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## THE STAKE WAS A SEAT IN THE SENATE

Results That Depended Upon a Certain Game of Poker.

AN EXCITING NARRATIVE OF CARDS

The Game in Question Was Played in Minnesota During a Canvass for a United States Senatorship, and the Election Was Settled by Four Kings Held Against Four Queens.

From the New York Sun.

"Poker has often been called the national game of America," said the gray-haired, middle-aged man in the club smoking room, "but I fancy there are few citizens who fully appreciate how much influence it has exerted on the destinies of the nation in one way and another. We hear stories now and again of the winning and losing of fortunes, and sometimes how large estates and mining properties have been staked on the chances lying between two hands. And every lobbyist in the country is familiar with the old device of losing large sums in a friendly game with a legislator whose vote is desired on one side or the other. Such things, naturally enough, sway public interests as well as private to no small extent, but I have seen a seat in the United States senate lost on four queens." "Of course, you are not talking seri-

ously," said one of the party. "But I am," was the answer, "seriously and literally. It happened in Minnesota soon after the war. Political conditions in that part of the west were very different to what they are now, and in fact all other conditions were, too. It was at about the beginning of the real growth of the northwest. The value of the wheat fields had been learned, but the Swedish and Norwegian immigration was in its infancy, and the lumber industry, that afterward grew to such enormous proportions, was then making compara-tively few men rich. Minneapolis was a small town on the south side of the river, and St. Anthony was a town of the same size on the other side. Now it's all one city, but then nobody dreamed of St. Paul being eclipsed in size or importance.

"I was knocking about late one summer at that period, and had made many friends around St. Paul and Minneapolis, some of whom were state officials, and I had heard much talk of the struggle there was to be in the next legislature over the election of a senator. Two men were in the race, and as they were both popular the contest was likely to be a close one. Party questions did not enter in, for the state was strongly Republican, and no Democrat stood a show. But which of the Republicans would carry the legislature was a matter of great doubt, and I saw bets made on the issue as early as the first of September. As the time of election drew near, it was evident that the choice for senator was going to govern the nomination of candidates for the legislature, and as both the senatorial aspirants were long of head as well as long of purse they were using all the influence they had in the county conventions which were to be held early in October.

## LUMBERMEN'S INFLUENCE.

"Right there was where the importance of the lumber industry came in. The money on which the lumbermen in the upper counties lived came to them mestly through Minneapolis and St. An- you know it,' said Gilmartin. thony, and the perfectly legitimate business relations between them and the business men of those two cities naturally gave the latter much influence among the former. There was a neapolis whom everybody called Doc game like that. Martin, for no reason that I could discover except that he wasn't a doctor. He was part owner of a sawmill, and spent the most of each winter in the woods with his men. He was credited with being as influential as any one there was, among voters, but he had a rival in another man named Gilmartin, who was a logger himself, but had for a dozen seasons been foreman of one gang or another. Martin was a rich man, but Gilmartin was seldom flush, excepting in the spring, when he had drawn his winter's pay. These two men were known to be strong partisans, one favoring one of the would-be senators, and the other the other, and it was generally thought that they would both go electioneering when the county conventions were held.

The week before that would happen

I was one of a party who drove from Minneapolis to a road house on the Fort Snelling road near the Minnehaha Falls, partly for the enjoyment of the moonlight and partly for a game supper such as the house was famous for providing. Martin was one of the party, running away with his money, as well and as there were two or three other high rollers with us, I had made up my mind that it would be daybreak before we would get back.

"I was right, but before the night was over we had more excitement than I had expected. We had had the supper and an abundance of good wines with it, and were sitting around the table enjoying some rarely good punch when somebody proposed poker. No one objected, and in a few minutes there were two games in progress, for there were eleven in the party. Six played at one table, and Martin and I and three others were at the other. The game was a fairly stiff one, \$10 being the limit, and the cards ran well enough to build up some heavy pots. We had all indulged freely enough to give ourselves thoroughly to the enjoyment of the hour, though we had not been drinking heavily, and there wasn't a man there under the influence. Altogether it was a delightful occasion. Suddenly the door opened, and Gilmartin looked in.

'I don't want to "rough in," boys,' he said, 'but I stopped here to get sup-

where and

per on the way home, and the landlord told me you were here, so I thought I'd ask you to drink with me,

"He was greeted heartily, for every-body knew and liked him, and a bumper of punch was poured out for him forthwith, his invitation being per-emptorily laid on the table. Then, as a matter of course, it was suggested that he take a hand in the game, and he being more than willing, he sat at

'We're playing ten dollars limit Gil,' said one of the party, who knew that money was not always plentiful with the big fellow. But he laughed carelessly and said: 'That's all right,' as he pulled out \$50 and bought chips. "Martin looked at him rather keenly,

as I thought, for an instant, and said Been out to St. Paul tonight, Gil? "'Yes, I have,' said Gilmartin, and I

was sure that I saw a half-laughing look of defiance on his face as he answered. It puzzled me at the moment, but I understood the question and answer afterward. Martin, it seemed, suspected that Gilmartin had perfected his arrangements to go electioneering, and that he had the money In his pocket with which he was expected to do his work. It was this that he had asked by implication, and Gilmartin, understanding him perfectly, and knowing that he could not keep his secret long from the other, had admitted it. As it proved, he had \$5,000 in greenbacks with him. "The game went on without any spe-

cial development for perhaps half an hour before I noticed that Martin was playing against Gilmartin as heavily as he could and only trying to hold his own against the rest of us. Gilmartin held his end up fairly, and was not far from even when Martin got his first good chance at him. It was a pretty play, too, for Gilmartin thought, as the rest of us did, that Martin was bluffling when he stood pat, and contented himself with coming in without a raise every time it came his bet, until the rest of us had dropped out. Then he raised Gilmartin the limit. Gilmartin had a jack-high flush and was confident, so they had it back and forth till Gilmartin called and gave up \$400 to an ace flush. "That was the heaviest pot for a long

ime, but presently the two got together again and Gilmartin lost two hundred more. Then he grew a little nervous and Martin grew cooler. Then Gilmartin became angry, though he controlled himself tolerably well, and was sure that Martin would beat him. So it proved. It came my deal soon after in a jack-pot, and Gilmartin opened it. We all came in, standing Martin's raise. I had aces, but didn't better in the draw, so I laid down after one raise. Martin drew three cards, as did each of the others, excepting GIImartin, who drew two. He bet the limit, and the next man laid down, Martin raised it the limit, and another man and myself dropped out. Gilmartin raised and the fourth man threw down his cards. That left the two alone again, and Martin raised back.

## THE FIGHT BEGINS.

"'Ten better than you,' said Gilmartin savagely, and then with a short laugh he added, 'You won't get away with me this time."

"'If you think so,' said Martin quietly, 'what do you say to taking off the

"'That will suit me exactly,' said Gilmartin, and Martin pushed up his last blue chip and a hundred-dollar bill. "Til see that and go you five hundred better,' said Gilmartin eagerly, and he skinned the bills off from a big roll that he drew from an inside pocket. "'Does my check go?' asked Martin, I haven't so much money with me.'

"'It's good for fifty thousand, and

"'I raise you a thousand,' said Mar "'And I'll go you a thousand better." exclaimed the other. He was getting excited, but nobody dared to speak. It rollicking, happy-go-lucky man in Min- | was a serious matter to interfere in a

"'A thousand better,' was the response.

"Gilmartin hesitated. He looked at his cards and thought for a moment. Then he counted his money. "T'll have to call you,' he said final-

ly, 'for I've only got twelve hundred

"Martin's face was perfectly impass ive. He, too, hesitated a moment, and then he spoke.

"'T'll put up five thousand more, if you want to play for it,' he said. "'But how can I? I tell you I haven't any more money,' said Gilmartin, look-

ing puzzled. 'If you will give me your promise to go as far south as St. Louis for sixty days, and tell nobody that you are going, I'll take that as an equivalent for the five thousand,' said Martin very

glowly and distinctly. "Gilmartin flushed. He knew that everybody in the room understood the proposition. He was asked to sell out his honor, for going away in that fashion meant betraying his employer and as leaving him in the lurch, I expected to hear an indignant outburst of invective and abuse, and indeed the man was about to speak when another thought seemed to strike him, and he grew deathly whit.e, The gambling fever had seized him, and he

### looked at his cards again. PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

While he was hesitating Martin spoke again, and the devilish coolness

of his speech made me shudder. " 'I need not say anything to impress on the minds of all the gentlemen present that this is a private party,' he said, 'and that nothing which happens here can be told outside while it can by any ossibility work injury to any one concerned.

"Gilmartin looked around at every gation, he seemed nerved, as Martin had meant that he should be, to take the risk.

"'I'll take the bet,' he said at length and he spoke desperately. 'But God help you, Martin, if you win it. I don't

Sunday School Lesson for September 19.

## Paul's Advice to the Ephesian Elders.

Acts XX, 22-35.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONNECTION.—After two lessons in the Epistles we return to history. The excitement at Ephesus having subsided, (Acts xix: 21-34.) Paul went forth ac-cording to his purpose to Macedonia and to Greece. (Verses 1 and 2.) His stay in those regions, however, was brief. Under the prompting of the spirit, his heart was set on going to Rome. Sailing with several companions he proceeded via Tross, Assos, Mitylene, Sames and Trogyllium to Miletus. In each of these cities he preached and rendered valuable service to the church. Being in able service to the church. Being in some haste he did not go up to Ephesus, but sent for the elders of that city, who came down to Miletus to see him. The interview which followed was extremely interesting. These men, charged with all the affairs of the congregation, were greatly attached to Paul as their spirit-ual father, delighted to see him after his separation, and he delivered to them an address, part of which we shall study BOUND.-Having oriefly referred to his

abors at Ephesus (verses 18 to 21), Paul speaks of his contemplated journey. He was on his way to Jerusalem, what proved to be his last visit to that vener-able seat of the Jewish religion, dear o him by many memories, (Acts xxil, 3.) n going he had no special mission, exxxiv. 17.) He was wholly ignorant as to the things that would be all him there. (Verse 22.) He went because bound in the spirit, (Acts xix, 21,) being prompted and guided by the Holy Ghost, under whose directions all of his labors had been performed. (Acts xiii, 2.) The prospect, however, was by no meas encouraging. The same spirit that ordered him to Jerusalem also informed him that everywhere he would be subjected to trial-he would be bound with chains and af-flicted. (Verse 23.) It was truly heroic for a man to accept such a lot, (I Thess. iii. 3,) his whole life being devoted to God, rewarded only at the time by suffering. (Acts ix, 16.)

UNMOVED.-Why was Paul unmoved by this prospect of personal misfor-tune? Why did he go forward when he knew that imprisonment awaited him? Why should be even jeopardize his life? (Rom. vili, 25.) He gives his secret in his letter to the Romans. (Verse 24.) A course of action, a mission, was before itm, which he was determined to accomplish, and to come to its end with joy. (2 Tib. iv. 7.) That mission was the ministry which he had received from the Lord Jesus. (Titus 1, 3.) which he had accepted as his life-work, from which he dare not turn. (I Cor. ix, 16.) His only business among men was to "testify the gospel of the grace of God." It filled his heart and hands (Rom. i, 15.) and dominated all his powers so that, turning away from every other pursuit and calling, he devoted himself untiringly and absolutely to this. He was the servant of Christ (Phil. i, 1.) to go and be and do, and even to suffer and to die, when, where, and how the Maser might direct,

believe you can, for I've got almost a sure hand.

"'If you lose,' said Martin, 'you have no cause of quarrel with me. I am not forcing you to play. But if you mean be cleaned the wax is washed off, to-enmity, all right. I'll gamble your gether with the dust or dirt that may friendship, too, along with the rest, if have gathered, while the olicloth is preyou like."

"'So be it,' said Gilmartin. 'It's a call, then. If you lose you pay me five thousand. If I lose I leave." " 'Correct,' said Martin, and the hands were shown.

"Martin had drawn to kings and caught the other two. Gilmartin drawn to three queens and drawn the other.

"His face as he left the room was such a picture as I hope never to see again, but he kept to his bargain. At least, I imagined he did, for he was not seen again in that part of the country while I was there. I never spoke to Martin again, but his friend was elected senator at the next session of the legislature by a majority of two votes. Both men are dead, or I would not have told the story."

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Kerosene oil added to the water with which mirrors, windows, or anything of glas is to be washed will give a lustre. A pint of water and three tablespoonsful of oil will wash four large windows. First dust the windows carefully, then rub well with kerosene and water, wipe with a cloth and polish with old newspaper.

The pretty little two-tined forks intended to be used for strawberries are now seen decorated with the berry enamelled in the natural colors, The vine twists around and up the handles, and has both the blossoms and the fruit upon it.

One of the latest additions to the table accessories is a silver bread fork, It is antique in shape, with pierced tines, and the handle has wheat decorations,

Get out your last season's straw hat and try freshening and cleaning it at home with lemon, Remove the band and lay the hat on a flat surface to kep the brim in shape. Cut a lemon in two crosswise and rub the straw with it. Wipe the hat with a soft clean cloth, and if the dirt and sains have not been all removed, repeat the operation with a fresh piece of lemon, Allow the hat to dry thoroughly before it is worn in the sun.

Do not throw away tin cans that man in the room, and seeing by our have closely fitting covers. They may faces that we all recognized the oblibe painted and used for rice, meal hominy, and all dry groceries, and make your pantry shelves very attractive. Remove the labels, wash the tins in strong soap sudes and dry them thoroughly. For twenty- five cents you can procure of any painter a pot of dark gray paint ready for use. Apply it with a broad soft brush, so it is even and smoth. When it becomes dry then with a small camel's hair brush and a little bright red paint mark the names of what the box is to contain. The name is readily seen, and these boxes will save time as well as please the eye.

> In polishing silver that has lain away for a long while and is badly tarnished, it is a good plan to wet a soft cloth in sweet oil and then with a cleaning powder rubs the silver until the dark places have disappeared. Then rub with the powder and a dry chamols skin before finishing with a polishing brush.

> An ollcloth may be cleaned and made to last as long again if treated in the following manner: Cut into pieces half an ounce of beeswax, put in a saucer, cover entirely with turpentine, and place in the over until melted. After washing the oilcloth thoroughly with a flannel rub the whole surface lightly with a bit of flannel dipped in the

APPROVED.—The apostle not only affirmed his loyalty to Christ, but challenged the approval of his brethren, desiring them to confess his faithfulness as a minister. He had declared all the counsel of God (verse 27), withholding nothing through fear or favor, he had instructed them in the essential truths of Christianity (verse 20). Accordingly he must be free from blame if any in the church at Ephesus came short of a consistent life or failed of the favor of consistent life or failed of the favor of God (verse 26). There is undoubted reference here to the responsibility of the prophet, or public teacher, under the old dispensation. (Ezek, iii, 18-19.) He had good reason for desiring this approval of the elders—he was going from them, not to return; it was the end of their earthly relations, the close of his work among them (verse 25). He rightly esteemed their favor as an incentive, and he sought by means of that favor to prepare them for the advice which he was about to deliver. He would leave his last words enforced by his faithfulness.

CHARGED.-It was an easy matter for Paul to turn from his own conduct to that of the elders. (Verse 28). "Therefore," he says, because of his example he charged them to do their duty. That duty had reference primarily to them-selves. (I Tim. iv, 13). A servant of the church must be godly. The elders must make the apostle in a sense a pattern.
(II Thess, iii, 9). By the memory of his
excellent ministry they were to be induced to care for the church, to feed it as a flock, like under shepherds. Two other considerations are here given to incite them to fidelity. That church had been purchased by the blood of Christ (Heb. ix, 14), and was therefore exceedngly dear to him. (Eph. v, 25). Moreover, by the Holy Ghost they had been made overseers or superintendent (or bishops, as the word might be rendered) of that church. Here, then, were three powerful motives—the words and influence of the apostle, the value and glory of the church, and the nature of the appointment—all uniting to move the Ephesian elders to

WARNED .- To render all this the more timely and emphatic Paul discloses some-thing of the future of the church, a dreary outlock, calculated to awaken fears. (Verses 29 and 30). He does not tell how he obtained the information—whether by revelation or inference from conditions without, whom he likens to wolves, false prophets (Matt. vii, 15), described more fully elsewhere. (II Peter, ii, 1), Still worse, some of the Ephesians (I Tim. 1, 20), would rise up to become false teachers, perhaps influenced by those who came from abroad, or perhaps led astray by their own ignorance and conceit, and frawing disciples after them, so that the body would be divided. Hence, these elders must watch constantly (verse 31), re-

melted wax and turpentine. Then rub with a dry cloth. A polish is produced and the surface is lightly coated with the wax. When the floor requires to

If a dish of cold water is kept in a cake box it will keep the cake fresh and moist. The water should be renewed every twenty-four hours.

served.

An easy way to open oysters is seconds, when the oyster will open and you are able to get your knife in without the slightest trouble

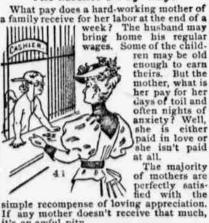
## HE RAISED THEM.

But They Had Champague and He Only Ham and Eggs.

A few nights ago a miner from the North who had lately sold a claim, had money to burn, and was in an incendiary mood, came down to Spokane to make the currency bonfire. He was rather rusty looking when he struck Spokane, but he was hungry, and, beore going to a barber shop, or bath, dropped into an uptown restaurant to get something to eat. There was but one waiter, and he, busy champagne to a party at another table, paid little attention to the hard-look ing miner. Finally, the waiter was called over, when the miner said:
"See here, kid! Do I eat?"

"Sorry I can't wait on you now," was the prompt reply, "but the gentlemen there have just ordered a \$50 dinner." "Fifty-dollar dinner Bring me \$100 worth of ham and eggs, and be quick about it! Do I look like a guy who can be bluffed by a mess of popinjays?" He was waited upon promptly.-Spokane Republican.

The Mother's Pay Day.



mother, what is her pay for her days of toil and often nights of anxiety? Well, she is either paid in love or she isn't paid The majority of mothers are perfectly satisfied with the

simple recompense of loving appreciation If any mother doesn't receive that much it's an awful pity.

It's a sad thing when the mother comes down sick with overwork or worry, or because some little weakness or disease has cause some little weakness or disease has been neglected until it gets to be alarming. It should never be allowed to get to this point. She ought to be looked after right away. She needs the help of common sense medical treatment. Of course no one medicine will cure everything. A medicine must be specially adapted to its particular purpose. If the digestive organs or the liver are out of order Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a perfect and scientific remedy. His "Favorite Prescription" is specially devised for weaknesses and diseases of the womanly organs; and it is the most potent remedy for these troubles which has ever been invented.

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COMMENDED-Having warned against rouble the apostle shows how to escape t. He offered nothing new or startling. but that which has ever been, and must forever be, the secret of prosperity in the church-the guidance and help of God. (Verse 33). He especially commended them to the word of Divine grace, the sacred Scriptures undoubtedly, the writings of the prophets and those of the apostles then or to be produced. He declared that this word was able to build up, in harmony with his utterances elsewhere (II Tim. iii, 16-17), and that the outcome of such edification would be to give them an inheritance among the sanctifled. (Eph. ture reward which we designate heaven but to that spiritual enlightenment and strength, that exalted Christian character (Col. 1, 12), which is attainable through ombined influence of grace and truth (II Peter III, 18). Through these they may go from excellence to excellence, and be ome strong and steadfast.

UNSELFISH .- Once more, as a concluding thought, the apostle alludes to himself as a pattern for the elders. (Verses 33 to 35). He knew the besetment of an men, to which even ministers and church official are exposed, a desire for gain and honor. He would have these men unseifish in their work, free from the mer cenary spirit. In his ministry he had cov-eted no man's goods. While it would have been proper for him to receive wages (Matt. x, 10), according to the Lord's own teaching, which Paul in another place approves (I Tim. v, 18), yet he had chosen to provide for himself with his own hands. (Acts xviii, 20). By this example he had shown them that they ought by labor to support the needy (Eph. iv. 28), thereby becoming the very servants of the poor. All this he urged because it was in harmony with the practice and the precep of Jesus, the Master.

CONCLUSION.-Primarily this lesson is for church officials. Their position is pecultarly sacred, and their duty most delicate. They may advance or retard the kingdom of God by their doing and their spirit, But there is also instruction here for every follower of Christ who may be called to service in any place, however then existing—but he declares that he humble. The apostic Paul in his conduct, knew the church would be in trouble after his departure. Some would enter from toward which all ought to aspire in every endeavor. To be under the complete con-trol of the spirit as bound to a course of action, to be unmoved by any prospect of personal loss, to be sustained by the high and holy calling, to so labor as to win the approval of associates, to care for the interests of Christ's cause in time of peril, to place firm reliance upon the grace and word of God, to do all without consideration of pecuniary reward-these are the exalted characteristics of a faithmembering that they had been fore-warned on this subject. This is in full ac-dained or unordained.

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