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Republican Platform.

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her seal of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

REPUBLICANISM UNDER ROOSEVELT.

In this the greatest era of American advancement the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and worthiest purpose of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have become cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and interdependence, and the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

The greatest accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; the exposure and punishment of evildoers in the public service; the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes; the amelioration of the condition of wage-workers everywhere; the conservation of the natural resources of the country; the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guaranties of life, liberty and property.

These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history, but more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government.

EQUALITY OY OPPORTUNITY.

Under the guidance of Republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth, today exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican party was born the total wealth of the country was $16,000,000,000. It has leaped to $110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but $60,000,000,000 in 500 years. The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all modern manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity; iron, the chief basis of all industry; cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics; wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed. And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have a vast domain of 3,000,000 square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure, still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind; a country rich in soil and climate, in the unharnessed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of the field, the forest and the factory. With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productiveness of the past and with confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future, the Republican party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all.

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded, and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies, as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equaled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon this renewed evidence of American supremacy and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

RECENT REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

Since the election of William McKinley, in 1896, the people of this country have felt anew the wisdom of entrusting to the Republican party, through decisive majorities, the control and direction of national legislation.

The many wise and progressive measures adopted at recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government.

Notwithstanding the indefensible filibustering of a Democratic minority in the House of Representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the Emergency Curency Bill; the appointment of the National Monetary Commission; the Employers' and Government Liability Laws: the measures for the greater efficiency of the Army and Navy; the widows' pension bill; the Child Labor Law for the District of Columbia; the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

REPUBLICAN PLEDGES FOR THE FUTURE.

The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committee of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishmnt of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic intereats.

CURRENCY.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our greater needs, and the appointment of the National Monetary Commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvelous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the centers of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturalists, manufactures, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and, above all, must be in harmony with that Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

POSTAL SAVINGS.

We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift.

TRUSTS.

The Republican party passed the Sherman Antitrust Law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater pubicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

RAILROADS.

We approve the enactment of the Railroad Rate Law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared, and in this connection we commend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investigate and give publicity to the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the Interstate Commerce Law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatever. We favor such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The enactment in constitutional form at the present session of Congress of the Employers' Liability Law; the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen; the reduction in the hours of labor of trainmen and railroad telegraphers; the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employes and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employes of the government are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present adminstration. But there is further work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country.

WAGE-EARNERS GENERALLY.

The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to maintain protection to American labor; to establish an eight-hour day in the construction of all public works; to increase the list of employees who shall havepreferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws; to adopt a child-labor statute for the District of Columbia; to direct an investigation into the condition of working women and children, and, later, of employees of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business; to appropriate $1,500,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophies and loss of life in the mines, and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil. The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wage-workers generally, for their wellbeing means the wellbeing of all. But more important than all other consideration is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

COURT PROCEDURE.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

THE AMERICAN FARMERS.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-earners is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last 12 years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the national government to the aid of the farmer, not only in advancing agriculture itself, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery has been established; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economic advantags of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of state aid and we approve the efforts of the national Agricultural Department by experiments and otherwise to make clear to the public the best methods of road construction.

RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.

The Republican party has been for more than 50 years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes today that his noteworhty progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color; we declare once more and without reservation for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATERWAYS.

We indorse the movement inaugurated by the administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of the public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and Great Lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Sixtieth Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy; making the militia of the states an integral part of the national establishment; authorizing joint maneuvers of Army and militia; fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, 10 torpedo-boat destroyed, three steam colliers and eight submarines to the strength of the Navy. Although at peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we, nevertheless, declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquillity among the nations.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands, and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth until it has a present annual valuation of approximately three billions of dollars and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated, through the recent visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico, a new era of pan-American commerce and comity which is bringing us into closer touch with our 20 sister American republics, having a common historical heritage, a republican form of government and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion.

VETERANS OF THE WARS.

Another Republican policy which must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widows' pensions made by the present Congress and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We affirm our former declarations that the civil service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican party shall continue to be maintained and obeyed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We commend the efforts designed to secure greater efficiency in national public health agencies and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose.

BUREAU OF MINES AND MINING.

In the interest of the great mineral industries of our country we earnestly favor the establishment of a Bureau of Mines and Mining.

ARBITRATION AND THE HAGUE TREATIES.

The conspicuous contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace, so signally advanced in the Hague Conferences, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the Senate of the United States 11 Hague conventions were ratified establishing the rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, restriction of submarine mines, limiting the use of force for the collection of contracted debts, governing the opening of hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles and, in many ways, lessening the evils of war and promoting the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session 12 arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed and extradition, boundary and neutralization treaties of supreme importance were ratified. We endorse such achievements as the highest duty a people can perform and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and good will with all the nations of the world.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country, so essential to national defense, the enlargement of foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people.

CUBA, PORTO RICO, PHILIPPINES AND PANAMA.

The American government, in Republican hands, has freed Cuba, given peace and protect on to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag and begun the construction of the Panama Canal. The present conditions in Cuba vindicate the wisdom of maintaining between that republic and this an imperishable bond of mutual interest, and the hope is now expressed that the Cuban people will soon again be ready to assume complete sovereignty over their land.

In Porto Rico the government of the United States is meeting loyal and patriotic support; order and prosperity prevail and the well being of the people is in every respect promoted and conserved.

We believe that the native inhabitants of Porto Rico should be at once collectively made citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under existing laws residing in said land should have the privilege of becoming naturalized.

In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressed, law established and life and property made secure. Education and practical experience are there advancing the capacity of the people for goverment, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an ever-increasing measure of home rule.

Time has justified the selection of the Panama route for the great IsthmianCanal and events have shown the wisdom of securing authority over the zone through which it is to be built. The work is now progressing with a rapidity far beyond expectation and already the realization of the hopes of centuries has come within the vision of the near future.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

We favor the immediate admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states in the Union.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF LINCOLN.

February 12, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal spirit whose name has brightened with the receding years, and whose name stands the first of those given to the world by the great republic. We recommend that this centennial anniversary be celebrated throughout the confines of the nation by all the people thereof, and especially by the public schools as an exercise to stir the patrioism of the youth of the land.

DEMOCRATIC INCAPACITY FOR GOVERNMENT.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the Republican party could be enacted and none of the steps forward here proposed could be taken under a Democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided.

The continuance of present policies, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND REPUBLICANISM.

Beyond all platform declarations there are fundamental differences between the Republican party and its chief opponent, which make the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust.

In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

In experience the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity, while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

In principle the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward socialism, while the Republican party stands for a wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth, Republicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; Republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn. Socialism would offer an equality of possession which would soon leave no one anything to possess; Republicanism would give equality of opportunity which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this tendency the Democratic party of today believes in government ownership, while the Republican party believes in government regulation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

Upon this platform of principle and purposes, reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country, asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow-citizens who, regardless of past political differences, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of greater America.

THF FOURTH AND ITS PATRON SAINT THE BOY.

There's a look of joy on the face of the boy
Who is counting his nickels and dimes,
For the Day draws near—'tis nearly here—
The happiest of happy times.

When bombs jar things, balloons take wings
And fireworks light the sky,
The boy is there with his annual scare—
He's in charge of the Fourth of July.

Since Liberty's bell first pealed the knell
Of the chains that monarchy cast,
The boy has raised Cain, has caught the refrain
Flung on from the mirrored past.

The day has been his, without query or quiz,
It has echoed his loudest licks.
Young South, young North whooped up the Fourth
In the spirit of Seventy-six.

We've all been boys, and we love the noise
Of the nation's natal day;
Our hearts go out to the riotous rout
And the smoke of the mimic fray.

So we yield the stage to the younger age
On this day of no restraint;
'Tis the boy's own day, we bow to its sway
The Fourth and its patron saint.

Love Stories OF THE Revolution.

MAJOR ANDRE'S ATTENTIONS TO PEGGY CHEW

That Philadelphia was the scene of numerous tragedies and comedies of love during the Revolution is evident from the fact that, in the march of the British Army across New Jersey, six hundred men deserted and went back to their sweethearts and their newly-married wives. Among the actors in these dramas pretty Peggy Chew trips across the boards, a smile on her lips, a laugh in her eye, as she sweeps an arch courtesy to Major Andre, her partner in the famous Mischianza, a gorgeous pageant planned by him in honor of the departure of his General. Her beauty and grace, her merry laugh and ready wit made her a great favorite with the British officers, and Clivenden, the Chew home at Germantown, became a centre of attraction, with its free hospitality and its bevy of lovely girls, for Judge Chew had numerous daughters, all remarked for good looks. By day a merry company strolled through the gardens and beneath the great trees, while by night the old home was gay with music and mirth and dancing.

Most favored of all Miss Peggy's English swains was the gallant and handsome Major Andre. He was witty, polished, graceful, accomplished in music, drawing, dancing and fencing, but he was no mere carpet knight, for he was a fine mathematician, well versed in military tactics, and a daring soldier.

HE INDITED POETRY WHILE SHE SAT IN A TREE.

One day Miss Chew, clad in airy robes of summer and perched in the crotch of an apple-tree, caught sight of Andre as he came toward her across the lawn. She drew two slender boughs about her face and gazed mischievously down upon her admirer, a breeathing image of springtide in living green. On the spot Andre indited these lines, presumably while Miss Peggy remained a prisoner in the tree:

"The Hebrews write, and those who can
Believe an apple tempted man
To touch the tree exempt.
Though tasted at a vast expense
'Twas too delicious to the sense
Not mortally to tempt.
But had the Tree of Knowledge bloomed
Its branches by such fruit perfumed
As here enchants my view,
What mortal Adam's taste could blame,
Who would not die to eat the same,
When gods might wish—a Chew?"

When the British were leaving Philadelphia the lovers were in that interesting stage when eyes have betrayed the secret as yet unacknowledged by lips. Andre was busy in those last days with the farewell pageant, the Mischianza and the gorgeous ball, for he was prime mover in the whole magnificent affair in which, as a Knight of the Blended Rose, he danced with pretty Peggy, who wore a beautiful semi-Oriental costume, from beneath the turban of which her piquant face looks archly out in the portrait by Trumbull.

PEGGY AFTERWARD MARRIED COLONEL HOWARD.

Two years and a half after this Andre met his tragic fate as a spy. Even his captors learned to love him in the few days which elapsed before he was hanged, and Washington said of him that he was more unfortunate than guilty.

In early youth he was betrothed to a lovely girl, Honoria Sneyd, who jilted him and married a Mr. Edgeworth, becoming the mother of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, and dying soon after. Her miniature was upon his person at the time of his death. But doubtless Miss Chew had consoled him for his early love, since, though he had not formally declared himself, he probably, meant to do so on his return. Some verses addressed to her at his departure scarcely admit of any other construction.

Miss Chew remained faithful to his memory for eight years, when she married Colonel John Eager Howard, of Baltimore, one of the heroes of the Revolution, who had stormed the Chew house at the Battle of Germantown long before he laid siege to the heart of Miss Peggy. Washington and other notabilities graced the wedding of the famous pair.

In after years, when Mrs. Howard descanted upon the attractions of Andre, her husband used to exclaim with warmth: "He was nothing but a spy, sir—a spy, sir!"

Throughout her life, when questioned about her relations with Andre, she invariably got up and left the room, the matter remaining, apparently, a tender point, not to be touched upon even by her nearest relatives.

THE TRAGIC STORY OF SALLY ST. CLAIR.

The story of the love of Sally St. Clair and Sergeant Jasper is brief, touching and tragic. Jasper was a hero of the American Revolution and belonged to the famous band of Marion, "the Swamp Fox." Of rather humble origin and limited education, his talents and unparalleled bravery procured his rapid advancement. Early in the struggle he saved the life of Sally St. Clair, a beautiful young Southern girl with flashing brown eyes and a wealth of curling dark hair. Cupid hides in the folds of battle-flags and love ripens rapidly when the air vibrates to the martial notes of the bugle, and the blood stirs briskly in time to fife and drum—when to-day only is sure and to-morrow may carry the lover away to glory or to death. In this case Miss St. Clair's gratitude was also a potent factor.

Their love was scarcely declared when Marion's band was ordered into action and they parted with all the anguish which lovers must feel in the face of such uncertainty. For him there was excitement, action, achievement ahead, and for her, inaction, uncertainty and tedious waiting. This state of things became unendurable and she made a desperate resolve, little in accord with her especially feminine appearance. She cut off her hair, donned men's clothing, and, following the brigade, enlisted as her lover's companion-at-arms.

She looked like a slender boy, but bore herself with unflinching courage, and no one suspected her identity, least of all Jasper. She endured without complaint the fatigues of marching, the bivouac on the ground, the coarse, scanty fare, repaid by an occasional glimpse of her lover. He was always to the front, and she always fought by his side, hoping to shield him in case of danger. Sometimes at night, when guns were stacked and campfires low, and the light of the stars revealed the weary soldiers wrapped in their blankets and dreaming, perhaps, of home, she stole to Jasper's side and watched him as he slept. On the eve of a great battle she stood watching him, filled with a presentiment of coming evil, and praying that he might never know what she had done for his sake. Her tears fell upon his face, and fearing to arouse him she stole away to weep through the long hours of the night.

SHE GAVE HER LIFE TO SAVE HER LOVER'S.

In the morning, battle raged hotly over the spot, and Miss St. Clair fought desperately, side by side with Jasper. The fever of battle was in her blood and she knew no fear. At length a weapon was leveled at Jasper and she threw herself in front of him, receiving the missile in her own breast and falling at Jasper's feet. As he held her in his arms, her beautiful dark eyes glazing in death fixed upon his, her life-blood gushing rapidly away, he learned for the first time of all she had dared and endured for love's sake. With her lover's arms about her and the missile still in her breast, in the midst of surging and charging infantry and cavalry, with the boom of cannon growing duller to her dying ears, she gave up her life gladly for him who had once saved hers.

She was buried in a quiet grave by the Santee River with all the honors due a soldier. The entire brigade stood with bared heads as the gun was fired above her, and many a tear was shed for her by the rude men who had been her comrades.

After this Jasper fought more recklessly than ever, distinguishing himself a number of times. A sword was presented to him for his rescue of a flag shot away from the ramparts of Moultrie. He met his death in raising the flag on the fort in Savannah. Three men had lost their lives in the desperate attempt before he made it and succeeded, thus immortalizing himself by a death not less heroic than that of the girl he loved and from whom he was not long divided.—Ladies' Home Journal.

O'Fannagan came home one night with a deep band of black crape around his hat.

"Why, Mike," exclaimed his wife, "what are ye wearin' thot mournful thing for?"

"I'm wearin' it for yer first husband," replied Mike firmly. "I'm sorry he's dead."

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