

jury happens to be of no importance."

The door opened, and Blanche with Captain Furgeson and his wife came walking in. A deathly pallor overspread the features of Gooch. He trembled violently. His teeth chattered. He could not speak for a moment.

"My God! it cannot be!" he cried, as he buried his face in his hands. "This is too horrible!"

There was a moment of awful silence. Gooch was completely crushed.

"Do you submit?" said Charlie, after a moment.

"I have nothing to say."

A police officer stepped in. Gooch looked at him with a vacant stare.

"You must answer for your crime," said Charlie. "Resistance is useless. You must find your consolation in the prison. Blanche claims her own. There must be no delay. To quote a little scripture, 'The way of the transgressor is hard.'"

Gooch slightly recovered himself. His hypocrisy had become such a habit that it was really a part of his nature.

"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," he said. "I hope I shall be able still to serve him."

"You'll make a good chaplain, and can preach for the edification of your fellow-convicts. The devil has failed you, and you'd better stick to the Lord after this."

"Alas for that theological seminary and those poor students and missionaries! I did it for their sake. The dream of my life is gone.

"Oh, this unregenerate world," said the deacon, as he passed out between a couple of police officers.

"You are in the nick of time to

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"In God We Trust."

Mr. Preston, the Director of the Mint, has run down the origin of the motto, "In God We Trust," to be found on our coins. It appears the first suggestion of such a motto came probably from W. R. Watkinson, of Ridleysville, Pa., who signed himself a "Minister of the Gospel." His letter to Secretary Chase on the subject was dated November 13, 1861. He said:

"You are probably a Christian. What if our republic were now shattered beyond reconstruction? Would not the antiquaries of succeeding centuries rightly reason from our past that we were a heathen nation? What I propose is that instead of the Goddess of Liberty, we shall have next inside the thirteen stars a ring inscribed with the words 'perpetual union;' within this ring the all-seeing eye, crowned with a halo; beneath this eye the American flag, bearing in its field stars equal to the number of the states united; in the folds of the bars the words,

'God, Liberty, Law.' This would make a beautiful coin, to which no possible citizen could object. This would relieve us from the ignominy of heathenism. This would place us openly under the divine protection we have personally claimed. From my heart I have felt our national shame in disowning God as not the least of our present national disasters. To you first, I address a subject that must be agitated."

Whether moved by this letter or not, Secretary Chase wrote as follows on the 10th of November, a week later, to the Director of the Mint in Philadelphia: "No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in his defence. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins. You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay, with a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible this national recognition." As it was found that the Director of the Mint had no authority over the mottoes to be placed on our coins, Congress having by a law passed in 1837 provided for them, he prepared his designs and submitted them to the Secretary. The mottoes suggested were "Our Country; Our God," and "God Our Trust." In reply the Secretary wrote: "I approve your mottoes, only suggesting * * * that the first should begin with our 'Our God,' so as to read 'Our God and Our Country,' and that the motto on the shield should be changed so as to read instead of 'God Our Trust,' 'In God We Trust.'" An act was passed April 22, 1864, changing the composition of the one-cent piece and authorizing the coinage of the two-cent piece. It provided also that the devices of the coins should be fixed by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In accordance with this provision, the motto, "In God We Trust," was placed on the new bronze two-cent piece. By other acts, it was provided that it should be placed on certain silver and gold coins.—Ex.

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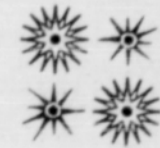
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