amalekite, who brought the news to David, declared that he killed him (2 Sam. 1:6-10), but evidently he lied in hopes of reward. 'And all his men." His personal staff, and all of his sons who were in the battle. "And they cut off his head." send as a trophy and proof of their victory. It was hung in the temple of Dagon at Ashdod (1 Chron. 10:10). "Stripped off his armor, and sent into the land to publish it in the house of their idols." "They fastened his body to the

wall." Together with the bodies of his sons (v. 12). "They were hung on the wall in the 'open place' (2 Sam. 21:12; A. V., street) by the gate, that all passersby might join in exulting over the defeat and disgrace of Israel."-Cambridge Bible. V. A Vallant Act of Grateful Remombrance.-Vs. 11-13. 11. "And when the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead heard." besh-gilead was a city of Manasseh, cast of the Jordan, about ten miles across the Jordan Valley from Beth-shan. habitants remembered the splendid feat of arms by which King Saul at the very beginning of his reign delivered them from the Ammonites under Nahash, who agreed to spare them only on condition of the loss of their right eyes.

12. "All the vallant men. night. And burnt them there." The reason for their thus acting is clear. The mutilated trunks had been exposed for some days to the air, and the flesh was no doubt in a state of putrefaction. bones unconsumed were reverently taken away with them.
13. "And buried them under a tree at

Jabesh." "the tamarisk tree Their own beautiful and famous tamarisk tree in Gilead. We learned from 2 Sam. 21:12-14, that the bones of Saul and Jonaparties, the government and the peothan were subsequently removed, by David's order, to their ancestral sepulcher."-Professor Green.

First. The Bright Beginning. Possibilities and Hopes. Few lives have begun with brighter hopes, more splendid promises, more brilliant possibilities,

Second. The Testing Season. In the earlier part of his reign Saul was subjected to two great tests, and failed in both

The source of his failure was his rejection of God as his King and Guide. was the want of obedience and faith. "Without true piety the finest qualities of character, and the highest position in society, will fail utterly to make a true true to God, he would have been one of the grandest specimens of humanity; but, lacking this true obedience to God, he made his life an utter failure, and his

The Olive Branch. Noah opened a window of the ark

and sent out over the waste of an olive branch. Noah put out his the olive branch he knew that the waters of God's wrath were subsid-To wage earners: When a man tells ing, and that peace would once more you that free trade is a good thing for reign over the earth. There is a you, coax him into an alley and tell white dove that knocks at every taxes. The franchise holders of New him he is a fool .- Davenport (Ia.) Re human breast-the dove of purity. truth and virtue-bearing in her mouth the olive branch of peace.

DESTRUCTION THREATENED BY THE TWO-TAILED COMET.



revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. In the case of the Cuban treaty this process has of agreement to which there are two the revenue by a reduction of 20 per cent in tariff duties has originated in the Senate and now goes to the House for final concurrence. This is why and unconstitutional; this is why it has been suggested that the Dingley law should stand as a covenant between the government and the people until it shall have been in whole or in part abrogated by the people.

good faith on the part of the governdoctrine and policy of protection. "The many years. Evidently the Tribune of to-day, unlike the Tribune of Horace "A powerful bad storm, jedge," said never suspected when they were pros- Greeley's time, holds the same view.

"The obligation of contract is often invoked by corporations to avoid new York are just now appealing to the Su- publican.

ment owes to those of our own pro- | beyond the border line of fair and ducers who claim equal rights with courteous controversy; we had not exother domestic producers to the pro- pected to goad our neighbor into the tection guaranteed them by law. The vicious free trade flings embodied in Dingley tariff law is in the nature of the extracts just quoted. Not forget a covenant between the government ting that the Tribune was among the and the people. It is rather more than first and flercest champions of Mr. that. It is the mandate of the people Havemeyer's benevolent theory of framed into law and promulgated by "moral obligation," and that it has their servants, the Senators, Repre- fought strenuously and incessantly for sentatives of the United States Con- the realization of the Sugar trust gress and the President of the United dream of cheaper raw sugar from States-a mandate that must remain Cuba as a means of destroying the in full force until revoked by the peo- competition of domestic cane and beet ple, through their servants, in the sugar, we were not prepared for quite same manner and by the same process so much heat and temper. It is an by which it was originally placed upon exhibition of strenuosity that seems the statute books. The manner and to denote much pressure and strong the process are clearly defined in that | urgency in behalf of Cuban reciprociclause of the Constitution which pro- ty. Viewed in this light the episode vides that all legislation affecting the is at once suggestive and instructive. After all, is not the Dingley tariff

very much in the nature of a contract

ple? Have not the people and the government entered into an agreement that all domestic labor and industrynot merely a part-shall enjoy the blessings and benefits of protection? There can be no contract without a consideration, says the Tribune. True. Then what was the consideration, and who paid it in the case of the Dingley law? The consideration was loss of employment, hunger, privation and the drawing down of vast sums of money The suggestion as to equity and out of savings banks attendant upon the terrible period of tariff reform ment toward domestic producers from 1893 to 1897, and it was paid by and noble man. If Saul's heart had been seems to have irritated the Tribune the wage earners of the United States, into a frame of mind not conducive to by the farmers of the United States, calm and logical discussion. It has so who lost \$5,000,000,000 in depreciation nettled the journal founded by Horace of values of farm products and farm character a moral wreck."-Taylor, Greeley, Protectionist, that it employs properties, and by every person who phrases and methods of expression suffered the pangs of Wilson-Gorman which are curiously similar to the vein ism. The wage earners and the proin which free trade writers assail the ducers of this country paid a high price for the Dingley tariff. It is waters a white dove. And when the tariff is a tax," these free trade propa- theirs by right of purchase. Who has dove returned she bore in her mouth gandists have been telling us for the right to take it away from them without their consent being first had! hand, drew her in, and when he saw

Argument Is Wasted.