

THE QUICKENING

FRANCIS LYNDE

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CHAPTER V.
On rare occasions the Major, riding to or from the cross-roads post-office in his horse, would ride in his horse at the Gordon gate and ask for a drink of water from the Gorton's. At such times Thomas Jefferson remarked that his mother always hastened to serve the Major with her own hand; this notwithstanding her own Uncle Silas' oft-repeated asseveration touching the Major's unenviable prominence as a man of sin. Also, he remarked that the Major's manner at such moments was a thing to dazzle the eye, like the reflection of the summer sun on the surface of a polished metal. But beneath the polished exterior, the groping perceptions of the boy would touch a thing repellent; a thing to stir a slow current of resentment in his blood.

It was Thomas Jefferson's first collision with the law of caste; a law draconian in the Old South. Before the war, when the Major's manner had been a sign of his six score black thralls, there had been no visiting between the great house on the hill and the Gorton's. The Major had been homesteaded at the iron furnace. Quarrels were none, nor any shadow of family; but the Dabneys were lords of the soil and the Gordons were craftsmen.

Even in the distinction was maintained. The Dabneys, father and son, were officers in the army; the Gordons, in the militia. While Caleb Gordon, whose name headed the list of the Dabney volunteers, began and ended his military career as a private in the years of heart-hardening which followed a breach was opened, narrow at first, and never very deep, but wide enough to admit the iron horse had accepted defeat openly and honestly and for this the unscrupulous Major had never fully forgiven. It was an added proof that there was no redeeming drop in the Gordon veins—and Major Caspar was as scrupulously polite to Caleb Gordon's wife as he would have been to the helpmate of Tike Bryson, mountaineer and distiller of illicit whisky.

Thomas Jefferson was vaguely illicit when Pettigrew came to ask his father to go forthwith to the manor-house. In the month of the summer he was invited to go on something of the flavor of a command. None the less, he was eager for news when his father came back, and though it came from overhearing the answer to his mother's question, it was satisfyingly thrilling.

"I'm mighty near as we talked, Martha. The Major jumps the railroad in with all the other improvements, calls 'em Yankees, and hists his battle-fury. The engineer, that's the young fellow with the peaked whiskers and the eye-glasses, went to see him this evening about the right of way down the valley. He was going to the Gorton's, and he was going to the Gorton's, and he was going to the Gorton's."

"There is going to be trouble, Caleb; now you mark my words. You mustn't mix up in it."
"I don't allow to, if I can help it. The railroad's for us if I can get Mr. Gordon to put in a side-track for the furnace."

Following this there were other conferences, the Major unbending sufficiently to come and sit on the porch in the cool of the evening. The iron-master, as one still in touch with the moving world, gave good advice. Telling to buy the railroad company might possibly buy the right of way through the valley. But in that case, there would certainly be redress in the courts for the Dabneys. In the meantime, nothing would be gained by making the contest a personal fight on individuals.

So counseled the Major, sure, always, of his own standing-ground in any conflict. But from the last of the conferences the Major had ridden home through the fields. Thomas Jefferson, with an alert eye for windstreaks of conduct, had seen him dismount now and then to pull up and fling away the locating stakes driven by the railroad engineers.

Giving the Major a second and a third chance to refuse to grant an easement, the Major, with a pushing-punching and track-laying around the mountain and up to the stone wall marking the Dabney boundary, quietly accumulated the necessary material, and on a summer Sunday morning, Sunday by preference because no restraining writ could be served for at least twenty-four hours, he started a train, black with laborers, whistles around the nose of the mountain and dropped gently down the grade to the temporary end of the track.

It was Thomas Jefferson who gave the alarm. Little Zear, unable to support a settled pastor, was closed for the summer, but the Dabneys kept the fire spirit alight by teaching their son at home. One of the boy's Sunday privileges, earned by a faultless recitation of a prescribed chapter of the verses, was forest freedom for the remainder of the forenoon. He heard the low rumble of the coming train, the hiss of steam, the rattle of iron, the sense of hearing that he was being taken to get through, letter-perfect.

"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake—and that shall be done to you."
"Mind, now, Thomas Jefferson, you are not to go near that railroad. If your mother called to him as he raced down the path to the gate.
"Oh, no; he would not go near the railroad! He would run up the pike and cut across through the Dabney pasture to see if the train were ready there."
It was there, as he could tell by the noise of hissing steam when the crowd was reached. But the parked wooding of the pasture still screened the train. How near could he go without being near in the transgressing sense of the word? There was only one way of finding out—keep on going until his conscience prickled sharply enough to stop him. It was a great convenience, Thomas Jefferson's conscience. As long as it was quiet, he could be reasonably sure there was no sin in it. It was not always above playing mean tricks, as that of Thomas Jefferson. If it after the fact, and then being up to stab him till the blood ran.

He was half-way across the pasture when the crash of a falling tree stopped him in mid-rush. And in the vista opened by the felled tree he saw a sight to make him turn and race homeward faster than he had come. The invaders, hundreds strong, had torn down the boundary wall and the earth for the advancing embankment was flying from uncouth shoulders.

SUCCESS OF EDWARD WAS HIS POPULARITY

As Prince of Wales the Late King Won the Hearts of the British People.

LOVE FOR PEACE IS SHOWN

Sketch of His Life Includes Much Interesting History of Recent Years.

Edward VII. of England was a sovereign much of whose success as a ruler was based on his attributes as a man. He labored hard and was scrupulously fulfilling the huge multiplicity of duties which were his, and he augmented as sovereign the tremendous personal popularity he had won as Prince of Wales. Above all things it was his personal qualities which made him live as he did in the hearts of his people, and he was unquestionably one of the most popular holders of the kingly title in the history of England. His subjects in Canada and Africa, in Australia and Asia, were just as fond of him as those who lived nearer the walls of Buckingham Palace. It was his long service as Prince of Wales which gave to Edward much of his popularity and much of his training in kingship which he displayed so well when he received the crown at the age of 59.

LATE KING AND THE QUEEN IN ROYAL ROBES



King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

Edward, both as prince and king, had a remarkably free from accident. He was the only member of the royal family to escape death by a falling spar on Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, Shamrock II, in May, 1910. In 1900 he was shot at by the anarchist Sepido in Brussels.

It was Jan. 22, 1901, that Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, became King of England and Emperor of India. The moment that Queen Victoria died, the following day he took the oath in his dual capacity as king and emperor. The ceremony took place at St. James' Palace at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The formal proclamation of the king took place on Jan. 24, and was a picturesque spectacle. The college of arms, or Herald's college, which enacted the ceremony, was almost unknown to the general public. The participants in the ceremony seemed like strange creatures from a fairy tale.

Edward's coronation took place Aug. 9, 1902, having been postponed from the latter part of June of the same year because of the king's illness. The day he reached London to prepare for the coronation planned for June, Edward was seized with severe intestinal trouble, and an operation became necessary on June 24 for peritonitis. For several days his life was despaired of, and the whole British Empire hung in suspense upon the news from the sick chamber in Buckingham Palace. The king's good constitution, however, stood him in stead, and he recovered his strength in remarkable fashion.

The Prince who made so capable a King was born on Nov. 9, 1841, at Buckingham Palace, and at the news of his birth the whole of England and of the empire went wild with joy.

An heir to the crown had been given to Britons, and Britain celebrated the event ecstatically. The youth and early manhood of the Prince was not very different from that of any other boy to good fortune, except that the slightest incident in relation to him was followed by the keenest eagerness by the nation which had jubilated over his birth.

He studied at Edinburgh and then entered Christ Church, Oxford. During these years he made his first trip on the continent of Europe, visiting Paris with his parents and sister. The visit was historic, Queen Victoria being the first English sovereign to enter

DYING WORDS OF GREAT RULERS

King Edward VII.—"Well, it is all over; but I think I have done my duty."
Julian, Roman Emperor—"O Gallienus, thou hast conquered."
Louis XIII of France—"There come to me thoughts that torment me."
Louis XIV of France—"I thought dying had been so easy."
Louis XVIII of France—"A king should die standing."
Napoleon I of France—"Head of the world."
Napoleon III of France—"Were you at Sedan?"
George Washington—"It is well. I am about to die, and I look upon it with perfect resignation."

Paris since Henry VI. At 18 years of age Edward became legally heir to the crown and was absolved from parental control. Soon after this followed the Prince's celebrated visit to Canada and the United States, and on his return to England he resumed his studies at Cambridge University, which had been interrupted for the making of his transatlantic tour.

Marriage Held Fortunate.
On March 10, 1863, the Prince was married to Alexandra, of Denmark. This marriage and its popularity by means of no little or inexpensive display was always considered a very fortunate one, as it served to unite the royal family of England with almost every royal family of Europe. After the death of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales' father, Albert Edward made several tours abroad, among them being the visit of himself and his wife to Egypt and of himself to India.

His interest in agriculture gave him a road to the hearts of the country-loving Englishman. Almost every Englishman is in some sense a sportsman, and in his fondness for outdoor sports Edward was typically English. That fondness, too, did much to add to his popularity. Shooting was one of Edward's pastimes, both as Prince and King.

As a horseman, Edward was particularly conspicuous, and for years owned an exceptionally fast string of thoroughbreds. His colors won many times and were seen in front in almost all the classic races of the English turf. Yachting was another sport of which Edward was extremely fond.

Men who were in a position to know declare that George renounced his quiet life as the "sailor prince" with a regret so deep that it changed his whole outlook on the world. It is certain that after he became king he to the throne he exhibited a coldness, a lack of whole-hearted interest, a species of bored tolerance of life which had not marked him before.

Not only was George, when he became king, a man to take up the public duties of the Duke of Clarence, but he was also obliged to marry his brother's fiancée, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, or "Princess Mary," as she was popularly known, had been chosen as the future Queen of England, and her marriage to the Duke of Clarence was to have occurred in 1892. After the Duke's death Queen Victoria ordered George to marry the present queen.

In 1893 George did so, when the period of mourning for the Duke of Clarence was over. The marriage in the present king's life was then complete.

ALEXANDRA DOWAGER QUEEN.
Although a Dane by Birth, She Has Always Enjoyed Popularity.

Dowager Queen Alexandra, as she now becomes, is a Danish princess by birth, has always been popular in the extreme both in England and the colonies. Gracious, kind-hearted, clever, handsome and lovable, Queen Alexandra has appealed strongly to the affection of the British people, and her popularity of the members of the royal family to the late king himself.

Alexandra's physical attributes have undoubtedly aided her much in obtaining popularity, for her perfection of face and figure are such as to win friends in themselves. Even in her later years the queen has contrived to maintain much of her personal grace, and at Edward VII's coronation in 1902 it was declared by many persons that she was such a beauty that the queen did not look a day over 35, although she was then 58. Alexandra has a particularly fine talent in the art of dressing well, and sets her self off by peculiarly becoming attire. Every detail of her costumes seems to have been made for her, and her alone, and she is invariably given to the appearance just the right thing for the occasion, devoid of exaggerations of style.

Hilprecht Defends Tablet.
The first time since the authenticity of Dr. H. V. Hilprecht's delictivity of Dr. H. V. Hilprecht's delictivity was attacked by Professors Barton and Clay, Hilprecht has issued a letter in defense of his claims. He draws attention to the letter from Dr. Pinches, of the University College of London, printed in the London Times of March, in which Pinches says: "The work which Dr. Hilprecht has written is a scientific production of the highest importance."

ALL AROUND THE WORLD.
Columbus day, Oct. 12, will be earlier be a legal holiday in Massachusetts through the approval of the legislative measure by Governor Draper.

Six thousand operatives were thrown out of work by the shutting down of the Weybosset Valley, Riverdale, National and Providence mills of the American Woolen Company in Rhode Island.

William Andrew McAloon, an actor and singer, known on the stage as Andrew Mack, was married in Jersey City to Miss Sarah Humphrey, who is the leading woman of his company.

Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, of Tennessee, announced his candidacy to succeed himself, subject to the Democratic primary. The pardon of Colonel Cooper exhaustively in his statement.

The National Association of Lumber Manufacturers closed their convention in New Orleans with the election of Edward Hines of Chicago as President and J. A. Freeman of St. Louis, Treasurer.

The Kansas City Star, owned and edited by Nelson, was the subject of Mr. Taft's advisers during the presidential campaign, came out as a strong advocate for a third term for Colonel Roosevelt.

The Ohio Senate passed the Langdon bill giving new application to the laws under which public service corporations are taxed. The measure is expected to increase revenue from corporations by \$1,000,000.

John F. Burns, of Troy, N. Y., a member of the freshman class of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, died as the result of a blow struck by a pitched ball at a baseball game.

Major General J. Franklin Bell completed his term as chief of staff of the army and took official leave of all his associates at Washington. Major General Wood will succeed General Bell as chief of staff.

Officers of the National Republican League issued a call from Washington for the increase of the date of the organization to be held in New York June 28. Former President Roosevelt has been asked to speak.

STRANGE LIFE OF GEORGE V.

England's New King Was Not Reared to the Throne.

George V. brings to the throne of England a considerable experience of his own in the routine demands of public service made upon him as Prince of Wales, and he comes to the task of governing with ability, good personal character and a serious sense of his own responsibilities.

The new King is less democratic than was his father, and with real regard such an ardent lover of sports. It has been predicted, therefore, that after his accession to the throne the court gayety, which was always a feature during Edward's reign, will be less marked.

It should not be forgotten, in considering the attributes of the new King, that he was not brought up as the heir to the crown. Chancellors who were in a position to know state that he came to the honors and duties of heirship with no desire and with real regret. He was 27 years old before he became heir to the crown through the death of his elder brother, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

From that time he had been at Ilkerton as a second son of the then Prince of Wales, the late King, to follow in large degree his own inclinations. Those inclinations were for a quiet life, with little of pomp and public appearance. He loved the sea, which he had actively followed since he was 12 years old, when he went to the navy. As the "sailor prince" he was popular with Englishmen.

He wanted to live unostentatiously and to pursue his career in his own way. He had married, morganatically, a girl whom he loved and who loved him—a niece of Vice Admiral Tryon of the British navy, who lost his life in the Victoria-Camperdown collision in the Mediterranean in 1892.

The wedding took place in the English village of Malta, and two children were born to the couple.

Such was the situation of George's life in January, 1892, when the Duke of Clarence died. George found himself heir to the throne, with vast duties awaiting him. Immediately his entire life was changed. He had to give up the sea, he had to abandon his retired life, he had to part from his morganatic wife. The heir to the throne of the British Empire faced duties inconsistent with the life position to which he had been reared.

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Poultry for Profit

THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

After twelve or fifteen years' experience in raising nearly all kinds of "pure-bred" poultry, and having had real practical experience, I am impelled to speak largely in favor of White Rocks, writes E. R. Freeland in *Stockman and Farmer*. They have several advantages over the other branches of the Rock family, of which might be mentioned. They are easier to breed true to color than the Barred or Buff Rocks. They are easier to dress; being snow white there are no black or dark pin feathers to contend with. Take a coop of White Rocks to market and you have no trouble in finding a ready sale for them. The next time you go back people are wanting to know if you have any more of "the white chickens" for sale, or at least this is my experience. Take a coop of White Rocks, with snow white plumage, yellow skin, shanks and beak, with red or bay eyes, why should they not be attractive to the public's eye and appetite, too?

Speaking of yellow shanks and beak, there is another advantage over the Barred Rocks especially. I have had several different strains and having had many different strains and paying all kinds of prices, and they would invariably breed dark legs and beaks, especially in females, and occasionally jet black feathers in plumage.

The White Rocks have more of these objectionable faults. They are good sitters and mothers, though not persistently broody, quick and hardy growers, always plump and nice at any age. They are fine layers of large brown eggs, are fine winter layers. My flock furnishes me with eggs in winter the same as summer. A hen doesn't lay eggs in winter. I have no use for her. Feed to too high priced to have her lost all winter, when eggs are bringing high prices. In conclusion, I say get a good laying strain of White Rocks.

It must not be forgotten that food favors the flesh as well as the egg. Our American breeds fatten very readily, making them ideal market poultry.

Those who become discouraged by mistakes are not very progressive. Instead of being stumbling blocks, mistakes are object lessons that arouse one to a sense of closer observation and point out facts. However, the man who makes the same mistake twice is not a very observing person.

The older the egg the less it is that sweet rich flavor noticeable. It is more important to know the work of the individual hen than the average of the flock.

There is no foundation for the assertion that the "sweet, rich flavor" of the egg belongs to the breed. That condition can only be brought about by the quality of the food.

If hens trusted to luck, they would lay very few eggs. Hens never go at it in that haphazard way. See that you do your part as well as they do theirs.

The farmer's wife often speaks about being lucky or unlucky with regard to getting winter eggs from her hens. The fact is that it is a matter of management rather than luck. When you get it, it is your neighbor does not, it is not luck that makes the difference.

All authorities are predicting a shortage in the poultry crop of the coming season. This will mean high prices, both for eggs and dressed poultry. Hatch all the chicks you can possibly start, and keep as many pullets as possible. Your returns will more than compensate you.

Saving the Peach Crop.
The Department of Agriculture wants to save all of our peach crop and has therefore issued a bulletin showing how this may be done in a large measure wherever peaches are grown. It says that the losses peach growers endure from the "peach brown rot" is \$5,000,000 annually. The department is now trying to discover a completely satisfactory remedy, but apparently has not reached any satisfactory conclusion, but it has of the peach scab or black spot which causes a great deal of damage.

A cheap and simple remedy has been found for this disease in self-boiled lime-sulphur wash, which can be applied during the growing season with little danger of injuring the fruit or the foliage. It is declared to be very effective. By mixing arsanite with the lime-sulphur wash, the fungicide curculin can be destroyed at the same time. The department has prepared a pamphlet describing the preparation and use of the remedy.—Washington Special to the Boston Advertiser.

On Roosevelt.
When Teddy was on his way to Jungledale his ship, ordinarily a through steamer, touched here and there along the coast to give the eminent passenger a look at the country and to let the natives look over their heads at the man who was making a name for himself. The captain of the ship took great pride in introducing the distinguished traveler. Roosevelt, who was taking his gambouk on the trip, went down the gang-plank at a small port on the German African coast, wearing khaki, a rooster shirt and a soft hat. The master of the steamship proudly introduced him to a local German officer in charge of the port by his title. "Ach," said the German, who evidently thought he was being chaffed by the sailor man, "if that is the President of the United States, I am the King of Abyssinia!"—New York Press.

A Point on Pencils.
Life is just one worry after another, and just as we are getting accustomed to the high cost of living along some of the manufacturers of lead pencils to tell us that in five years from now the supply of wood suitable for lead pencils will be exhausted.

The number of pencils consumed annually is 350,000,000, and red cedar furnished the wood for these. It is chosen because it is soft, whitens easily and is free from knots.

The pencil manufacturers have become so alarmed over the prospect of a disappearance of the supply that they have interested the United States Forest Service, and that branch of the government is sending broadcast for suggestions to meet the threatened deficit.

No doubt some good substitute for red cedar will be found, and thus the manufacturers be permitted to go along the even tenor of their ways. But if the worst comes to the worst and we must get along without pencils that we cannot write, why will we just about face and use fountain pen.—Schenectady Union.

Marion Ohio steam shovels are known around the world.

Old age insurance is compulsory in Germany.

Politics of the Day

The Defeat of Aldridge.

All analyses of conditions in the Thirty-second New York Congressional district, and the New York City newspapers have printed many in the last few days, have agreed in declaring the tariff the chief issue on which a verdict would be rendered in yesterday's special election.

Local influences have had their subordinate part in shaping the result, as they would have had in any district in which an election might be held during these current weeks. The late graft exposures at Albany have not been without their effect on the prestige of the party to which George W. Aldridge belongs, exposures in which, happened, Mr. Aldridge's own past acts were called in question, and a weighing of the records of the two candidates was alone enough to decide the course of more than a few of the voters at the polls. The great influence, however, that stood in the relation of cause and effect to the verdict was that the tariff will be present in every Congressional district in the country when the ballots are marked in next November's election.

It is for this reason that the victory of James S. Havens over Mr. Aldridge is peculiarly gratifying, and seen in connection with the special elections in the Sixth Missouri and the Fourteenth Massachusetts districts, highly significant.

Fortuitous dispositions could hardly provide a battle more typical of the battles that will take place later on in 1911 Congressional districts. Mr. Aldridge was the embodiment of everything that standstill represents. Mr. Havens was the embodiment of all that opposition to standstill represents.

With the issue thus squarely made and the campaign directed with a view of making it essentially a campaign of education on the issue, the district which gave the late James B. Perkins nearly 10,000 majority a year ago last fall records its emphatic disapproval of what has been going on in Washington since it last had an opportunity to express its judgment.

In advance of an expression from the whole country, could anything be more eloquent of political sentiment as a whole in the United States just at present, than the voting in this special election that have taken place since the first of the year?

The extinction of Cannonism and standstillism cannot be far distant.—St. Louis Republic.

It's Too Late.
Frantic appeals are made to the Republican Congressional committee to emphasize in the coming campaign other Taft administration policies, and subordinate the tariff issue.

The standard leaders have heard a rumbling from Massachusetts and New York. The thunderbolts of the election of Foss and Havens develop in heavily Republican districts which mean the gathering clouds throughout the middle West? Republican standstillers know, and seek to shove the tariff issue to the rear. Republican orators will hammer on the railroad rate issue, on anti-trust prosecutions, on the commerce court, on conservation policies, on postal savings banks.

It is too late to lodge the supreme issue on the tariff. The American people have made up their minds that there is just one overshadowing issue in this campaign. They cannot be diverted from it. No one of the other pet policies of the Taft administration strikes home with immediate effect, in comparison with the tariff issue. The cost of living is a personal matter to the American voters. It affects the pocketbook of every toiler with brain or hands. The battle for subsistence has enough odds against it without the additional handicap of the Aldrich-Taft tariff. The Republican party is defeated, in the people's mind to deliberately violating its pledge to make the cost of living lower to shift the reductions. It is too late to tariff the issue.—Chicago Journal.

The People's Verdict.
Lincoln, we are told, once said that the Lord loved the common people—else he would not have made so many of them. The usual complement to this aphorism is the obvious truth that the Lord loves the common people—else he would not have made so many of them. The usual complement to this aphorism is the obvious truth that the Lord loves the common people—else he would not have made so many of them.

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