# LOVE AND HUMAN NATURE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1898.

## Tale of a Short Courtship on the Mississippi River.

BY JOHN HABBERTON.

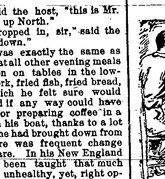
CHAPTER I.

Jack Brewster was a Yankee who thought he knew everything, yet he knew only two things well—honey and bees. He got and sold more honey from a given number of swarms of bees than any other man in his native State, as many reports in county and State papers still prove, and his honey was the sweetest and clearest that ever reached the markets of Boston and New York. He knew what to plant and when to plant it in order to have a great deal besides chance bloom for his bees to depend upon, and he knew how getting honey than anyone else he never lost a swarm of bees by a strike against poor browsing ground and a consequent migration in search of better.

As for heredity, why, human nature was almost all he found worth studying after he left school. A early copy in his writing book at school had informed him that "The noblest study of mankind is man," and his father had informed him, as the result of personal experience, that whoever had made up that line had a very level head, so Jack had successfully followed Newton's lead up every man in the village before he himself was old enough to follow a plow. As he gained years and knowledge, he was fond of saying that in the district that woman, being of the same species as man, was also a noble study. He soon informed himself, with little hesitation and with little indignation, that woman was the harder study of the two; at least, he made more mistakes than had been made in his favor, contemplating the few men and boys of his native village. The same rules did not seem to work; the girls who ought to be nicest, according to masculine standards, did not amount to anything; at any rate, they were not particularly interesting; yet others, whose faces and features wouldn't have promised anything in a man, proved delightful company. In his desire to study more carefully he made his acquaintance as close as possible, and some girls were so mistaken as to his intentions that, when disappointed, they said that persons of his brothers call Jack to account in a way that caused his bones to ache for some weeks. His attempts to explain were laughed to scorn or sworn at so when his third difficulty of the kind was manifestly impending, the well-meaning but blundering youth shook the dust of his native village from his feet, and made haste to bury himself and his sorrows in Boston.

But change of base did not change his business and mental bent. Although he took the first business chance that offered, he often made a great detour on his way between office and boarding house to take in the streets of commission merchants who dealt in honey, and he lingered critically and lovingly over the samples exposed to view. He studied people, too, though far at the back of his mind were the family history of any one whom he met in business or on the streets, so he had to content himself with studying phiology. These he must have been method in his madness, for his employers found him quite useful in "sizing up" new customers, and he had a promising future before him, when a chance newspaper paragraph caused him to leave at short notice and hurry to his native village. It was not a question of heredity that caused this move, it was the report of a new winkle in the honey business. Up in the New Hampshire hills, where Jack was born and brought up, the summers are short and the winters long, so the bees have a short working season and must have a large part of their harvest left for their own sustenance during the winter. Here came a story, however, of a fellow who put up a lot of hives on a big scow, took them away down the Mississippi below New Orleans, and by the end of February, when everything came early into bloom, and had himself towed about a hundred miles each week, thus following the blooming season and giving the bees the best chance that nature could provide for creatures whose instinct it was to work so long as there was anything to work upon. The plan sounded sensible; if any one could make money in that way he, Jack Brewster, with his unequaled knowledge of bees and their ways, could make more. Three weeks after the idea struck him Jack had a scow moored to the levee of the lower Mississippi, within easy scent of a great orange grove, and working with he had never had the sense to think out the new system for himself.

The bees attended strictly to business; so did Jack, as long as there was anything for him to do, yet he found most of his time at his disposal and nothing to do with it. At first, as he still knew everything, he determined to do missionary work and teach the natives everything they needed to know. They weren't in the New Hampshire hills, and didn't do anything in the way he had been taught to do it, which, of course, was the only proper way. A few endeavors in this direction taught him a great deal, at much cost of patience to the good-natured natives; he speedily learned, too, that the New Hampshire dialect and nervousness were entirely out of place if he expected to keep his health and temper, so he dropped back into his habit of studying human nature. Not many people live directly on the banks of the Mississippi, and the few who do there know all about their neighbors, like the inhabitants of small villages everywhere; so Jack soon heard all who came within reach of his voice, and he



HE PAUSED TO PUFF CONTEMPLATIVELY AT HIS PIPE

could talk freely with the natives, yet by rolling it around his mind for some time he succeeded in polishing it until it was satisfied in trying it on a new acquaintance in about this shape:

"Men along the river tell me they frequently have chills and fever, and that the climate don't allow the men to be very active, yet I can't see any sign that the younger women suffer in that way.

"Oh, I saw a little brunette, the man addressed, as he motioned the visitor to a seat on the log on which he was resting in front of his own door. "I reckon" here he paused to puff contemplatively at his pipe—"I reckon the Lord thinks somebody down here ought to have a chance to be spry."

Jack took a mental note of this for his intended book, and then doubted whether it would do.

"Fact is," Sam went on, after a little more reflection, "gals ain't out in the woods an' swamps as much as men, an' they don't drink"—puff—"nor chaw"—puff—"nor smoke tobacco, leastways none of them takes to smokin' till they've been disappointed in love. Say, stranger, where's your own pipe? I'll git it for you if you'll look after this one."

Then he turned toward the house and shouted "Lizzie!"

"Please don't trouble yourself," said Jack, hastily. "I don't smoke."

The man looked sidewise quickly and suspiciously.

"What's that? Don't smoke? Well, some don't; but it's pooly bad for 'em in these parts. Tubbacker keeps off the chills an' fever."

Jack was about to unfold a theory, which he had formed since his arrival on the river, that tobacco, which everyone seemed to use, was good for one of the causes of malarial complaints, by making the liver torpid, when he heard a voice saying:

"What do you want of me, pop?"

Jack turned and saw in the doorway of the log house a specimen of that portion of the population that had seemed to him specially interesting. It was a girl in faded calico dress; but Jack wondered what the young ladies in his town at home would have said could they have seen her. There were some very good-looking girls in that town, he knew, and the other boys had often looked at them admiringly for an hour at a time, when they should have been listening to the sermon, yet the minister was preaching that self-same hour, but none of them were like this girl. Yet she was not different from many whom he had chanced to see during his short trips ashore—merely a rich olive complexion, large, warm, dark eyes, and a great deal of black hair, with a head set firmly on a shapely neck. How could she be daughter of the thin, sallow, wrinkled, sawed man beside him? Perhaps she must inherited her good looks and figure from her mother. Jack resolved that he would improve the chance acquaintance, if possible, to see if there might not be something in the idea of inheritance by sex.

"It's nothin', Lizzie, gal," said the father. "I was goin' to git you to fetch but a coal to light the stranger's pipe, out it seems he don't smoke. Say, my friend, I know it ain't any of my business; but didn't you ever smoke?

"Oh, yes," said Jack with a laugh, convinced that he was about 13 years old. "I smoked about a fourth of a cigar. It answered me for life; I can taste it now, or whenever think of it."

"Oh, I saw a little boy that was a kind though—he look—where ain't

"THIS IS MR. BREWSTER."

tions that the conversation became general.

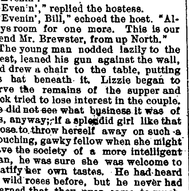
"Have you lived here long, sir?" he asked the host.

"Ever since I found a wife here," was the reply, "except the time I was off in the war. I belonged two or three hundred miles up the river, but I got down this way one spring, an' somehow I wasn't ever able to git away again; eh, old lady?"

The wife nodded assent, and Jack wondered how it could have been. He ventured the remark that this land seemed rich all along the river bank, and he supposed it was as good on his host's farm as anywhere else.

"Can't say much about the farm," said the host, with the shade of a laugh, "seein' I don't raise much but a little corn an' tubbacker. I was fishin' an' huntin' when I first come down, an' fishin' an' huntin' when I first met her, an' I jest naturally been fishin' an' huntin' ever since. Seemed to be a land of sweets when I first got into it, an' it's been goin' on seemin' that way ever since."

"I don't wonder," said Jack, for the lady was affecting him in the same way. The fragrance of orange, magnolia and the spicy, odorous shrubs



"EVENIN', BILL," ECHOED THE HOST.

and sycamore trees, but whereabouts along the river were there not an equal number within sight?

Suddenly the girl sprang out to the front of the house. Jack followed her with his eyes and saw a young man with a gun sauntering by and looking toward the house.

"Now I see what is going on," said Jack to himself, and somehow the information made him feel sober and weakened his conversational powers. The girl seemed delighted by the young man, who entered the house without removing his hat and remarked:

"Evenin'."

"Evenin'," replied the hostess.

"Evenin', Bill," echoed the host. "Always room for one more. This is our friend Mr. Brewster, from up North."

The young man nodded lazily to the guest, leaned his gun against the wall, and drew a chair to the table, putting his hat beneath it. Lizzie began to serve the remains of the supper and Jack tried to lose interest in the couple. He did not see what business it was of his anyway; if a splendid girl like that chose to throw herself away on such a slouching, gawky fellow when she might have the society of a more intelligent man, he was sure she was welcome to gratify her own tastes. He had heard of wild roses before, but he never had learned that they ever came to much. He didn't care even to remain within hearing distance of such a couple of fools, so he invited his host to stroll down and look at the farm for awhile, and very in depth from 160 feet. Some of the charac are not so pronounced as the scribed, while others are eve remarkable. Within half a these water veins obtained at in from 10 to 30 feet, and the hibit no unusual symptoms.

All sorts of speculations hav indulged in and theories advanc cerning an underground passa no outlet has ever been dis and if there is one it must be a distance away in order to forc approach of storms so long a w advance. The weird, unearthly produced by the wind blowing out of the wells often frightene timorous persons or those unac with the phenomenon.

### Leather Coats.

Leather coats are made of she cf. horsehide, and of dogskin are lined with corduroy, with and with sheep's wool. The ce lined coats are made very stylish they may be worn either side of coats of sheepskin are usually black, the horsehide and dogsk russet colored. A leather c sheepskin, corduroy lined, cost $5; horsehide coats sell for $12 and dogskin coats for $18.

Leather coats are worn w outdoor work on farms and in and lumbermen. The leather serviceable and warm, withou bulk. The duck shooter, lying haps, for an hour in a battery, w keeps warm in a leather coat sportsman after big game w leather coat. It keeps the wearer without impeding his movements

A leather coat is sometimes under another coat for the sake warmth, as, perhaps, by a sick And the leather coat may be with the cordurcy side out. more leather coats are worn w cities than might be supposed York Sun.

### An Anecdote of Banting.

When the late Princess Ma Teck first became stout, says an lish journal, she sent for the cel ed Banting. She was surprised t that he was still extremely hold after a few civil preparatory re he said: "But your system has made you very thin, Mr. Ban "Allow me, madam," said Ban and, proceeding to unbutton his disclosed a large wire surp over which the garment fitted. was the real Banting, incased i other coat. "This, madam," said pointing with pardonable satisf to his cage, "was my size bef commenced dieting." He then t disembarrassed himself of his work, and stood before the roya exhibiting his elegant figure! ently the interview led to nothi amusement, for the good Duch Teck remained very stout to the of her days.

### Devious Definitions.

Wiseacre—A decayed wisdom Cannibal—One who loves his men.

Flats—Small apartments of men.

Detective—A combination of and substance.

Conceit—A seat that should be sat upon.

Echo—The only thing that can flam a woman out of the last

Society—A fraction whose nu is clothes and whose denomin cash.

Equality—An illusion that m equals superiors and s to his equals.—Chicago News.

Edison has been obliged to deny a report that he has invented an infernal machine for the Emperor of Germany. Edison is one of the most powerful wizards whose wonderful powers have been principally used for the good, and not the evil, of mankind. His genius is of the high order whose aims not at destruction, but creation.

SHIPS FOR

...ent in Hawaiian Outbreaks are Feared.

LEE IS CONSERVATIVE

...ral General Believes That the ...ce of a Warship in Havana ...Incite Spaniards to Attack the ...can Residents.

...ngton, Jan. 17.—Although the ...ews received from Havana is ...character to quiet apprehension ...sident, the State Department ...ly Department appreciate the ...of the situation, and are pre... ...ar at any moment of a con... ...outbreak that will bring the ...rouble to a head.

General Lee has kept the For... ...of the Government fully in ...of what has been going on and ...ndition of feeling in Havana. ...the opinion of the officials, he ...e a course of extreme conserv... ...advising against the presence ...ship at Havana. The policy ...Consul General is due, it is be... ...to his feeling that the arrival ...merican cruiser or battleship ...flame the suppressed enmity ...the United States, and re... ...attacks on the lives and prop... ...Americans. Until he is abso... ...that the discordant ele... ...annot be controlled he will not ...the protection of a man-of-war. ...first sign of a general uprising ...Lee will cable the State De... ...a request for a ship, and he ...it with dispatch.

...ral Lee received here, some... ...message received here, some... ...than most of his official ...s. General Lee gave an expla... ...of the situation. While saying ...rything was quiet, he explained ...re was much excitement, which ...eliminate in serious disturbance ...time.

...among those officials of the ...stration who have knowledge of ...information in the possession of ...State Department is practically ...ion that the rioters have not ...oppressed. Some of them—in ...e greater number—believe that ...s powerless to put down the ...ent spirits who are inciting to ...the loyalists of Havana. He is ...ous lest a disorder against itself, with ...use divided against the Spanish ...enemy at the doors, ready to ...vantage of any serious clash.

...o has not even his own troops ...ed on. The officers sympathize ...ion that the rioters have not ...demonstration against the au... ...t government, and some of ...ry officers have been the lead... ...ho have attacked the offi... ...e the autonomist newspapers. ...hen, it is argued can Blanco ...ny confidence in his ability ...ntain his authority in the ...s, as these?

...pointed out that no mention has ...made in the press dispatches ...e arrest of any Spanish officers. ...is construed to mean that Blan... ...s an uprising of the troops ...follow such a course.

...ial dispatch says that the of... ...implicated in the Havana dem... ...rounds would undoubtedly be ...partialed. That Blanco would ...y obey instructions to that ef... ...m the home government. The ...e doubt expressed. Acquies... ...would probably be followed by ...ss meetings of the officers and ...Yest ridiculed the idea that the ...Havana Volunteers, still chafing ...eyler's overthrow and having ...y to the core, would undoubt... ...take part in the disorder as ...And if they do," said an official, ...d of Spain's rule in Cuba will ...ght."

...now admitted in official circles ...e battleship Maine and the ...Detroit are being held at Key ...ady for instructions from Wash... ...e of these vessels will be sent ...event of further trouble, and it ...d at the Navy Department that ...en determined which ...be detailed for the duty.

...n Charles D. Sigsbee, com... ...g the Maine, the senior officer ...Yest could not be obtained. A ...correspondence with the naval ...ities, and will be given discretion ...ing in a warship in Cuban ...s deemed necessary by General ...send either the Maine or the ...It is likely that the cruiser ...be selected.

### All Quiet in Havana.

...ana, Jan. 17.—No "disagreeable ...ts" occurred yesterday, and ...ete calmness" exists. General ...o, General Bernal and General ...e have arrived and are assist... ...Blanco in maintaining or... ...Saturday, with Senor Salvera, ...Governor of Santa Clara, was ...g a baseball match a hospital ...ed for Senor Blanco. General ...and his aid-de-camp frustrated ...empt.

### Mrs. Lane Shot Herself.

...ington, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Lucille ...youngest daughter of ex-Senator ...ckburn, of Kentucky, shot her... ...her rooms at the Wellington ...ing this afternoon. According to ...tement given out by the family ...oing was accidental. Both of ...g physicians refused to dis... ...e subject, and it is doubtful ...whether or not the wound would ...tal, but it is believed she prob... ...will recover, although now suf... ...from shock.

### Trust Companies Indicted.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Grand Jury of the Sangammon circuit has indicted several of the companies forming the alleged Springfield Coal Trust. They are charged with conspiring to defraud. The companies formed the Springfield Coal Association, and advanced the price of coal fifty cents per ton, claiming that they were compelled to do so, because they had increased the price of mine labor. The advance in the price of coal was seven and one-half cents per ton.

### Young Girl Wife Returns.

...ton, Jan. 17.—Ours, the girl ...ed at Springfield, Mass., ...ently, and since then ...of popularity, but ...Richard ...Saturday. Sat... ...ember last, the chief witness was

...ng Great Britain—was H. France, ...ment, Russia or America ...them." was represented as ...ge danger. France is ...ddle nations and ...wickes.

...New York, Jan. 17.—Never has ...been so little excitement in the speculative markets, and while stocks advance a little, grain yields a little. The activity in the market has been caused by the announcement that the Western Union has purchased the telegraph lines owned by the Manhattan Company and that the Manhattan Company will equip its plant to run trains by electricity. Beyond the speculative influence of such statements, there is the conviction that capitalists of influence are disposed to invest largely upon belief in future prospects. The stock market has not been wild, but strong, the Vanderbilt properties showing especial strength, the average for the sixty most active stocks rising 62 cents per share, although trust stocks have declined 50 cents per share because of belief that the refusal to distribute large profits in Sugar foreshadows a struggle. Money continues highly favorable for December, there are signs of a sharp competition during this month.

...ron iron furnaces in blast Jan. 1 ...report an output of 22,608 tons weekly, ...against 226,024 weekly Dec. 1, with an ...increase of 12,481 tons. In the unsold ...pig iron market there is little, this ...shows a consumption 52 1-2 per cent. ...larger than a year ago, there could ...be discouraging indications of con... ...sumption were not that seven ...furnaces were stopped for the holi... ...days, and these with several others ...have started since Jan. 1, while the ...demand for finished iron and steel ...continues brisk. The Pennsylvania Rail... ...road has ordered 100,000 tons steel ...rails, and a new railroad in Maine 12, ...300 tons, and other orders for cars, ...locomotives, supplies, plates, bars and ...structural material are unusually ...large for the season.

...The woolen manufacturers have been busy most largely, and for rea... ...sons not publicly explained. It is evi... ...dent that large orders have been taken ...by the leading mills, and the fact ...is that they are satisfactory, and the ...rush of small mills to buy wool has ...made most of the market during the ...past week, although sales have de... ...clined about 40 per cent. compared ...with the previous week. But there ...is decidedly better demand for men's ...wear goods, and the makers look for ...a hard run in good season. The cotton ...manufacturers, heavily overloaded by ...excessive production, find no increase ...in demand, and no gain in prices. The ...Lowell mills, the manufacturers shipped ...more cases from the East during two ...weeks of January than ever before. ...Some of the mills have stopped, al... ...but it is receiving few new orders, al... ...though the prospects for women's light ...goods the orders are enough to run ...the factories for some time. Failures ...for past week have been 195 in the ...United States against 185 last year, and ...15 in Canada against 71 last year.

### ATTACKED JUDGE M'KENNA.

Vigorous Debate Over the Nomination in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate took up the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be a justice of the Supreme Court immediately upon meeting into executive session. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, took the floor and made a bitter speech against confirmation. The Senator also attacked the A. P. A., but declared his opposition was not based on this ground, but on the alleged incompetency of Judge McKenna. Senator Perkins, of California, also attacked the nomination.

Mr. Money, of Mississippi, says that, all things being equal he would invariably cast his vote for the man who is opposed by his colleague, but it is his opinion that the organization has helped, rather than hurt, Judge McKenna before the Senate, for the reason that sensible men could not believe he has a right to his religious opinions.

So it was made apparent after a few minutes' discussion that the nomination could not be disposed of. Action was postponed to another date.

### New Political Party.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 15.—At the conference of the Populist leaders held here a new political party was born Thursday night. It was christened the People's party. It has severed all connections with the National Populistic convention and made all arrangements for administering its own state without the aid or advice of any outside party. The referendum system was recommended for use to the middle of the roaders in settling matters of national importance to the order. There was also a proposed agreement among the delegates that a national independent convention should be held this year. Forty States were represented at this meeting.

## Clemmer Talks How He Shot Down Mrs. Kaiser in a Buggy.

### HUSBAND PARTY TO CRIME

W. H. King Swears the Insurance Agent Confessed Allt to Him—The Murder the Result of a Conspiracy to Obtain Insurance on Victim's Life.

Norristown, Pa., Jan. 17.—After many months of mystery the murder of Mrs. Emma Kaiser, near this place, in October, 1896, is now placed at the door of James A. Clemmer, now in jail here, by W. H. King, of New York city, who has made affidavit that Clemmer confessed to him.

King, whose story has been in the hands of District Attorney Strasburger, was sent to New York secretly in order, it is believed, that he might not be seen by reporters or by lawyers for Clemmer or the murdered woman's husband. Before a commissioner of deeds, on January 13, King made oath that Clemmer said to him:

"It is no use trying to deceive you any longer. I am almost ready to give myself up. I did it. I felt that Kaiser had not the nerve, and I found that I was correct. I shot her back of the ear and fired at Kaiser to lead the officers to believe he had been attacked I can rely on you, I feel sure."

King is boarded with Clemmer before the latter's arrest, and will be the star witness at Clemmer's trial a few weeks hence. When a reward of $200 was offered for the arrest of Clemmer, King, it is alleged, went to Pennsylvania to obtain it by telling to the District Attorney what he swears Clemmer confessed to him. King's affidavit appears only corroborates evidence given at Clemmer's examination by Lizzie De Kalb.

The crime, according to the prosecutor, was the outcome of a plot to obtain insurance money. Clemmer was the agent who insured Mrs. Kaiser's life. Kaiser drove furiously into Norristown. He appeared greatly excited. He asked for aid in recovering the body of his wife, who, he said, had been shot by highwaymen, who had held him up and shot him in the arm. Citizens accompanied Kaiser to the scene of the attack. Puzzling circumstances were found, Kaiser's stories were contradictory. There was no trace of the robbers.

Then it was found that the woman's life was insured for $12,000, and that Kaiser was the beneficiary. He was arrested and charged with murder.

### Lizzie De Kalb's Confession.

A man not unlike Clemmer in appearance had been seen near the scene of the murder. Talk of Clemmer and a "mysterious woman in black" was followed by the disappearance of the insurance man and Lizzie De Kalb, with whom he had lived, and who had been seen in his company on the day of the tragedy. The woman and Clemmer were arrested as a result, as is now believed, of information furnished by King.

Kaiser was found guilty of murder in the first degree in March last. Clemmer's preliminary hearing was in December last, and the chief witness was the Dutch Woman. She swore she knew of no conspiracy to kill Mrs. Kaiser until after the crime.

Clemmer said she, she said, drove out of Norristown on a lonely road, where Kaiser was driving with his wife. She said Clemmer disguised himself and approached Kaiser's buggy. She heard a shot, and Clemmer came running back, jumped into the carriage with her and drove away. She saw blood on his hands. He washed them at a wayside stream.

Clemmer was held for murder and Lizzie De Kalb as accessory. He, it is probable, will be tried in March. She may be freed because of her confession.

### MURDERED A CHILD.

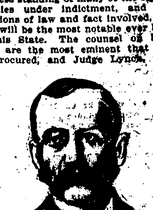
The Body Found in a Creek Mutilated and Weighed Down with Stones.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Samuel Henderson, aged fifteen, is suspected of having murdered little Percy Lockyer, five years old. Friday night Percy left his home to come home with Henderson and has not been seen since. His parents notified the police, who obtained a confession from Henderson. The boy said that while he was whittling a stick in the woods Percy ran against the knife, which pierced his heart and caused his death. Henderson says that he threw the body in a creek nearby, and the police are looking for it. It is thought that the Lockyer boy entered Henderson and was stabbed in consequence.

The body of the little Lockyer boy was found yesterday in the creek at Twenty-ninth, Sixteenth and Cethe streets, and there seems little doubt in the minds of the police that young Henderson is guilty of the crime. The boy was locked in a cell at Police Headquarters. The body of the child, when found, was weighted by two heavy stones, one about his neck and the other beneath his ankles. His skull was crushed in, and there was a knife thrust just above the heart and similar wounds on the breast, side and forehead, while on one side of his face was a long cut extending from below the eye to the chin.

### Mr. Gladstone on Strikes.

London, Jan. 17.—Mr. Gladstone continues well and cheerful at Cannes. An eminent person who was touching recently with him asked Mr. Gladstone what was the greatest danger threatening Great Britain—was it France, Germany, Russia or America? "None of them," was the reply. The greatest danger is the danger of strikes.



SHERIFF MARTIN.

will probably preside, has the reputation of being a very able jurist. Lawyer Troutman, of the defense, in speaking of the case to your correspondent, said:

"It is impossible to tell how long the trial will last. We have only a panel of jurors from which to draw from. Besides the challenges for cause we have twenty peremptory challenges, so we have the panel could be easily exhausted before a jury was found."

"In that case, what would be done?"

"We could go out among the spectators in the room or anywhere else for jurors, until we found a jury."

Asked what he thought the outcome of the trial would be, Mr. Troutman replied:

"I do not see that it can possibly be anything but an acquittal. You see the version of the deputies of the affray has not as yet been heard, for by my advice they have kept their mouths shut.

"The questions of law involved are of great importance to the legal mind. Many will crop up that have not as yet been satisfactorily passed upon by any legal tribunal."

As Mr. Troutman is an old lawyer of great and varied experience, his most notable case probably being that of the prosecutor of several of the Molly Maguire trials, his opinion is entitled to considerable weight.

Some of the questions which will have to be passed upon are those involving the rights and powers of a sheriff in a strike, the rights of citizens to march from place to place and an adjudication upon the question what does and what does not constitute a public highway.

The latter point is regarded as being perhaps the most important one. The strikers contend they were on a public highway when they were fired upon, and upon this point Judge Lynch laid considerable stress when charging the Grand Jury that indicted the deputies.

## Stampede Rush the World Has Not Known in a Decade.

### HUSBAND AND WIFE ARE GONE

Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 17.—Information has reached here of the shooting of the rioting strikers at Lattimer on September 10 last would be called at Wilkes-Barre next week Tuesday, January 18.

Both on account of the social and business standing of many of the sheriff's deputies under indictment, and the questions of law and fact involved, the trial will be the most notable ever held in this State. The counsel on both sides are the most eminent that can be procured, and Judge Lynch, who

Sheriff Martin, Deputy Mont Alexander and Deputy Gilmore.

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Cleveland, Jan. 17.—It has been definitely settled that Robert M. La Follette will be chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to succeed Charles Kinney, who resigned to be Sheriff. The Senate is obliged to take notice of this matter. All the evidence that is being collected for the Coxey fury will be used before the Senate Committee at Washington.

### Senator Hanna Subpoenaed.

Columbus, Jan. 17.—Governor Bushnell, who is now a combine candidate for United States Senator against Senator Hanna, has been here in conference with Mr. Kurtz. Before a combine-abolition is to push the bribery charges against Senator Hanna. The purpose of McKinson's visit was to confer with Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Myers regarding the investigation, which will begin tomorrow.

Senator Hanna, Major Dick and S. D. Hollenbeck have been subpoenaed to be here at that time. Representative Otis, who says he received a bribe of $1,000 from H. H. Hanna, Hanna's agent, Mr. Boyce can have the money by calling on Tom Campbell, the Cincinnati lawyer, and by way of encouragement to Mr. Boyce he may be better given to the public that he will be turned over to the police when he makes the demand.

In case Boyce does not ask for the return of the money, Otis says it will be given to charity. The friends of Senator Hanna say that they have nothing to fear from the investigation, but assert that a very close friend of Representative Snider, of Green County, representing the combine, made Snider a cash offer of $5,000 to vote with them. The investigation will go into all these charges.

### ARMY OFFICER'S BIG STEAL.

Charged With Having Robbed the Government of $3,000,000

Washington, Jan. 17.—The officials of the War Department believe that the swindling operations of Captain Oberlin M. Carter as army engineer will aggregate nearly $3,000,000. Captain Carter is not only accused of having systematically robbed the Government while in charge of Government work at Savannah, but the municipal authorities of that city and certain contractors there are also said to be among his victims.

It is the intention of the War Department, in the event of a trial by court-martial, to have the court-martial now in session in Savannah, to prosecute all those who are alleged to have assisted him in a conspiracy to defraud the Government. Upon the finding of the court-martial will depend legal proceedings against S. D. Greene, a former officer of the corps of engineers; John F. Gaynor, William P. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor and Anson M. Bangs.

The charges upon which Captain Carter is now undergoing trial only include instances of fraud wherein the prosecutors believe positive proof can be adduced. Many alleged offenses, covering the disappearance of large sums, will be not nullified by the statute of limitations.

The charges of the Government contain the most damaging indictment ever brought against an officer of the army. The defendant is accused of embezzlement, false swearing, false statements and false vouchers.

### Eight Men Were Killed.

Middleboro, Ky., Jan. 18.—The story of a bloody fight on Sandy Fork, in Leslie County, on last Wednesday, turns out to have been more extensive than reports received have led to the effect that no less than eight men were killed and four wounded mortally in the battle in the Mountains. Leslie County is in the wildest part of the Kentucky Mountains, where there are no railroads or telephones to spread intelligence.

A party of negroes, who were playing cards at what is called a blind house, got into a dispute concerning the value of the game they were playing. Drunkenness added to the brutality of the fight that followed. Four men were killed then, and subsequently the fight was renewed by friends on both sides, until the mortality list reached eight. The feeling aroused gives rise to apprehension of more crime.

### The Steel Counterfeits.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A meeting of the firm of Crane & Co., makers of the paper on which the Government bonds are printed, visited the Treasury Department to examine the paper of the counterfeit $100 silver certificate recently discovered. After a careful scrutiny of several counterfeit notes he declined to say whether it had revealed any clue to the counterfeiters. He is of the opinion that only eighteen of the counterfeit notes have been found. One of them, received from Cincinnati, differs from the other in the numbering, the number beginning with the figures 22 instead of 34.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Director Preston, of the Mint, has stated that the bonds of the Cherokee Nation can be exchanged for the bonds of the United States, by the transfer of the former to the Treasury Department, and the issuance of the latter in exchange.

## LOTS OF WOMEN ARE GOING

### A Quarter of a Million People Expected to Start for the Gold Regions in the Spring—A Woman That Has Spread All Over the Earth.

Pomona, Cal., Jan. 17.—The reopening of navigation in the Yukon River region next March and April is anxiously awaited by tens of thousands men on the Pacific coast, and by many more in the Eastern States. The rush of men and women to the Klondike gold fields in 1898 is likely to be the most extraordinary movement of men forward in modern times. It has been compared to the stampede of Eastern people to the California gold fields in 1849 and 1850, but all the miners who came pouring into the new Eldorado in the first three years of mining here for the precious ores did not number more than 125,000. Several careful historians do not put the number at more than 100,000.

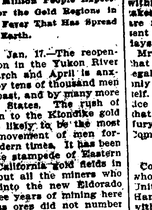
The emigration to the Klondike region from the Pacific coast alone will surely be more than 70,000, and 150,000 more people from the Eastern States. Europe, Australia, and South America are expected to swell the volume of travel to the Klondike to more than 200,000 in 1898. The rush of British, French and Americans to South Africa in the eighties had been relied for comparison. There were never more than 50,000 men at work in the South African mining regions in any one year. The Australian gold excitement in 1852 started some 70,000 toward the Australian diggings. The Comstock bonanza gold excitement in 1873 and '74 drew some 15,000 miners to Nevada.

The Pacific transcontinental railroads have already contracted to sell to transportation agents in the Eastern cities tickets for carrying more than 45,000 people going to the Klondike before next June, and probably not one prospective Klondiker in five has yet been heard from by the railroad agents. The two principal steam navigation companies that operate between Seattle and San Francisco on the south and the Yukon River on the north have orders for the transportation of more than 20,000 travellers. The most conservative estimates by the passenger agents of the railroads to the Pacific coast put the number of people they will transport to the northward vessels at San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver and Tacoma this year at not less than 215,000.

At the shipping towns hundreds of men are employed day and night in fitting up vessels suitable for carrying people and provisions to the Yukon River from the time navigation opens until next September. Every vessel on the Pacific coast from Chili to British Columbia that can be bought and made serviceable for a sea-voyage is in preparation for the Klondike business. A score or more of sea-going craft are now on the way from New Bedford, Philadelphia, and New England around the Horn to the Pacific coast to be ready for the grand rush to Alaska.

It is estimated that more than $3,000,000 have been spent on shipping in California alone for the Klondike business. Several companies with millions of capital have been incorporated on this coast lately for handling the Klondike freight and passenger traffic, when the new mining country has settled down on an orderly basis.

The Eastern people can have little idea of how completely the Klondike fever has taken hold of nearly all classes on the Pacific coast, particularly in California and Washington. In many localities in California the preparations for going to the Klondike are almost as general and earnest as they were in Eastern localities for men going to the war in the early sixties.



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

### No Famine in the Yukon Basin.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 17.—General Merriam, at Vancouver Barracks, has received the report of Major J. H. Ruckmaster, who was sent to Dyea by Major Merriam to ascertain the condition of affairs in the Yukon Basin. Major Rucker's report concludes as follows:

"First—There is no shortage of stores in the Yukon Basin, a state of famine does not at present exist, nor is it likely to in the immediate future.

"Second—Large expeditions with quantities of supplies hauled on sledges by horses or reindeer could not proceed from the Yukon River further than the foot of Lake Labarge, 400 miles from Dawson.

"Third—Reindeer on such an expedition are no more serviceable than are mules or horses.

"Fourth—If Government assistance be conspicuously [illegible] it will be [illegible] when the Klondike gold fields, which are now in the hands of the people are exhausted, which is not likely to be earlier than April or May."

Major Rucker recommends that if the Snow Locomotive Company, which has a contract with the Government, does not convey relief over the Yukon before February the Government pack trains with sledges, should carry them across the Chilkoot Pass and down the lakes and rivers to the foot of Lake Labarge during March, and there await the breaking up of the ice in the Yukon. The supplies could then be taken to Dawson by boats.

General Merriam has modified the time of starting the expedition to the middle of February, for the Snow Locomotive people say they will be able to start their snow machines by the middle of February.

Pittsburg, Jan. 17.—The Westinghouse Electric Company has received a cable grams from its Rome representative announcing that he had secured the contract for lighting the catacombs of the Catacombs, St. Agnes, St. Cyriacs, St. Domitilla, St. Priscilla and St. Bentianus. These months ago the subterranean burial ground of St. Calixtus was lighted by electricity, and the effect was satisfactory that the persons in charge decided to have electricity for the catacombs of the city. Six [illegible] capable of supplying current for [illegible] lamps will be used in the six catacombs.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Director Preston, of the Mint, has stated that the bonds of the Cherokee Nation can be exchanged for the bonds of the United States, by the transfer of the former to the Treasury Department, and the issuance of the latter in exchange.