

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT H. MILLER.

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Advertisements of a personal nature, will be charged at the rate of two dollars per square, and payment required invariably in advance.

Job Work promptly and neatly executed.

WASHINGTON BREWERY.

NEW CLAY COUNTY ENTERPRISE.

The undersigned would state to the people of Clay and Adams counties, that they have just finished their NEW BREWERY, 5 miles east of Liberty, and are now prepared to furnish LAGER BEER.

H. DONALDSON.

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER. HE is now prepared to do all descriptions of House and Sign Painting, and guarantees his work to be equal to the best, and his prices moderate.

A. I. TURPIN.

MERCHANT TAILOR. HAS removed his Shop to Everett's New Brick Building, north east of the Arthur House, and west of Austin Livery Stable, where he will be glad to receive his patrons in his line. He is thankful for past favors.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale my house and lot, containing 1 3/4 acres, adjoining Liberty, on the Richmond Road. The house is new, and the situation beautiful. A young orchard on the premises. A bargain will be given if early application be made.

JAMES BYRNE.

Kansas City Book Bindery, AND Blank Book Manufacturing, Chambers' Building, Fifth street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. J. ARMSTRONG.

LIBERTY FOUNDRY. HAVING established a FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP in Liberty, Clay County, Mo., is now prepared to make IRON or BRASS.

1869. LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having refitted the old "Thompson House" Stables, is prepared to accommodate the public with LIVERY, HACKS, HUGGIES and SADDLE HORSES, and any thing else in his line. He will also run a DAILY HACK.

Lumber! Lumber!

AT MISSOURI CITY, CLAY CO. A FINE STOCK OF WHITE AND YELLOW PINE, POPLAR AND WALNUT LUMBER, consisting in part of

Joists, Scantling, Pickets, Lath, Doors, Shingles, Sash, Blinds, Frames, &c.

Also, Window Glass, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Springs, Butts and Screws, all sorts and sizes, all of which is for sale at the lowest rates.

I also make out bills, and build houses, from the size of a cigar box up to a steamboat. All the work done by me will be put through in "double quick time," and strictly upon Oriental, Evaporative Principles.

Shop and Yard on Isabel street, and near the Railroad. O. P. GASH. March 26, 1869.—45tf.

F. T. GRIMES, M. D., D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, from the People of Clay and Adams counties, during a residence and practice of thirty years, of this method of informing my Patrons and the public that I am a practical Dentist in a scientific and skillful manner. Chloroform, Ether, and Protoside of Nitrogen or Laughing Gas successfully administered.—Operations warranted. Patronage solicited.—Terms Cash. Office and Residence opposite the Methodist Church. Jan. 16, 1868.—12tf.

E. M. SAMUEL & SONS, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

Not. 413 N. Levee, & 422 N. Commercial Street, (Corner Vine and Levee) St. Louis, Mo.

Prompt attention paid to consignments of Hemp, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Wool and Country Produce generally. Orders for all kinds of Merchandise filled at lowest market rates. Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. [Jan. 23, 1869.—11tf.]

MISSOURI CITY DISTILLERY!

THE undersigned, who has enjoyed a large experience in the distilling business, would embrace this method of communicating a knowledge of his extensive operations in this line, to all dealers in the liquor traffic.

He proposes to sell to the public the most superior article of Whisky, at as low or lower rates than any competitor in the trade.

Let those who doubt at least give me a call, and determine for themselves. F. M. HUTCHINSON. April 16, 1869.—48tf.

ROUTT & HOUGH, Attorneys at Law.

Office over Commercial Savings Bank, LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

HENRY SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO. Will practice in the Counties of Clay, Jackson, Ray, Platte and Clinton counties. [Feb 23rd.]

W. H. PETERS, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Opposite the Arthur House, LIBERTY, MO. WOULD announce to the public the fact that he has thoroughly refitted his Gallery and is now opening a

HANDSOME AND BEST GALLERY In the upper country, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of any description known to the art in the LATEST AND BEST STYLE, so as to insure satisfaction to the most fastidious. Persons having

Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, and Photographs, Of deceased friends can have them copied as good as the original, at my Gallery, and enlarged to any size they wish.

Gem Pictures 12 1-2. I extend a cordial invitation to all to call and see for themselves. W. H. PETERS. June 16th, 1869.—27tf.

FOR SALE!

EIGHTY acres of timbered land, lying half mile north of the road bed of the Parkville and Cameron Railroad, which it is said will soon be built by the Leavenworth Company. It is also good for farming, and is good fertile soil, has a near Camp Branch, and is about 5 acres in cultivation. Reason for selling, desire to go into business. For further particulars apply to Dr. B. F. Records, Glasgowville, Clay co., Mo. July 25, 1869.—10tf.

FARMERS' SALOON.

F. MEFFERT, Proprietor. KEEPS at this bar the choicest Brandy, Whisky and Wine, and the celebrated Young's Lager Beer. He solicits a call from the lovers of pure and fine liquors. Rooms in No. 2 Thompson House. [July 16th.]

GO TO THE CHEAPEST AND BEST!

SPALDING'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE! (First National Bank Building.) KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Established October 25th, A. D., 1865. Incorporated July 11th, A. D., 1867.

Address, for Circulars, and specimens of Penmanship, "Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Mo. J. F. SPALDING, A. M., R. M., Pres. October 19, 1868.—1y.

W. H. LANE'S SADDLERS SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully announces that he has removed his SADDLERY HOUSE to his new rooms near the Arthur House, and East of Dr. Martin's Drug Store, where he would be pleased to see all who are in want of any thing in the SADDLERY LINE. He has a full stock of LADIES AND GENTS SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, Girths, and indeed every article in his line, all of which he will sell at a low price. Particular attention paid to repairing. March 29, 1868.—41tf.

WOODSON & LINCOLN, LAW & REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO. WE would notify the people of Clay and Adams counties, that in connection with our LAW, we have opened an office for the purpose of

Buying and Selling Real Estate. All persons who have lands for sale, or who desire to purchase lands in Clay or adjoining counties will find it

TO THEIR INTEREST To empower us to make such sale and purchase. No Charges Unless in case of sale or purchase. Sept. 27, 1867.—1f.

GUNSMITH AND TIN SHOP.

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, TIN & COPPER WARE, &c. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Clay county that he has just received a fine set of Tinners Tools, and is prepared to do up all kinds of Tin, Copper or Iron Work, and will keep in store a superb stock of

ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE. Also, SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c. FRUIT CANS in abundance. He is also prepared to Stock and Repair every description of Gun and Pistol, and do all other work pertaining to the trade of Gunsmith. Shop in the Berry Building, East of Arthur House. All work left at his shop and not called for within 90 days will be sold to pay charges. July 24, 1868.—10tf. A. J. YOUNG.

SAMUEL HARDWICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LIBERTY, MO. Office on the west side of public square. [Sept. 16, 1864.]

CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP.

I wish to inform the inhabitants of Clay and adjoining counties that I have purchased the property known as the old stand of Evans and Shab, on Kansas street, east of Austin's Livery Stable where I intend to keep a full

Supply of Home-Made Wagons. REPAIRING of Wagons promptly attended to. I will also REPAIR and TRIM CARRIAGES, AND BUGGIES with neatness and dispatch. Every job warranted to give satisfaction. JAMES PASMORE. March 12, 1869.—43tf.

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CLAIM DEBTS for sale at the Tribune Office.

W. H. PETERS.

The Liberty Tribune.

VOLUME XXIV.

LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MO., NOVEMBER 5, 1869.

NUMBER 25.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square, ten lines, one insertion, \$1.00. For additional insertions, per square, 62 1/2 cts. One square six months, 10.00. One square, twelve months, 14.00. One quarter of a column, twelve months, 30.00. One-half, 40.00. One column, without change, one year, 100.00. Administrators' notices, 5.00. Final settlement notices, 3.50. Funeral tickets \$3.50; if distributed by us, 4.00. Announcing candidates, in advance, 5.00. All advertisements, not marked with the number of insertions, will be published till forbid and charged for accordingly.

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Bad Legislation—Its Effects on Ship-building and Commerce.

What is the reason that ships are no longer built in the United States—that one of the greatest and noblest of our industries, an industry in which we are capable of excelling the world—is extinct? The reason is that we cannot build ships at the prices of other countries. England can build cheaper than we can. But what is the reason of this? Why does it cost so much more to build ships here than in England? Many reasons occur. Some of these are inseparable from our financial condition, as the inflated currency, which pushes prices and wages together on a fall-footing; but a more potent reason is that our tariff, made by "the protection of American industry," immensely enhances the prices of shipbuilding materials. Thus by protecting our industry we destroy another. But, then, the simple minded would suppose our commerce need not suffer, our shipbuilders, since our own merchants can buy their ships of other countries, and the shipbuilder sell them cheapest, and the shipowner wait for better times. Unfortunately, congress, perceiving that it has killed shipbuilding by protecting other industries, has endeavored also to protect shipbuilding and in doing this has merely killed commerce. It has made a law rendering it impossible for foreign built ships to obtain an American charter. This is so that merchants shall not buy abroad, but ships cost what they may. But as the commerce that lives by cheap ships thrives where the commerce of dear ships dies, England gets the trade of the world and its shipbuilding too. All of which illustrates with what wisdom we are governed.—New York Herald.

HELMHOLD'S BUCHU.—In days past, among the unenlightened, and up to the present time, in our day and generation, no one article of drug has been in as frequent use, or considered more reliable, than Buchu. Scarcely a druggist among us but manufactures and has on sale a fluid extract of Buchu. None of these, however, have attained the rare celebrity as that of which H. T. Helmhold, of 504 Broadway, New York, is manufacturer and proprietor. His contains other ingredients, all of which are freely mentioned in his advertisement, and are named in the dispensatory in use by all colleges of pharmacy and by regular physicians. Add to this the fact that these same regular physicians are recommending it in all cases of diseases of the kidneys and their connecting organs, is certainly an evidence that this medicine possesses virtues seldom accorded to advertised remedies.

There are counterfeiters of this, the genuine, in existence; so those buying should see they get none other than that of Helmhold's. His may be readily known as each bottle has his name blown upon the glass.—Springfield Republican.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The next census of 1870 will cause some important changes. In 1840 the West was represented in Congress by thirty members; after 1870 it will have eighty-two. In the eastern States a very different result will be produced. The States in 1840 had thirty-eight members; their representation will be twenty-two after 1870. In 1840, the Atlantic States, divided from the Southern, had one hundred and one Congressmen; after 1870 they will have but eighty-six. More than one-third of the new House of Representatives elected after the census of 1870 will be from the West, and, united to the Southwest, will constitute a clear majority of the members of that body as well as of Presidential electors. When the census shall be taken an apportionment made for the first time in accordance with it, the South will have a full representation among the negroes instead of three-fifths of them, as now and heretofore.

A RADICAL DIFFERENCE.—A pitiful story is told of a government clerk at Washington, a woman, who was stricken with typhoid fever, and forced to leave her desk for a sick bed. When, feeble and emaciated, she dragged herself back to her duty, she found that the honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue had "docked" her scanty salary for the lost time. What a contrast to the treatment of the great radical chief. He went off in the bloom of health—he and his family, and his servants and his horses—at the people's expense, to the summer pleasure resorts; danced at clam bakes and banquets at houses; assisted at the horse races, and oiled blades at the theaters; all while the poor woman clerk was tossing on a bed of pain; and when he returns to Washington, wearied with the sport, he is not docked in his salary for the lost time. This is the old notion over again, of the divinity that appertains to king-ship.—N. Y. News.

THE GALLED JADE WINCES.—The farmers of Gull Prairie, Kalanazoo county, have resolved to buy no more "store goods" until the price of wheat goes up. These very farmers, probably, all vote with New England—all vote with the party that gives the manufacturers of the goods they buy an average protection of 45 per cent.—and their action looks like a very inconsistent rebellion. They vote with the party whose policy was the proximate cause of the late rebellion, in which men made gigantic fortunes which they are now using in buying up and controlling our western railroads. These men have just put the tariff on wheat transportation eastward still higher, and hence our farmers must sell at low figures. The most sensible conclusion these men could come to would be to change their style of voting.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

It is said that a man in Lowell, Massachusetts, has invented a sower that is as hideous that grows all around there can carrying back the corn they stole last summer. New Orleans has found it out, and is anxiously waiting to see if it won't frighten Butler into carrying back those spoons.

Repudiation.

Radical editors grow indignant over the mention of repudiation. The national honor is so sacred in their estimation they cannot even bear the idea that the bondholder shall receive the same kind of money the laboring man has to take. Their talk about the sacred obligations of the government is the merest clap-net. The Federal government is to day repudiating its direct promises, its pledges, its faith, as recorded upon such and every one of all its millions of greenbacks bearing upon themselves the guarantee that they are convertible into government bonds at the will of the holder, and that they are receivable for all debts, except import duties, ten-forty bonds, and yet the government does not permit their conversion into bonds or let them be received in payment of the principal of the five-twenties. Every day the government is acting the repudiator on a large scale, and yet these Radical champions grow furious over the bare mention of a repudiation by a people so the calling burden which is being used to make them and their posterity slaves forever. When the government repudiates in favor of the bondholders it is all right. When the Secretary of the Treasury pays a bondholder \$1.25 in greenbacks for a bond that cost the bondholder only forty cents in gold, then the Radical champions cry out he is reducing the public debt. This is scarcely less ridiculous than when the people become fully aroused to this fact, and when they get sick and tired of being ground down for the benefit of the bondholder, and shall begin to consider the possibility of repudiation as a last resort, how can the bondholder or his allies utter the word "repudiation" as a term of reproach or odium when they remember the stupendous repudiation being practiced on the people to this very day.—Louisiana Journal.

THE SALINE WORKS AT LINCOLN.—The resources of Nebraska must soon come before the capitalists of the East. The saline works at Lincoln are gradually being developed, enlarged and brought to that standard so that a constant revenue and emolument must accrue to the enterprising managers, and our young State. The proprietors contemplate an early scientific examination of their works, and have made application to the editor of this journal to make out a report. It is currently reported that several mineral springs exist in the vicinity of the saline springs, which, if its water should possess the medicinal properties of Eastern springs, would prove of great value to our State. There are a multitude of dormant resources within Nebraska, and if we shall succeed in pointing out their uses and application, which can only add to our manifold advantages, we shall be pleased to undertake such a task. We are informed that preparations are being made to augment the salt product to one hundred barrels per day.

An Old Mormon City in Missouri.

From the Hamilton News. Last week we visited the ruins of the ancient city of the Latter Day Saints. About thirty years ago the Mormons took forcible possession of a tract of land about two miles square, situated on the bluffs of Grand river, in Daviess county, Missouri, intending to erect temples of worship, etc. They laid out the city of Diamond, and in a short time had congregated several hundred devotees. They subsisted by deceptions committed upon the people of the adjacent country. From the settlers who were co-existent with them, we learn that the Mormons took possession of the dwellings located within their chosen spot of earth and burned the dwellings of those in immediate proximity to them. They pretended that through revelation made to them, they knew that to be the veritable remains of Eden. There are indeed some striking peculiarities in this spot of ground, one of the chief products of which is an endless amount of crab apples, which to them, perhaps, answers to the "forbidden fruit." But the city nothing but its ruins remain. Their cemetery is now a corn field.

TWICE A BATTLE FIELD.—An exchange says that "archaeological investigation of the country around Gettysburg, conducted by a learned antiquarian, has proved the truth of a belief long entertained by residents, that the battle field of Gettysburg had, in the distant past, been the scene of a bloody struggle between the Indians, or of some unknown and extinct race. This fact is attested by the exhumation of the military instruments of the combatants, and the remains of the dead in what is known as the Indian field, about a mile south-west of Round Top and off the National Cemetery. These relics are found thickly embedded in the soil all over the area of territory which was the scene of the rebel defeat in 1863. They consist of stone arrow heads, battle-axes, war clubs, etc. Some of them have been disinterred from their tombs of centuries, and placed on exhibition in the college.

A MORMON ESTATE.—The administrators of the estate of Heber C. Kimball, late Brigham Young's first counselor, have recently filed, at Salt Lake City, a return of distributive shares, subject to the revenue tax, showing forty-one children—thirty sons and eleven daughters—five being fourteen years old, and four ten years old. The value of his estate is \$59,000.

It is suggested in certain Radical quarters that Congress ought to provide, by peremptory legislation, for the protection of the President against the 'abuse' of the press. It might possibly be done by the aid of the army, but the cheaper way to the country would be the election of some one as Grant's successor not so obnoxious as he to the 'abuse' of the newspapers.

The Fair Mendicant.

BY E. H. STAUFFER.

Paul Ventnor was the curate of Bladensburg, with wisdom in his head and (endorsement) in his heart, but even with precious little money in his pocket.

One fine June morning as he was coming along the porter's lodge of Foley Hall, he heard a sweet, plaintive voice say:

"For the love of God, help me! I am starving!"

He raised his head, quite startled out of his equanimity. On the step sat a young woman. Her cheeks were tear-stained, and her head and shoulders were enveloped in a shawl. That she was suffering was evident, yet she wore neither the air nor the dress of a mendicant.

He stopped and regarded her for a few moments, then dropped a coin into her out-stretched palm. She did not close her hand; she did not look up at him to see if he was young or old, or down at the coin to note its value.

"Thank you," she murmured, never raising the dark eye lashes from the wet cheeks.

"I can keep body and soul a little longer together with that. And then? Why I cannot beg again, even if it kills me? O kind sir, it is work that I want; steady, daily work, ill paid though it be. Any thing; rather than to beg?"

Thoughtfully the young curate stood, with one hand holding his hat and the other thrust into his pocket. Then his eyes fell upon the white, full, finely rounded arm; next upon the sweet, sad, oval face.

"You seem to be a stranger here?" he said.

"I am; I walked over from Sheddstone."

"Walked over? Not in a day?"

"No—nor in ten of them, sir. I have worked a little here, and begged a little there, and starved between times," replied the young woman, adding to the voice that was so sweet and low, a little hysterical laugh that made him shudder.

"Where do you go?" he asked.

"Where? I do not know sir. Any where! I wouldn't be made to do it, and so I ran away. No—I would have died first!"

She said that with vehemence; it was not clear what she meant, but she seemed so much a lady, and Paul was so invariably polite, that he refrained from asking an explanation.

"What kind of employment do you seek?" was his next question.

"Something for willing heart and hands to do, sir. Teaching would suit me best, but it is not for me to state my preferences."

During all this time she had not raised her eyes to his face. Was it humility or shame? He was not easily deceived, and he wanted a far scrutiny of her face and eyes.

"I am the curate of Bladensburg," he said. "My name is Paul Ventnor. This is the lodge at Foley Hall. If you enter it with me I will get you a temporary home at least. Come!"

She rose to her feet; then elevating her head, she fixed her eyes full upon him.—"They were such great, trusting, brown eyes, that they set his nerves a tingling. As they held his own, they deepened into intensity, and more and more of the childish sweetness came into her face. The young curate felt that he could trust her; he also felt somewhat embarrassed, which made him feel vexed with himself.

"You have not told me your name," he said.

"Nor have I," she replied, the color in her cheeks deepening. Then with the least perceptible hesitancy, she added, "My name is Grace Templeton."

Paul Ventnor thought it was a very pretty name, but did not say so. He seized the knocker at the lodge door and gave it a vigorous peal. A servant answered it, and the two stood in the presence of the lady of Foley Hall. She esteemed the young curate kindly, and placed a proper appreciation upon his character and talents. A word from him in Grace's behalf would have been sufficient, even had she not possessed any personal charms of her own.

The result of the interview was that she was at once accepted at Foley Hall not as a mendicant, but as a companion to my lady, who was a widow and an invalid. Grace was refined, affable and scholarly; and her natural vivacity soon returned to her, no one could have been more companionable to one who was scholarly herself, and unfortunately predisposed to taciturn and gloom.

Six months passed away, and during that time Paul Ventnor visited Foley Hall more frequently than there was any absolute occasion for, and he was not long unconscious of the motives that took him thither.

Day by day Grace grew more lovely to his eyes and more dear to his heart. She attended his ministry with rare constancy, and his sermons seemed dull and soul