of going up with my party and making more captures, when I saw the leaders come round the end of the house and some men with it.

"I had to guess what it all meant, and I guessed wrong. The words of Barnwell ought to have made me understand that he and Captain Courtenay had had a tussle, and that he was afraid that he had killed the Captain. In the excitement of the moment I forgot this, and took up with the notion that you, Captain, had discovered what I was about, and were coming with the landlord, the hostler, and the countrymen at your back, armed with whatever could be picked up, to release Barnwell.

"It seems ridiculous, now that I look back on it; but the idea was very strong in my mind then. My party was strong enough, but a fight with a crowd of rustics, armed with iron pokers and pitchforks, and led by a Captain in the military service, was the last thing I wanted.

"I ordered the rowers to pull out softly. We took Barnwell with us; he served his King most unwillingly, and died as I have told you. We rowed out so silently, and the Hero took up anchor so quietly, and sailed out of the bay, that my presence ashore, as it seems, was never taken into account in the inquiry after the fate of Robert Barnwell."

CHAPTER XIX.

HOW IT ENDED.

The experience of Ralph Courtenay and his wife after the pardon was but a repetition of that which has occurred thousands of times, the world over.

The world does so love success—it likes to array itself on the popular side, and make haste to congratulate a rising man. Ralph Courtenay, freed from his bonds, perfectly justified, with the free pardon of the crown in his pocket, was a very different person from Ralph Courtenay persecuted, hounded to the very shadow of the gallows, deserted by all but his colonel, good Mrs. Grayson, and his heroic wife.

The War Office speedily hastened to acknowledge its wrong. "Captain Ralph Courtenay," said the general order, which was read all over the world, wherever there was a dress-parade of British troops, "has been improperly cashiered, and is a most faithful and deserving officer. He is hereby made Major of Artillery, to rank from Sept. 3, 1813."

Very many small creatures of the Major's acquaintance, who shunned him during his terrible experience, now wished to renew their friendly relations with him, and to have it known that they were his friends. They were treated with quiet contempt.

But will it be believed that a note from Pembroke Villa came to Major and Mrs. Courtenay in which Miss Isabel expressed the gratification of her father and herself at his complete exoneration and his promotion, and spoke of the pleasure it would give to welcome them to the Villa!

Ralph read it, and passed it over to his wife. "Answer it, Blanche," he said.

She read it, and, leaning her head upon her hand, she reflected. With all the strong qualities of heart that we have seen in her, she was as gentle, as mild, and as charitable as women are apt to be. But she thought of the past—the horrible past! She thought how, in the bitter agony of herself and Ralph, a word to save him had been begged—and denied. Without line or comment she enveloped the note, and returned it to Pembroke Villa.

Can we blame her? Who in her place would not have done the same?

During the following year Major Courtenay was stationed at various garrisons about the kingdom. He enjoyed, with his devoted wife, a full and quiet happiness.

The return of Napoleon to France in the spring of 1815 called Britain to arms. The regiment of our hero was one of the first to embark for the Low Countries. He distinguished himself during the whole campaign, and for gallant conduct at Waterloo, where he was thrice wounded, he was gazetted a Colonel.

Ten years of military service in India followed. Blanche was ever with him; little ones were growing up about them. When a merited leave of absence came to Colonel Courtenay it was with the well-earned commission of Major General.

He landed at Southampton with his family in time for a piteous message from Pembroke Villa to reach his wife. Sir Roger was dying in age and loneliness; Isabel had died two years before, proud and haughty to the last, with hardly a being to care whether she lived or died, and the wretched man craved the sight of his daughter's face before he departed.

Blanche hurried to his bedside. She took with her the youngest of her flock, whom, spite of the past, she had named Roger. The baronet wept on his dying bed, asked her forgiveness, and was comforted and consoled by her presence. He died with his little grandchild in his arms.

Upon his death the Villa and all of the baronet's enormous property came to Blanche in her own right. From that time the beautiful place was the home of herself, her husband and children. It is now the home of her descendants.

General Courtenay retired in due time, became a county magistrate, and was honored and respected with the best in Essex. It was often said of him that he was much inclined to be lenient with offenders who were brought before him. More than once he was heard to say:

"None of us are very strong. We are all likely to err; and even the best of conduct and the purest of intentions will not always shield an innocent man from accusation."

Those who have read this narrative will understand what he meant.

The later lives of Ralph and Blanche Courtenay were peaceful and sunny. The terrible episode that clouded their early years left no shadow upon those that followed. It may be that both were better and stronger for this great tribulation. Since their day, the great poet of the heart has told us:

"Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is godlike!"

[THE END.]

"The system of forcible impressment of men to be seamen in the British navy is a thing of the past. Its shocking cruelties would never be tolerated by the English people of this day. The system, if not supported by law, was winked at and overlooked by the authorities, at a time when the navy was the right arm of British power, and when anything could be suffered for the efficiency of that service. The most frightful outrages were perpetrated by the armed press-gangs of that day. Not only were sailors of merchant vessels forcibly impressed, but citizens, mechanics, unwary farmers, were seized and hurried off to the war-ships, without a chance to communicate with their families.

NO POLITICS IN IT

Bismarck's Visit to the Kaiser Purely Social.

Refrained From Allusions to Public Affairs—The Ex-Chancellor Derived Much Pleasure From His Trip to Berlin—Beneficial Effects on the Health of the Prince.

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BERLIN, Jan. 29.—As more details of Prince Bismarck's short sojourn in Berlin are ascertained it becomes plainer that the reconciliation was divested carefully of political import. Certain newspapers persist in enlarging on the probable political results of his reported conferences with Emperor William and Chancellor von Caprivi, but such a course is not warranted by the facts. It is now known positively that Bismarck's private conversation with the emperor lasted but ten minutes, and that Caprivi did not talk with him at all. The report that the old and the new chancellor had a conference arose from a case of mistaken identity. Adjt.-Gen. Count von Lehndorff, who resembles the ex-chancellor called upon the prince and was supposed by several newspaper men to be the chancellor himself. The United Press correspondent has authority to say that the prince did not desire to talk politics with either the emperor or the chancellor and refrained carefully during his reception at the royal palace from all allusions to public affairs.

Bismarck's visit to Berlin gave him unmixed pleasure. Nothing occurred to jar his feelings. Dr. Schweninger says that the visit had the best effect on the health of the prince, who on the night of his return to Friedrichsruhe enjoyed an exceptionally long and profound sleep.

Count Herbert Bismarck, who went back to Friedrichsruhe with his father, returned to Berlin the same night, as the emperor had expressed a wish to see him at the birthday reception on Saturday. Saturday he was at court. In the diplomatic circle it is now accepted as probable that Count Herbert will be appointed ambassador to Austria-Hungary in the room of Prince Reuss, who resigned. The countess, a member of the Hoyos family, is closely related to several noble families of Austria, and her husband would be persona gratissima at the Hofburg. The nomination depends, however, upon Count Herbert's complete submission to Caprivi. He must consent to obey the chancellor's orders and abandon independent politics of his own choosing. Austro-Hungarian politicians would bail his coming as a happy outcome of the reconciliation, signifying the cessation of Prince Bismarck's efforts to discredit Austro-Hungary as an efficient ally of Germany.

The Farmbenblatt in Vienna says: "The reconciliation of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck brings near to Austria again the statesman who concluded the alliance." The Pesther Lloyd expresses frankly the hope that the political developments in Berlin will demonstrate the entire abandonment by Germany of Bismarck's policy of keeping two irons in the fire—of intriguing with Russia while allied with Austro-Hungary. "With Caprivi's rejection of Bismarck's conception of an ally," adds the Lloyd, "the last false drop of blood will be purged from Germany's foreign policy."

The clericals in the Bavarian landtag raised last week the question of the right of officers to refuse on moral grounds to fight duels. They attacked with special bitterness the rule that officers' patents should be withheld from men who for religious reasons decline challenges. The minister of war declared that henceforth that rule would not be enforced.

Dr. Roemer, the army surgeon who was shot dead in a duel by Herr Delocroix, was buried without religious rites, as all clergymen in the neighborhood refused to officiate at the funeral.

An inspired pamphlet entitled "Prince Bismarck and the Hamburger Nachrichten," says that the prince regrets his hostile conduct toward newspaper men in the days of his power. He has learned to know them better since his fall, he says, and thinks now that they ought to be used more in the state service, especially in the diplomatic branch, as is done with great success in the United States, France, Italy and England.

No Hope for Vaillant.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—It is stated that the pardons committee, after examining the appeal of August Vaillant, the anarchist who was sentenced to death for throwing the bomb in the chamber, has decided to let justice take its course. President Carnot has intimated that he will not interfere. It is rumored that Vaillant will be executed directly after the return of Beibler, the Paris headsman, to the capital. Beibler is now in Lyons where he will behead Russeuil to-day.

Lucky John Harman.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Jan. 29.—John Harman is in luck again, having made another discovery. The strike is in the Dead Shot claim, near the Rosebud mill, the vein being an extension of the Eary Nevin. An assay of 1,920 ounces silver and 3,685 ounces gold, showing a value of $78,000, was obtained from ore taken from a depth of forty feet beneath granite walls.

No Request for Troops.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—Gov. Pattison was seen and said there had been no request for troops to quell the riotous excitement at Mansfield. A rumor was in circulation to the effect that a call had been made for troops.

Dr. Burtsell Going to Palestine.

ROME, Jan. 29.—The Rev. Dr. Burtsell, of New York, will start for Palestine to-day. He will return to America via Rome.

THE BRAZILIAN WAR.

Insurgents Fire on Merchantmen—Settlement of the Trouble Possible.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A Rio special says: The insurgents in the bay fired on the American barks Julia Rollins and Fantee Friday. They also stopped a German sailing vessel, having powder on board for the government, from being towed out of the harbor, and in addition fired upon several boats flying the colors of foreign nations.

A conference of all the foreign naval commanders in the bay was accordingly called and was in session when the correspondent telegraphed. The result of their deliberations had not been announced, but the German squadron was represented in this council for the first time. It was learned at the custom house in Rio that the European war ships some time ago guaranteed to protect goods on ships in the bay from seizure, but not to protect the ships carrying them from the fire of the rebel or government gunners.

This arrangement was unknown to Captain Picking or United States Minister Thompson, it is said, and shows plainly it is asserted, the feeling of the European representatives here toward the United States.

There was a secret conference on board the San Francisco on Jan. 23 between Admiral Saldanha da Gama and President Peixoto's secretary. Admiral Benham was present and an arrangement of the difficulty is possible.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 29.—Dispatches from New York refer to the alleged success of Rear-Admiral Benham's mediation and to the subsequent readiness of both sides to submit their differences to arbitration. The truth is that no understanding has been reached; either with Rear-Admiral Benham or anybody's assistance. Reports of an agreement between President Peixoto and the insurgents to submit their differences to arbitration are falsehoods, without even the color of fact.

THE POPE IN ST. PETERS.

Disturbances in Italy the Subject of an Address.

ROME, Jan. 29.—The Pope delivered in St. Peters's to-day an address suggested by the recent disturbances in Italy. He expressed himself with great tact and frankness when he referred to current affairs, and his words impressed deeply the minds of all present.

His Holiness spoke substantially as follows:

"The present occasion gives us fresh proof of the devotion of the Roman people, to whom we wish all blessings. In view of this it is easy to understand our bitterness when we think of the trying conditions in Rome, which are aggrivated by the general state of the peninsula. Let us hope, however, that the present disasters can be repaired and order can be restored in those districts which are now troubled. We cannot on this occasion omit to recall the past when the prescience of the popes gave Rome, not merely for years, but for centuries, glorious, tranquil prosperity. That prosperity was the outcome of neither chance nor the institution of men. It was rational, and sure of the morrow: Life was then calm and well ordered. Nothing was wanting for the well-being of the people. The opposite is true of the present. If we would profit by bitter experience let us trace the evils to their origin and seek an effectual remedy. The religious ruin, invoked and designed, has brought moral and material ruin. Not only justice but also political expediency must demand the return of the nation to the religion of its fathers with mutual confidence and affection and without suspicion of the pope, whose preaching of the life eternal renders even mortal life happy and prosperous."

The pope seemed to be in excellent spirits and health.

All Quiet in Hayti.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamer Prinz Willem I., which arrived this morning from Port au Prince, brings a report from Hayti that quiet prevailed at the time of her departure. There had been no disturbance and the president, Hippolyte, appears to have a secure hold on affairs. There is a rumor, however, that matters are tending toward General Manigat, who at present is residing in exile at Kingston, Jamaica. He is believed by many to be the future leader in Haytian affairs.

Croker's Visit to Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Richard Croker returned from Washington Saturday. In an interview he said he went to Washington for several reasons, principally to accompany his son to Georgetown and to see senator Murphy. He called on the president while in the city simply to pay his respects. He said there was nothing of a political nature connected with his visit except that he talked with some of his friends in congress abut the mistake he thought would be made to push the income tax bill.

Sensational Deed of a Convict.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28.—While the nineteen hundred convicts in the state prison were seated at dinner yesterday one of them, John Conroy, a Zanesville burglar, arose and, announcing his intention of committing suicide, quickly drew his case knife across his throat from ear to ear and fell to the floor. As the knife was not very sharp, the juglar vein was not reached and he may recover. The tragedy caused great excitement and order was maintained with the greatest difficulty.

More Dynamite in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—A dynamite cartridge exploded yesterday between a church and a large factory, in Esparraguera, province of Catalonia, Nobody was injured. Several conspicuous anarchists were arrested yesterdry in Catalonia and Valencia. Three of the arrests were made in Barcelona.

May Be Withdrawn.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 29.—It is reported [illegible]

THE RIOTERS QUELLED

Much Excitement Still Prevails at Mansfield, Pa.

One of the Men Shot at Beadling Saturday Is Dead—Suffered Terribly Until the End Came—Made a Confession Before He Expired—Mines Guarded by Deputy Sheriffs.

MANSFIELD, Pa., Jan. 29.—Never before did the streets of Mansfield present such a scene of excitement as they did last evening, the cause being the fear that the riot, which was begun by Hungarians, Slavs and Poles over wages in the mines in this neighborhood Saturday, would continue, but everything quieted down later.

News had arrived that a battle was in progress at W. J. Steen's mines on Toms Run between a band of rioters and a force of deputies. Several hundred people thronged the street in front of the squire's office to hear the verdict and a large crowd gathered about the station to learn the latest from the skirmish. The report of this last fray was brought by W. J. Steen, operator of the mines which bear his name. He came to Mansfield to secure more deputies. Mr. Steen reported that a number of the rioters had been captured and locked up in empty freight cars as a temporary jail.

Franz Josef Stepig, the rioter who was shot during the battle at the Beadling mines Saturday is dead. He died about noon in the Slavish tenement house where he was carried and left by his comrades. His sufferings were terrible until a few minutes before his death. He writhed with pain in his stomach where the bullet had pierced him. For some reason or other he had no medical attendance. It is said that attempts were made to secure the services of doctors in Mansfield, Woodville and Bridgeville, without success, because it is alledged the physicians were afraid to visit the terrorized district.

His ignornant Slavish attendants were powerless to do anything for hii relief. Besides the hole through the body, the poison from the deadly bullet diffused itself through his system. Before he expired, he made a confession to George Martenick, a fellow countryman, who was present. He said he had been intimidated into joining the ranks of the rioters. He had been visited by some of the lawless leaders and not only pursuaded but commanded to join them. Terrible were the threats made. Finally, through fear of his life, he consented to their wishes. He was among the number who undertook the Beadling assault, and was in the front of the line pusing forward, when shot down. During his last hours he spoke repeatedly of his family, consisting of a wife and child. They live at Toms Run, on property owned by them. Stepig was an Austrian by birth and he was naturalized a citizen, having resided in this country for six years. One report has it that he was a good, industrious, law-abiding citizen, while another claims that he belongs to the anarchistic organization which is said to exist among the foreign miners of this region. According to the latter report his widow and child will receive $1,500 for his death. There is a startling rumor regarding Stepig's death. It is disputed by some that he was the victim of a bullet from one of the Beadling rifles. The course of the bullet, which passed sideways through his body, is the basis for this theory. It is alleged that the bullet could not have taken this course had it come from the mine protectors, who were stationed directly in front of the horde.

At the Beadling mines wehre the fierce battle of Saturday took place, a band of four deputies consisting of Captain Michael Dean, Joseph Murphy, John Benning and E. D. Hellers, are on guard. Dozens of citizens of the Beadling mining hamlet are ready to respond upon a signal from Captain Dean. Among them are a number of foreigners who are entirely out of sympathy with their anarchistic brethren and have pledged themselves to respond upon a moment's warning and shoot down their countrymen if necessary to save the tipple. Among this number of American-foreigners is Patrick Dinan who spoke as follows:

"I do not believe in all this rascality. We do not want our tipples burned and I will be one of the first to shoot down the man, American or foreigner, who attempts to commit any more depredations. It is an outrage. I am only a coal miner, working at the reduced wages, but I have a family to support and am willing to do what is right, even at the cost of great sacrifice. Of course, I expect better times soon when the old rate of wages will be restored."

The Coroner Lost His Job.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29.—William Pinkston was found in an unconscious condition on the floor of his room last Thursday morning. It was supposed he had attempted to commit suicide with strychnine. Friday night to all appearances he died. Saturday the coroner went to the house to hold an inquest. The undertaker had prepared the body for burial when the coroner arrived. Upon examining the corpse the coroner was surprised to find signs of life. He declares that Pinkston is in a cataleptic fit and will probably recover. His family is overcome with joy.

Murder Mystery.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The town of Lincoln is much excited over the finding of the dead body of a man in a brook on the Farrar estate, the surroundings indicating that he was murdered. The body is that of a man about 55 years old, weighing 150 or 160 pounds, and was lying face up in about a foot of water. It had evidently been in the water six to eight weeks, and the head bore marks as if it had been beaten with a cudgel. The man was in his shirt sleeves, with no shoes and but one stocking, and, as no portion of his apparel was found near by, it is believed [illegible]

MARKET PRICES.

New York Quotations for Produce of Various Kinds.

BUTTER.—State dairy, fancy, per lb	28
State dairy, fair, per lb	23
Eastern Creamery, fancy, per lb	28
Welsh tubs, fair to good, per lb	24
Welsh tubs, choice, per lb	24
Elgin Creamery, new, fancy, per lb	27
Western Creamery, new fancy, per lb	27
Western Creamery, new choice, per lb	26
Factory, fresh, choice, per lb	20
BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans, mar., choice	2.25
Beans, pea, choice	1.80
Beans, medium, choice	2.00
Beans, red kidney, choice	2.65
Beans, Lima, California, per 60 lb	1.75
Green Peas, foreign, per bushel	1.40
CHEESE.—State Factory, large fancy	11¼
State Factory, small fancy, lb	12
State Factory, part skims, per lb	6
State Factory, full skims, per lb	2½
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.—Apples, evap., fcy	11
Apples, sun dried, per lb	5
Apricots, California, per lb	11
Raspberries, evaporated, per lb	17
Peaches, evap. peeled, per lb	12
Cherries, per lb	9
Chestnuts, Northern, 60 lb	2.85
Chestnuts, Southern, 60 lbs	2.25
Plums, Southern damson, lb	8
Hickory Nuts, new, 50 lbs	1.00
Peanuts, shelled, Spanish, per lb	3
EGGS.—Western, fancy, per doz	25
Eastern, limed, per doz	18
Western ice-house, choice, per doz	20
FRUITS.—Apples, Greening, per bbl	3.75
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	3.75
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1.25
Cranberries, Cape, per bbl	6.50
Cranberries, N. J., crate	1.50
Grapes, Concord, 5 lbs	11
Oranges, Florida, bright, per box	2.00
Oranges, Florida, average, per box	1.65
HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, No. 1, per 100 lb	90
Hay, Clover, mixed	70
Hay, Salt	50
Hay, shipping	70
Long Rye Straw	60
Short Rye Straw	50
Oat Straw	50
Wheat Straw	40
POULTRY, ETC.—Western geese, per pair	1.30
Fowls, Western, State and Pa., per lb	8½
Roosters, old, per lb	5
Dressed Phila. chickens, per lb	13
Dressed Western fowls	8
Dressed Turkeys, prime	11
Turkeys, fancy, per lb	13
Ducks, Del. & Md., per lb	13
Wild Ducks, canvas, pair	2.00
Wild Ducks, redhead, pair	1.50
Partridges, State, per pair	1.90
English Snipe, per dozen	1.60
Quail, Southern, per doz	1.75
VEGETABLES—	
Celery, fancy, per doz	65
Cabbage, Dutch, per 100	3.00
Potatoes, Southern N. J., per bbl	1.75
Onions, State and Pa., per bbl	1.65
Onions, Conn. red, per bbl	1.75
Sweet Potatoes, N. J., per dol. bbl	3.00
Turnips, Russia, N. J., per case	85
String beans, Southern, per crate	2.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per bushel	1.00
Lettuce, New Orleans, per bbl	3.50
SUNDRIES.—Maple Sugar, prime, per lb	7½
Honey, white clover, per lb	14
Honey, buckwheat, per lb	11
Maple Syrup, per gallon can	70
Beeswax, Western, pure, per lb	25

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL IS POOR.

Examined in Supplementary Proceedings Over a Note He Gave.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, who left the gubernatorial chair of Ohio in January, 1892, and has been residing in this city most of the time since, is in straightened financial circumstances and is unable to meet a judgment which has been pending against him for some months.

After being sworn before Judge Barrett of the supreme court he was examined in supplementary proceedings as to his ability to pay the judgment.

The judgment was secured last July by the First National bank of Chicago for $5,000, and was based on a promissory note for that sum which he gave, and it was indorsed by F. J. O'Connell, of Coldgrove, Ohio, who had it discounted by the First National bank of Chicago.

The bank has been unable to collect the amount of the note, which was given in payment of stock of the Ohio Mining company. Since the judgment was secured in July last $1,000 has been paid upon it. Lawyers C. H. Strong and G. A. Moses, who tried to collect the judgment, for the bank, secured an order from the court for the examination of the ex-governor on Jan. 13 last, but he failed to appear then, as he was in Washington attending to some important business.

His default was taken then, and the next step would have been to have him punished for contempt, but instead of taking that proceeding the lawyers, at the request of the ex-governor, consented to the opening of the default, and gave him an opportunity to answer, and he was examined.

Mr. Campbell testified that for 22 years he resided in Hamilton, O. He came to this city after he left the gubernatorial chair, and has since been winding up business which he had on hand while an Ohio statesman. He resided with his wife, two sons and two daughters on Madison avenue.

He also testified that it was utterly impossible for him to pay the amount of the judgment because of his poor financial condition. He declared that on account of his straitened circumstances he had been compelled to take his eldest son from college and have him enter into business relations with himself. He asserted that this was the only judgment standing against him.

It is his determination to return to his old home in Ohio about May next and reside there the rest of his days.

The examination was adjourned until Feb. 6, as Mr. Campbell was not feeling well.

Working for Mr. Peckham.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Ex-Postmaster General Don. M. Dickinson left for Washton last evening. During his brief stay in the city he had consulted with ex-Mayor Grace, ex-Secretary Fairchild and others in the interest of the confirmation of Wheeler H. Peckham to the United States supreme court judgeship. Mr. Dickinson expressed the belief that Mr. Peckham's nomination would be confirmed.

Driven from Chicago.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—The police arrested twenty-four tramps in one precinct yesterday. Nearly all of them came from Chicago and belong to the mob that was driven out of that city recently. The city is [illegible]