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### Woman's Love.

But I could not dismiss Arthur from my thoughts. I believe the vision of Gace Lambert, so exquisitely dressand so sweetly content with herself, lited with this letter in bringing back vidly the days that had been mine a yer ago. Then I should have gone slumming with the same light heart, feeing I was conferring a grace on th poor people by letting them see my swetness and my fineness. The next night I should have gone with equal zestto a ball or a concert. No lasting shaow of the sin and misery that abound in the world had fallen across my ath. I had been content with sippirs out of the shallowest cup of life, If ndeed it had been life at all. But this could never be again.

et I could not give up Arthur, as I hd not given up my father, without may a pang. I believed in my own love or them both; and to root up any belief's painful and leaves a chasm which can never be altogether filled up. Faith and ove were failing me.

CFAPTER XV.

Grace Lamber did not long defer her visit to our cripples' school. She came early the next week, and our scholars looked out with delight on her pony carriage and pair of beautiful ponies. She certainly conferred a favor upon them by giving them such We heard her little groom knocking loudly at the dispensary door, and after a short delay Felix came himself to introduce her to the school room. She looked very sweet and fair, and was most affectionate to me. But it was Felix who commanded most of her attention. The children clamored for a song, and she volunteered to sing with him. Then she sat down and told a fairy tale, with a blush and a shy glance at Felix from her blue eyes. It

was exceedingly charming. The children crowded to the windows to watch Miss Lambert's departure, and I with them. She kept Felix for some minutes arranging her rugs, and talking to him. It was really a prety sight—the spirited little ponies, bright harness, the well-appointed car riage, and the trim little groom in liv ery, called for unbounded admiration from the children. But I was occupie with the contrast between the fair girl in her becoming dress and the handsome and grave man in his fustian clothes. He stood on the pavement watching her as she drove down the street. At the corner she turned to look round, and waved her hand. could not at that distance distinguish the expression of her face, but I was sure she was smiling angelically.

About the middle of November, Mr. Manning came in to see us one evening He frequently came to East London at night, for he had, as he said, "many irons in the fire," and it took a good deal of his time to see that none of them were allowed to cool. Tonight he called to invite Abby and me to a thieves' supper, which was to be given to about two hundred convicted thieves the next night. He was going to be present himself, and if we could manage to get to the place by 6 o'clock alone, Felix would see us home when all was over. I was eager to go, and Abby rather reluctantly consented to accompany me.

"And you, David?" said Mr. Manning, with a singular tone of affection and anxiety in his voice "I cannot! I cannot bring myself to face it," he answered, his voice trembling, and his face quivering. "I wish I had the courage. When I read those words about our Lord, 'He endured the cross, despising the shame, I feel I ought to take up this cross. But when the day comes I shrink from it." "You need not go," said Mr. Manning, "but you do not mind Miss 'A Bricot and Phebe being there."

"I'd rather they had never heard of he replied, with a sigh of pain and "We will not go!" cried Abby eager-

"But you must, now," he said, with a sorrowful smile; "nay! you ought to go. I wish you and Phebe to know all, and realize all that I know and feel. You will not be cognizant of our life till you have been. Well, Felix will be there, and he will see you safe home." He was very silent and depressed all that night and the next day; and as we went along Churchwarden street to catch the omnibus, I turned round and saw his thin and shrunken figure and bare white head framed in his doorway as he gazed wistfully after us. I kissed my hand to him under the next gas lamp, and asked Abby to do the same, but she refused shyly. It was not much past 6 o'clock when

Fresh Stock of Lazenby's Solidified Table Jellies Just received Complete assortment Of flavors. Two packages-25c.

we left the omnibus, and plunged into the labyrinth of back streets and lanes and alleys which encircled Little Raff street. We soon lost our way, and I went into a baker's shop for directions, without success. But as I came out, a shabby, suspicious-looking man, who had followed us down a street or two, stood on the door stood beard beard. stood on the door-step. He had heard the inquiry I had been making, and accosted me in a muffled voice.

"You want to go to Little Raff street," he said, stealthily drawing a thieves' invitation ticket half way out of the breast pocket of his tattered "I'm going. You come along o'

Abby clutched my arm with a tight grip as we followed our self-appointed guide round one corner after another, into a tangle of narrow and dimlylighted streets, where the passers-by grew fewer and fewer. A thick November fog was coming on, and we could scarcely see across the road.

"Oh! where can he be taking us to?" exclaimed Abby, careful to speak in French, for the thief was within earshot. "He is leading us into some dreadful den, where we shall be robbed and murdered, and nobody will ever know what has become of us. frightened to death of this man. We ought never to have come. I must own to a little terror myself,

but it would never do to show Abby that I was nervous. "Nonsense! We have nothing to be robbed of," I said; "that's one of the benefits of being poor. And people are not murdered for nothing. But I will ask the first decent person I see if we are in the right way." "Don't you be afeard of me," said our guide, who had been listening attentively. "I don't know your lingo, but you sound scared. I'm all on the square. You and me are going to the thieves' supper in Little Raff street."

"Oh! I wish Felix was here!" cried "Brother Felix? Do you know him?" asked the thief. "Oh, yes!" I answered; "we live in

the same house with him." "Then I wouldn't hurt a hair o' your heads at no time," he said. "He's a rare good 'un, is Brother Felix. It were like sending an angel to quod, when they sent him. He took care of my old mother and my two kids last time I was in. But I'm a reformed man now. My name's down on the list o' dangerburglars," he added, in a tone of pride and penitence

But in spite of the good character he gave himself, we were very glad to turn into a short blind street, at the end of which stood a building which was plainly a humble chapel, where a bright light shone above the open doors. Dark forms were slinking in, one by one, and there was no throng of loiter-ers about the entrance, as there usually on similar occasions.

Within the porch were a few gentlemen and ladies, spectators like ourselves. Mr. Manning was among them, and came to welcome our arrival with

"Is Miss Lambert here?" I inquired. "No; I did not wish my niece to come," he replied, abruptly. We went on to a large upper roo where the special guests of the evening were assembled. The hour for supper had just struck, and the 200 convicted thieves were eagerly beginning their abundant meal. It was a singularly striking assemblage. There were men of all ages, from lads of 16 to grayheaded men of 60 and upwards, in every variety and grade of dress, from the only one—worn jauntily by a gentleanly man, with a flower in his butb-hole. If we had not been told that ione sat down to the supper but those who had been at least once in jail, we shou'd have set him down as a phil-anthropist, who had joined the thieves

as an act of courtesy. But where was Felix? There were plenty of busy attendants waiting on the guests, yet he was not among them. The thief who had guided us to the place caught hold of my gown and addressed me in a suspicious and angry "You told me you knew Brother Felix," he said; "but now you take no notice of him, and he takes no notice

Yes! there he was, seated at supper among the thieves. My heart felt a sudden shock at the sight of him there. His eyes met mine as the thief pointed him out to me, and an expression of unutterable anguish glanced through them as he caught my look. But he smiled again in a moment, such a smile as a man upon a rack might give to a beloved friend.

[To be dontinued.] PRECAUTION. Fair Patient-Doc or, my of late.

has become very ba Doctor-Indeed. In these cases it is advance.

DISTINCTION. [Puck.]

"Who is that military looking chap: "That, sir, is the hero of a rumored war." Those terrible dizzy spells to which women are subject are

in ten to some weakness or unhealthy condition of the distinctly feminine organism. The average doctor in general practice not half realize this. prescribes cial treatment dyspepsia or liver trouble without

suspecting the real cause of the difficulty. A woman usually understands what is the trouble but is loath to undergo the mortifying and generally useless "examinations" and "local applications" on which the local practitioner is almost sure to insist. But there is a far more sensible alternative: Any woman afflicted with a delicate weak-

ness of this nature should seek the aid of that marvelous "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

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# Fearful Cost of Warfare.

What the People of the United States Are Now Paying.

Because of Their Ancestor's Fight. ing Propensities.

Horrors in Dollars in Cents in Addition to Horrors of Battlefields.

Washington, March 11.-Many persons, especially those whose youth or inexperience might be pleaded in extenuation of their ignorance, talk very glibly about war and the wisdom of our going into it as a nation for the satisfaction of any petty spite which we may feel against a foreign government or people. It therefore becomes at once interesting and important to inquire what war actually is. In one of its phases, the question has been most broadly answered by Camille Flammarion, who a few years ago made an historic study of the ruin wrought by war, and out of his research evolved some striking facts and figures. "How many men are destroyed by war in a century?" he asked, and responded

We know that during the unaccountable Franco-German war of 1871, 250,000 men were slain on the two sides; that during the Crimean war of 1854-55 785,000 men were slain; that during the short Italian war of 1859 63,000 men fell on the field of battle or died in hospi-tals; that the game of chess between Prussia and Austria in 1866 depriver 46,000 individuals of life; that in the United States the strife between North and South caused the death of 450,000 men in 1860-64; we know also that the wars of the First Empire poured out the blood of 5,000,000, and that France has taken up arms 20 times since 1815. On adding the number of victims of war during the last century, a total of 19,840,900 is reached in the civilized countries of Europe and in the United

Commencing with the Trojan war, the case has been the same in all ages of history. Certain remarkable battles, fought hand to hand,

WITH KNIFE OR CLUB, have had the memorable honor of leaving as many as 200,000 men dead on the field; as examples we cite the defeat of the Cimbrians and the Teutons by Marius, and the last exploits of Attila. Eighteen to twenty million men are killed every century in Europe by the enlightened institution of war. If these men, averaging thirty years of age, should join hands, they would form a line 4,500 leagues long, crossing all Europe and Asia.

A great amount of money is necessary in orded to kill in proper manner for each man slain costs about \$7,000. The increasing and multiplying taxes of all nations are never sufficient to pay for the butchery of human troops. Every year Europe spends more than \$1,200,-000,000 in shedding her children's blood; and France spends \$400,000 every day. When it is considered that the onoorest tatters to an evening dress suit ation has been wholly along the line of ward movement of the world in civilizindustrial development, the withdrawal of this great mass of human effort and accumulated capital from the world's business is appalling in itself. But when we reflect that war is, after all, only

A DUEL BETWEEN NATIONS, and that the duel between individuals, from which it is copied, is merely a survival of the old superstition concerning the efficacy of the ordeal by combat in punishing wrong and promoting justice, it seems incomprehensible that in this unsuperstitious age even a handful of educated and intelligent men would seek war deliberately as long as there is any possibility of

avoiding it. The trouble with a war is not confined to the immediate havoc which it causes. Its after effects are in some respects worse than those directly in view, for it leaves the seeds of moral and encoromic disease in the blood of a nation. The whole thought of the masses of a people becomes distorted.

The vanquished nation cannot go back to its old life as if nothing had happened, for it is bound, as long as human nature is human nature, to keep constantly in view for many years the possibilities of vengeance, and this distracts popular attention from legitimate enterprises.

In the mind of the victorious nation

my invariable rule to ask for my fee in change is wrought. From considering what is the right thing to do, the people fall to discussing simply what their newly proved strength will enable them to do, and the

LOUDEST BRAGGART becomes the most popular statesman. In business, values become utterly untrustworthy. The debasement of the currency, which is almost always a feature of prolonged warfare, makes it extremely difficult to return to a firm financial foundation again, because the fictitious inflation of values has unsettled the public judgment. Every attempt at contraction is resented by all who have anything for sale, because they do not stop to consider the compensating advantages of the lower prices they may pay when they have

anything to buy. These illustrations must be familiar to all "Americans" old enough to have lived through the civil war and witnessed the struggles of the nation to get back to its old moorings, even after peace has reigned for more than thirty years' But to the younger generation who have not seen and taken part in these struggles, at each successive stage, this reasoning is not so compre-

hensible. A clearer view of the ECONOMIC SIDE OF WAR nay be presented to them by considerng how much they are now paying out of their own pockets for the satisfacon their fathers and grandfathers felt making war upon their own brethren fore the present generation was born.
glance over the appropriation acts
or the fiscal year 1898 presents this matter in a striking light; and the par-ticular session chosen is by no means one in which the largest appropriahave been passed during recent It therefore represents more reasonable average. For convenience of reference, the items may be placed in a table, as follows:

Subjects. 16.987 00 Records of the rebellion,
Records of the rebellion,
navy
Record and Pension Oc.

fice, war department, share for the civil war, about Record and Pension Office, Ford's Theater disaster damages .... For payment to veterans,

their widows and children ...... 140,000,180 00 Salaries in Pension Office, Washington ..... Salaries of special exam-Expense of investigating claims ... Fees of examining sur-Salaries of agency clerks.. Salaries of pension agents.

700,167 75

100,000 00

25,000 00

183,171 78

4,177 25

276,500 00

265.800 00

295,100 00

219,611 37

260,422 59

880,000 00

93,045 00

50,935 00

60,000 00

34,225 00

150,000

Rents of agencies in other than public buildings, repairs, fuel, lights, and contingent expenses, about .... National cemeteries ..... National cemeteries, superintendents' salaries National cemeteries, headstones Artificial limbs, or commutation therefor, for

maimed veterans .. commutation of rations to ex-prisoners of war and furloughed soldiers ..... Soldiers' Homes-Dayton, Ohio ..... Milwaukee, Wis. rogus, Me. Hampton, Va. Leavenworth, Kan. Santa Monica, Cal. ..... Marion, Ind. Danville, Ill.

General and incidental ex-Aid to state and territorial National Military Parks-Chickamauga and Chattanooga ..... Gettysburg .....

Road making, site marking, and other inciden-Estimate for Potomac Memorial Bridge .....

Total . ..... \$149,925,122 62 In round numbers, \$150,000,000. Yet this list is not complete, for it leaves out of account all permanent appropriations; a number of petty annual appropriations which individually seem inconsiderable, but would swell the aggregate by some thousands; and finally, the proportional but inseparable war claims; the cost of housing several season. of the pension offices in government buildings, all of which goes into the account of the treasury department as custodian of these buildings; and the

One additional item we cannot afford to pass over because it is so easy of calculation and makes so large a part of the grand total. That is the BONDED DEBT

of the nation. In 1860 the national debt stood at an almost insignificant figure-less than \$65,000,000. By 1866 it had risen to \$2,773,236,173,in consequence of the civil war and its economic aftermath. By heroic efforts and many sacrifices we have succeeded in cutting down the principal of the debt to a little more than \$1,800,000,000, and its annual interest charge to \$34,387,315; hence the proportion of interest alone which may be set down as an annual burden imposed by the civil war is about \$33,000,000. Posterity will have the principal to pay; so that, formid-able as it appears, that need not enter into our present calculation. The interest charge, added to the total of direct annual appropriations already noted in our table, brings the grand total up to about \$183,000,000. Here, then, we have the amount of money still squeezed out of the pockets of our own people in a single yearand not an extravagant year, eitheras their contribution towards a war which was fought before a majority of

our present taxpayers were born or had attained responsible age. No statistics can tell the whole story of war even on the side which reduces it all to dollars and cents. The charge upon our whole people for pensions is only a part of the total pension charge; for the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia are supporting their own pensioners who fought in the Confederate army, and as a state tax the money for each pension pay-roll or soldiers' home must come out of THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE. of the state concerned. Again, in several of the states the people are still paying interest charges on money advanced to equip regiments, bounties to encourage enlistments, etc. Not a few northern states are supporting soldiers' homes of their own, to which

the federal government merely contributes a certain sum, as noted in our table; and to these must be added such direct and indirect expenditures as the erection of war monuments by state appropriations, the remission of taxes to veterans, and the increase of insanity and pauperism demanding relief from the state treasuries, and traceable to the losses and misery entailed by the civil war.

The necessary limits of space forbid deeper research into this subject. But though merely the surface has been upturned, has it not disclose enough to raise the question, how much further the world might have advanced in civilization and comfort of living if this great volume of money had been turned into the channels of industry and popular education instead of being wasted on the spilling of blood and the destruction of property?

### MICROBES DEFENDED.

An English Scientist Contends They Make Life Pleasurable. [Chicago News.]

An English scientist has come forward in defense of the microbe. He has been making a series of experiments with several hundred members of the microbe family and finds that instead of the little creatures being the terrible things they have been represented they are harmless and incapable of wrongdoing as a race. Indeed, he says, "on the whole the microbe he says, "on the whole the microbe helps to make life pleasurable."

This view of the microbe, however, is not shared by microbologists generally. In China the opinion is freely given of microbes far different than in the English scientist met a brand of microbes far different than in the control of microbes far different than in the control

your thinking cap or you working cap? The woman who studies to save herself labor and expense-who strives to have her house look best at all times finds 591,430 00 nothing so helpful as 24,750 00 2,086,759 45 195,000 00 The N. K. Fairbank Company, 430,000 00 72,177 44

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square inch in this end of the city hall building, each one of which I have personally examined, and not one of them could be classed among the pleasurables of life. A microbe's nature is shares of large, general appropriations such as to preclude the possibility of which some of the enumerated items his ever being a useful citizen or an ought to have added to ther. This ornament to society. But we cannot last category includes the court costs; the legal fees, etc., involved in defending the government against suits on so as to permit us to kill him out of

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