THER OF THE FAIR

NEL HEMPHILL ORIGINATED THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION IDEA.

ed to Kill the Hard Times and Suod Opportunities For Educational Industrial Development Open to the of Rane ... The Negro Exhibit.

basel William Arnold Hemphill, a manager of the Atlanta Consti and of several other good instituis by universal testimony the r of the fair. This does not refer set set described, but to the Cotspaces and International exposition. projected it, to use his own lan-"to start a back fire against the at gabble about hard times." ad Hemphill is a very attractive og gentleman, with gray side whisk-



OLONEL WILLIAM &. HEMPHILL. and winning manners, a light mustache and blue gray eyes and at as if he had just stepped from a hing department. Born in Athens, in 1812, he served in Longstreet's in Virginia, and when the unmess terminated went to Atlandere he has been mayor, city connand president of the board of eduand is head of the big daily, presof a bank and vice president of the ion company. And, finally, der his popular title indicates his donels are as plenty about here as

pils of hickory nuts. As soon as the panie struck the var coming, and I wanted Atlanta eready to meet it. I did not believe ings were so had in the south as people represented them, or rather ed we could make them better ibrall pulling together, and, further-I have an idea that the time for glike this to start a hig thing and a little extra money is just when manufacture up. Well, I mentioned thing, and it went beyond my most me expectations. It is wonderful sany people were eager for some to change the popular current of ght and talk. It second that times etter at once. Our people have had All you need do is to look around on can see how building has gone nd no sconer is a building done sume one is ready to take it. My in was, as I said, to stop the talk thard times, but the business men old and soon ran it away beyond The leading idea with them is to afreer trade with South America. " lanel Hemphill suggested a plan to

rial for The Constitution of Dec. 1893. The response was immediate. roiews and communications came in inccession, and a citizens' meeting called for Dec. 28 at the Chamber numeroe. It was the largest and southusiastic over held there. A littee of 20 was named to go to it at once, and on that committee the makers of Atlanta. Our first idea," says Mr. Howell, tato merely improve upon the Piedtexposition, which has been held at intervals for several years, but so ran far beyond that, for several southern states were deeply chaad at their meager display at Chicaand especially was there a deep sense aget that the colored people had not thoroughly represented there. Now

thousand inventions, nearly all of which have been patented, and the models of the most important have been shipped here from the Washington patent office. It added to my astonishment to find

that four of the inventions, all in the agricultural line, were by Hon. G. W. Murray, the only colored man in the Fifty-third congress, for 1 had not imagined that his mind ran that way. The managers tell me that many ingenious negroes are now teiling hard to invent a better cotton gin, for it is admitted that the one now in use does some injury to the fiber. The first patent to any of the race was awarded in 1845 to Joseph Hawkins of West Windsor, N. J. He was a practical cook, and the invention was a gridiron. It was valuable, too, and with subsequent improvements came into extensive use. Soon after a slave in Kentucky invented a machine for

cleaning hemp, but the patent was taken ont by his master, and even the name of

the inventor is now unknown. Several of the latest inventions are for use in parlor and sleeping cars, as might be expected from the general employment of colored men there, and one, for excluding dust and cinders while admitting air, is thought by experts to be of great value. Another much spoken of is the going signal chair, invented by Miss Miriam E. Benjamin. She was born in Sonth Carolina and educated in Massachusetts and is now taking a medical course at Washington. By this device a patient in a hospital or one waiting in railway station can call an attendant from an adjacent room without making iny noise. The inventor claims that but half or a third as many attendants will be needed and the quiet and comfort of patients and guests greatly promoted. Mr. J. E. Johnson, the colored man in

charge of these exhibits, is a special agent of the patent office. The Negro building is 276 feet long, 112 feet wide and 70 feet high in the main central space, and at least twothirds of the interior is taken up by educational institutions, such as the Hampton Normal and Agricultural, the Tuskeegee (Ala,) Normal and Industrial and other similar schools all over the south. And right here, by the way, is the great opening for those philanthropists who wish to spend money for the good of the colored people. Enough has been done for education at present, but there are certain lines of manufacture al rank in the war I don't know, for which the mixed race of the south is peculiarly fitted. There are preachers

and schoolteachers enough, and at the other end of the line there is work



MEDALLION ON NEGRO BUILDING. enough for the common laborers. But between these two extremes there is now a large class for whom the imme-

diate future looks very dark indeed. There are tens of thousands of eduuates of medical colleges and they had cated young colored men and women their own patients. It may be granted full of ambition and eager to do somethat the lady was of sound mind and thing for themselves and their race, but fair reasoning power. The husband died every avenue seems shut up. And they very suddenly and for three days the Clark Howell, who wrote a brief are fitted by nature for the finer kinds widow remained inconsolable, lamentof work in silk and linen. That peculiar monted death. suppleness of fingers and taste in colors At the end of that time she went out and fabrics, even that delicacy of touch. alone for a walk. She walked several which marks the lighter colored people miles up town, as nearly as she afteris exactly suited for the mills manufacward remembered, and then turned to turing in silk, linen and cotton. The go home. But everything seemed strange philanthropist can spend his money and to her and she could not decide what keep it, too-aye, make a profit on it. A direction to take. She thought of the notice over the door of such a mill that recourse that comes to every mystified it is "for colored people exclusively person in a great city and decided to ask would offend no prejudice, and the south a policeman to set her right. But after now has some 400,000 young men and arriving at this conclusion she could not women for whom this is the natural remember the street or the number of the street where her home was, and work. But to return to the Negro building. worse than all she could not recall her The front is adorned with an immense name. She was not addicted to the use of liquor, as this state of affairs would relievo, which at first view strikes one as Indicrous. On the right is an imindicate, nor was she of a constitutionmense medallion, with the head of Fredally weak intellect. crick Douglass, and on the left another, In this dilemma, as she afterward with that of a typical black woman of told me, she wanted to talk to somethe plantation laborer class. It is far body, just to hear her own voice, and from protty, but it is suggestive and she stopped the first policeman who true to life. Between is the cotton field, came in view. She recognized the fact with cart, plow, mule team and negro that the officer might think her either driver. I observe that prominence is evdrunk or crazy, but while she had enerywhere given to the full blooded netirely lost both her name and address gro and the laborer, though the mana from her mind she was perfectly sane gers are miscegems. Mr. Irvine Garon all other subjects. She asked him, land Penn, commissioner in charge of first, if he knew where she lived. He the entire negro exhibit, is principal of stared at her quizzically at first, seemthe colored schools of Lynchburg, Va., ing to want to suggest an insane asyand one of the intellectual phenomena lum, but her elegant attire and common of the south. He is but 28 years old, sense face refuted that idea. He simply and his progress must therefore be conremarked that he was as ignorant as sidered very remarkable. The matter of herself of her address, but was noneducational progress among the colored plused when she followed up her first is something of a "chestnut" by this inquiry by asking him to tell her name. time, and yet those who have not made was too much for the officer. He a study of it have no conception of how It. laughingly suggested that she should rapidly colleges and high schools have accompany him to the station house, where the captain might give her the multiplied on every hand. I traveled on several different trains desired information. As a last resort on my way from Washington here, as I she went with him. stopped a day or so at each place of im-The captain did recognize her, for portance, and I took special notice of when she entered the station he greeted the treatment of the colored people. her as Dr. B., and she rejoicingly exfind that the Southern railway (Piedclaimed : "That's it ! That's my name, mont) makes no distinction whatever, but where do I live?" The captain had once presided over the precinct in which and though there were colored passengers in every car 1 entered I heard not the she had lived and was familiar with the place of her removal. He sent an officer slightest objection from anybody. 1 am told that some of the roads entering here home with her, and upon her arrival she provide- separate cars. As a third or met my mother, to whom she first told more of this city's people are colored, of her strange wanderings. She has ever there will be ample hotel and boarding since been of sound mind and is today house accommodations, and in a very practicing medicine up town .- Philaconsiderable section all the stores and delphia Times. shops are owned and run by colored peo-As near as I can guess, about half So It Was, the workers on the exposition grounds Mrs. Bray-I thought you said it was are colored, but the Negro building was the little boy next door who was makbuilt exclusively by colored mechanics ing all the noise. Little Johnnie-So it was, ma. I was and is in itself an interesting monument beating him with a stick .- Exchange.

LOSS OF IDENTITY.

PEOPLE WHO MYSTERIOUSLY DISAP-PEAR OR LOSE THEMSELVES.

of Them Walk Out of Rome Circles and Are Nover Heard of Again-Aberration of Mind One of the Causes-Strange Cases of This Character.

In a community of 2,000,009 souls a man must be great indeed to command general notice. The young man who comes from the country, leaving behind him a happy fireside filled with loved ones and bringing with him only his found mother's Bible and a few necessuries, to try his luck in the city, comes unheralded, to be quickly swallowed up in a whirlpool of uninterested, selfish humanity. Humanitarians are the exception here. He does not fill the ocean, and the simple drop he represents will

not be missed when he vanishes. There are thousands of dark corners in a great city, and in one of these be may be found dead, with marks of violence upon him. The coroner's jury may find a verdict of "killed by some person unknown," and, unidentified, the poor boy finds final rest in the pauper's grave, while the loved ones at home wonder at his silence that is never broken. The merciless waters surrounding the town wash unceasingly in and out of dread, dark nooks in black, slimy places under piers and ferry slips, and objects are often found there which loving mothers and tender sisters should not look upon. There are resorts in the great city from whence the innocent, unsuspecting young ruan is followed by the assassin-There are open places where desperadoes lie in wait for victims and kill without either mercy or remorse, and for such

a pittance of plunder that one wonders that they make the venture. A great event is but "a nine days' wonder" in a great city, for what length of time will the people bear in mind the murder of an unknown man? The scenes in the thoroughfares are

kaleidoscopie, with instant changes. The stories of the disappearance and wanderings of the people are sometimes sad, but they are frequently amusing. In many cases aberration of mind is the cause of disappearance, and while the whole city is alarmed the object of search is innocently wandering among the searchers after him and contributing to the hue and cry. Only yesterday I heard of a man who

came from the west nine years ago and found himself in Providence, so dazed that he lost his identity, and under the first name that came to his mind started a business which he continued with success there for six years. One day, at the end of that time, he went to Pawtucket on business and again lost his identity. Again he started a new business and made a success of it for three years when he remembered his Providence name and returned there recently

to resume his former occupation. It was six years ago, while I was liv ing in a flat with my aged parents, that a strange case of aberration of mind came under my personal notice. It illustrated that the cause may be grief, while other cases show that business troubles lead up to it. In the first flat lived a physician and his wife, a very estimable lady of some 50 years, who was also a practicing physician. Both were grad-

A PHILOSOPHER'S ATTIC.

Quaint Combination of Greenery and Hennery Above the City. One of the queerest places in New

York can be found in what looks, from the street, to be a funny little gable roofed house perched jauntily on one corner of the roof of the Windermere, on Fifty-seventh street. It is a conservatory and observatory in one, a miniature roof garden, the den of an attic philosopher, Henry S. Goodale, whose some what celebrated daughters, Elnine and Dora, evidently got from him their postic strain.

The attic is reached by a steep nautical flight of steps leading up through a small square hatchway straight into a wonderful greenery of bloom, a snuggery of comfort, likewise a hennery. consisting of one fine brown Leghorn fowl and a single fluffy, yellow chick, and a dovecot, where there are softly whirring wings. It is a charming bit of Arcadia, high above the ceaseless roar and heartbeat of a great city, which under its potent spell seems unreal and evanescent, like the undulating, elliptical rings of smoke that float past the "attic" windows. The attic is all windows, except the floor, roof and the simple matched board dado. The little room is a symphony in green; the floor is carpeted with dull green denim; the gabled roof is covered with burlaps of the same hue; a green wicker couch is enshioned in green yachting cloth; a broad green and white striped awning shades the sunny sides of the little house; all the carelessly strewn enshions, though of varying designs and materials, are of the same general hue, and green figured denim draperies on slender brass rods hang ready to exclude the whole outside world if it is desired.

But it is the window gardens that give the greatest charm to the place. Long, deep boxes of country earth and loam give sustenance to thick, tangled clumps of spicy pinks, old fashioned rose bushes and honeysuckle vines, clambering over wire network trellises, which metaphorically kill two birds with one stone by literally preserving the birds-that is, the hen and her chick-from disaster and upholding the lacy green drapery of the vines.

Of course the hen is not allowed the liberty of this garden in the air, though she keeps a vigilant and determined eye out for opportunities to marand outside her own domain, which is quite spacious enough to keep her hale and hearty. apparently contented with her lot and graciously disposed in the matter of eggs. Dame Attica Hennica-which is the hen's classical name-evidently, belongs to a fine old Latin race of fowls, and her neighbors, the doves, are on the most amicable terms.-New York Press.

WANTED FRESH AIR.

The King of Anam Broke a Custom and Created a Panic.

Not long ago there was terrible excitement at the royal court of Anam. The king, Thanah-Tai, who was then 14 years old, was missing. Etiquette requires that the Anamese king shall never leave the royal grounds. He is a knightly prisoner. But, the young potentate was not hard to find. Though he was a king, he was a boy, and it is natural for a boy, when he has some money in his pocket, to want to get out and spend it.

That was exactly what the king of Anam had done. Entirely alone he had started on a "shopping" expedition through the streets of Hue. Of course no one knew him because he had never shown his face in public. He was simply a boy, like any other boy, and this was exactly what he wanted.

THE JINRIKISHA.

STANDARD ORIENTAL CARRIAGE IN-VENTED BY A YANKEE.

Missionary Gobel's Rheumatism Was the Incentive Other Experiences of That Lively American Who Wasn't In Sympathy With Everything In Japan.

For the jinrikisha, which is the greatest blessing travelers in the east enjoy, we have to bless an American sailor who came here on Commodore Perry's flagship in 1858, and then returned seven or eight years later as a mission ary of the Methodist persuasion. His name was Jonathan Gobel, and he is mentioned in Commodore Perry's narrative as a pions man of rare intelligence who took great interest in the spiritual welfare of the Japanese. Gobel was one of the earliest members of what is known as the Newton mission.

The jurikisha is another illustration of the old adage that necessity is the mother of invention, for Brother Gobel was afflicted with rheumatism in his later years and found it difficult to navi-The sedan chair, which was used gate by the nobility, was too close for him, and the kago, a vehicle in which the humbler classes were in the habit of carrying the lame and the lazy, was very uncomfortable for his long legs, so he took a packing case, painted it black, as appropriate to his dignity, and set it upon a pair of wheels.

For shelter from the sun he rigged a canvas awning that could be raised or lowered according to his convenience, and he hired a brawny cooly to haul him about. That was the origin of the vehicle which takes the place of carriages and street cars in Japan, Korea, India and China, for Brother Gobel's invention has spread all over the coast. So useful an invention needed a good name; therefore Brother Gobel called it a jin (man) ricki (power) sha (carringe). But the swells prefer to term it a kuroma. It looks like an exaggerated baby carriage and is very comfortable for riding.

Jonathan Gobel was a muscular Christian. He feared God and lived a righteous life. He desired every one else to do so, and when moral snasion failed he often tried force. When he arrived in Japan, he was a stalwart, powerful fellow, and usually came out uppermost when he wrestled with sin. He was living in Kanagawa when he endeavored to impress upon the people of that place the propriety of Sabbath observance. The Japanese have no Sunday. They have no fixed day of rest. Their holidays are numerous, and worship continuons without interruption in the temples. There is no particular time for preaching, and it is always proper to pray. Therefore every native works seven days in the week. Brother Gobel admonished the people of the sinfulness of Sabbath breaking, but he was unable to convince them, and it grieved his heart.

Passing from his home to his place of preaching one Sunday he found a dozen men or more engaged in building a house. He stopped to talk with them and entreated them to cease their sinful labor. They refused to do so. He ordered them to stop, and they declined. Then, seizing a heavy bamboo pole, he smote them hip and thigh. Several were laid out senseless, and the next morning Brother Jonathan was a prisoner before the consul general, charged with aggravated assault and battery. This and is set forth with amusing details. thronged. And Mary seemed to be the

RETAIL BIRD DEALERS.

Extensive Trade Carried on In New York Almost Exclusively by Gern

New York city's extensive trade in singing birds is carried on almost exclusively by Germans. Not only have they a virtual monopoly of this very profitable business, but, furthermore, a very large part of the bird importations come from Germany direct. The trade is chiefly with sonthern Germany. The most plausible explanation of the prominence of Germans in this business is the fact that, above all other qualities, is requires patience and kindness, two attributes in which Germans, and especially German women, excel.

There is in New York a very large trade in canary birds, and during the period when a larger share of the nation's commerce was carried on in sailing ships than is the case now parrots and cockatcos were dealt in extensively. though nowadays they have somewhat

gone out of vogue. Much care is necessary in the business of looking after birds, for they are subject to many ailments which must constantly be provided against, and without the exercise of great care the entire stock of the dealer might be swept away in a short time. The retail bird business does not require a very large capital. The loss of birds by illness is the chief danger to be provided against, not the indifference of purchasers, for these are never lacking in New York. The ordinary price of a singing canary is from \$1.50 to \$2.75.

The age attained by birds varies considerably-from 3 to 100 years-these being the maximum ages: Wren, 3 years; thrash, 10; robin, 12; blackbird. 12; goldfinch, 15; partridge, 15; pheasant, 15; lark, 18; nightingale, 18; pigeon, 20; linnet, 23; canary, 24; crane, 24; peacock, 24; sparrow, 40; pelican. 50; parrot, 60; crow, swan and eagle, 100 years. There is much less demand for birds for ornithological displays in museums in the United States than in Europe, and one reason given in explanation of this is the fact that the museums of most European capitals are maintained at the public expense, without private contributions or the need of any, whereas in the United States the appropriations for menagerie and museum purposes are, generally speaking, inadequate and have to be eked out. by private contributions. The annual appropriation for the menagerie in Central park, including necessary repairs to the buildings, is only \$30,000. Many of the animals in the park, and some of the birds, are lent by private individuals. What is true of New York city in this regard is substantially true of the other hig cities of the United States, and so the market for rare birds rests chiefly upon the purchases of private individuals.-New York Sun.

TOM MOORE'S FIRST SWEETHEART.

She Was the Heroine of His "Mary, I Believed Thee True."

To the present generation the name of Mary Duff is known only by tradition and by Moore's poem, says Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. Yet her career reads like a romance. It was in London that she was born, in 1794. Her christened name was Mary Ann Dyke. When she was scarcely 15, she was known far and wide as one of the most beautiful girls of the neighborhood. Her poverty led her to adopt the stage as a profession, and she and her two sisters, also of great beauty, became dancers at the Dublin theater, where their singular grace, comeliness of face and person attracted immediate attention case appears as one of the first in the and admiration. Whenever the Dyke records of the United States consulate, sisters appeared, the theater would be



REPERICK DOUGLASS MEDALLION. their building on the grounds, and will see that that feature alone will "it a marvelous success and worth ing far to see. "

"I went to the grounds and found the structure bore on its artistic "the plain title "Negro Building." where about it is the enphemism "It wouldn't do," said "colorest. ** watteman in charge, with a roguish is, "to use that word, for there will many colored people here, such as bese, Japanese, Egpytians and In-We the negroes of the United States, we hope to convince our paler feltitizens that we are doing something they certainly were, though stunately for my purpose it consistdiefly of hammering and unpacking. the general delay in getting the extion into shape has here been supated by special delays in receiving iducational exhibits. One fact, howt was made manifest, which aston-id me not a little-our colored peohow have to their credit an even

J. B. PARKE. to their skill. Atlanta.

But he was treated with great respect by the shopkeepers, because he seemed to have plenty of money. Curiously enough, the thing which seemed to attract him most was a head shearing machine, or hair clipper, and when the frightened nobles of the court discovered him at last it was with this singular implement in his possession.

He had already begun an attempt to experiment with it on the heads of several small street boys, who were proving rebellious subjects, when the courtiers approached him, prostrating themselves upon the ground and making alarmed onteries.

The king no longer goes out shopping. but he retains his hair clipper as a souvenir of a happy day of freedom with the street boys. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

Old Shoes For New.

Inmates of the House of Correction, when they are discharged from that institution, are usually furnished with a brand new pair of shoes in which to start anew the journey of life. The traders stand outside the gates and wait for these discharged prisoners. The latter are not slow to part with their new shoes in exchange for the old ones offered by the traders, not only because the old shoes are more comfortable, but because there is a money consideration too. The House of Correction shoes are strongly made and command a fair price among workingmen. The traders pay a bounty of about 25 cents, together with the old pair of shoes in exchange for each new pair, and they make money by the d.al.-Philadelphia Record.

The Better Part of Valor.

"Isn't that Colonel Jones with his shotgan?" asked the editor. "It is," replied the foreman.

"I think you are right," said the editor. "Suppose you crawl in the stove there, and I'll just step up stairs and see if the roof doesn't need repairing !' -Atlanta Constitution.

People who refuse to pay their taxes in Burma are promptly dealt with by the revenue officials. In the Pegu district the local tax collector arrests the defaulting householder and family and carries them off to durance vile in his house until the taxes are forthcoming.

The rain falls upon the just and the nnjust alike. The unjust, however, are quicker to steal umbrellas, and generally fare best in a shower .- Picayune.

The missionary pleaded "guilty, with favorite of the trio. strong provocation," and was put under bonds to keep the peace.

Mr. Gobel afterward built himself a modern house on what is known as the Bluff, south of Yokohama, and surrounded his grounds with the first fence world. It was made of bamboo palings, and the boys in the neighborhood used to annoy the good missionary greatly by rattling sticks against it as they ran along the street. The British admiral lived just above him and had a very natty Tommy Atkins for an orderly. He wore a little round cap on the north east corner of his head and always carried a little cane of rattan in his hand. One morning, having been sent with a message, he appeared before the admiral with his face bruised to a jelly and his uniform tattered and torn and covered with dust.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed the admiral in astonishment at the spectacle. What has happened to you?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," replied mmy, "but has I was coming halong Tommy, hup the 'ill, a-rubbing my stick hagainst the missionary's fence, sir, 'e came hout in 'is pygamas and said as 'ow 'e 'ad vowed by the grace of God to lick the 'ide hoff the next man who did that, and 'e 'as done it, sir.'

The 'rikishas are all made in Japan, and a large number are exported to the neighboring countries. They cost from \$17 to \$40, according to the care bestowed on their construction, the material used and the character of their decoration, but they could not be made for than twice that money in the more United States. Many of them are owned by the coolies who draw them, others by companies or private individuals who let them to the coolies for a share of the money they make. You can hire them by the week for 5 yen (\$2.50), by the day for 75 sen (37 16 cents), 10 sen (5 cents) an hour for ordinary service, or 10 sen for a trip of two miles.

The system of operating them is very much like that in use by our hackmen at home. Each 'rikisha man has his name and number upon his hat and his lantern. He is registered at police headquarters and pays a small tax to the government. Those that are attached to a name to the sect. the tourists' hotels are required to pay a small percentage for the privilege, as they get more patronage and many fees that do not fall to the lot of the ordinary man on the street .- Tokyo Letter in Chicago Record

It was the fashion of the time at Kilkenny for gentleman amateurs to give annual public performances for the benefit of the poor of the city, and it was on one of these occasions, when the assistance of professional ladies from Dubthat was ever built in this part of the lin was invoked, that Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, was introduced to Mary Dyke and immediately found himself passionately in love with her. It was in the play, "Fortune's Frolic," that Tom Moore personated Robin Roughhead and

Mary Dyke Nancy. The Irish poet became Mary Dyke's ery shadow, and after awhile he poured forth his great love for her and offered her his hand and heart. But, for some reason, the beautiful Mary did not reciprocate the wealth of affection thus offered her, and she rejected him. It was this which led Moore to return to his room, and in the midnight hour pen his celebrated love song, beginning "Mary, I believed thee true."

The Lavish Jenkins.

In October, 1886, a religiously minded Buckinghamshire farmer named Jenkins brought his firstborn to the parish church to be christened, and this was to be the name : Abel Benjamin Caleb Daniel Ezra Felix Gabriel Haggai Isaac Jacob Kish Levi Manoah Nehemiah Obdiah Peter Quartus Rechab Samuel Tobiah Uzziel Vaniah Word Xystus Zechariah.

It will be observed that the names are all arranged in alphabetical order and are, as far as possible, selected from Scripture. It was only with the very greatest difficulty that the clergyman dissnaded Mr. Jenkins from doing the lasting wrong to his child that he had unwittingly devised, but eventually it was decided to christen the boy simply Abel. -Chambers' Journal.

Shakers.

The Shakers had their peculiar designation given to them in derision. During the religious excitements which were encouraged by their form of worship, members of this sect often fell into convulsive tremblings, sometimes ending in partial or total unconsciousness, and this singular phenomenon gave

No one can ask honestly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly de-termined to do the best he can to keep out of it.