

The Democratic Sentinel

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AFTER SENOR DE LOME

STATE DEPARTMENT MAKES HIM UNCOMFORTABLE.

Spain Made to Believe that the United States Winked at Violations of International Law—Next Congress Will Pass an Immigration Bill.

Put Government in Bad Light.

The State Department at Washington is making it very uncomfortable for Senor Don Enrique de Puy de Lome, the Spanish Minister. The charge is laid at his door that he has, in his communications to Madrid, persistently and willfully misrepresented the facts in connection with the Cuban filibustering expeditions and has made his home Government believe that the Federal authorities winked at this violation of international law, whereas he should have known that directly the contrary was the case. The Spanish Minister, assisted by his counsel, Calderon Carlisle, drew up an indictment against this Government some time ago in which was catalogued all the filibustering expeditions that had left American shores with arms, ammunition and supplies for the Cuban insurgents, and the impression that they could all have been stopped if the United States had been desirous of so doing, and that failure to prevent the filibustering made this Government responsible for it all. At the State Department the claim is made that the Spanish Minister was fully advised of the efforts which had been made and which are being made continually by our Government to prevent filibustering, and that he knew that more than \$2,000,000 had been spent in the work. This side of the case appears to have been entirely ignored in De Lome's official communications and reports.

FOOD SCARCE AT DAWSON.

Canadian Officials Consider It Expedient to Collect Royalty.

The steamer George W. Elder has arrived at Nanaimo, B. C. Among her passengers was Donald Nicholson, who left Dawson Sept. 23. Mr. Nicholson says the food problem was a most perplexing question when he left Dawson. Seven steamers were then overdue. Nicholson says that the Government had an absolute failure outside of one claim. He believes the country to be rich, but it can never be properly developed until provisions are cheaper. Work is plenty at \$1.50 per hour. The gold commissioner and mounted police do not consider it advisable, under existing circumstances, to collect the 20 per cent royalty and to reserve alternate claims for the Government. The miners are not required to take out licenses, but have to pay \$15 for staking claims, which pays for surveying and recording, and \$100 for the claim the second year. F. W. Valle, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service at Portland, Ore., has received a letter from Dyea stating that a party started Oct. 22 with 300 pounds of late mail for Dawson. The Canadian police were in charge, and the mail was drawn by dog teams.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

New and Stringent One to Be Enacted by Next Congress.

A Washington dispatch says: One of the first measures of public importance that will come before the next Congress next session will be a bill to restrict immigration. The administration is committed to such a bill and the Republican leaders in the House and Senate will devote their attention to its passage early in the session. It is certain that the bill which the next Congress will pass will be even more restrictive in some features than the old one. The new bill will provide for the exclusion of anarchists. It will aim to keep out the ignorant classes of immigrants who form the dangerous elements in the cities.

Encouraging Railway Outlook.

Gen. Wade Hampton, who has just been succeeded by Gen. Longstreet as commissioner of railroads, has submitted to the interior department at Washington his report for the last fiscal year. He says that the year marked the low-water mark of railway construction. During the year thirty-four companies, with 6,441 miles of road, passed into the hands of the courts, and fifty-eight others were placed in receivership were sold at foreclosure. A steady improvement in railroad earnings during the first six months of the current year is noted, an improvement which is apparent in the bond-aided Pacific railroads. The outlook in the West generally for the present year is reported encouraging.

Kicked Off a Moving Train.

Henry Smith, a young man who lived at Garrettsville, Ohio, was assaulted by a gang of tramps on an Erie freight train. He was robbed of a small sum of money, and then thrown from the train, which passed over his legs, cutting off both of them. Smith lived but a short time after being hurt.

Ex-Queen Won't Give Up.

Honolulu friends of ex-Queen Lil are going to Washington this winter to plead her cause before Congress. The anti-annexation movement appears to be gathering strength, many wealthy sugar planters having joined it.

Governor's Son a Vagrant.

James Penn, who claims to be the son of ex-Gov. Penn, of Louisiana, is serving a term of thirty days in the Louisville (Ky.) workhouse for being a vagrant.

Fortune for Mrs. McKinley.

The Campbell family, including John and Alexander Campbell of Warren, Ohio, Mrs. McKinley, mother of President McKinley, and others have notice of a fortune left them in Scotland by an ancestor. The estate is large and steps will be taken to secure it.

Madhouse in Flames.

The Georgia lunatic asylum at Milledgeville was partially destroyed by fire. Nearly 1,000 colored inmates were placed in peril. One was killed and death and the rest saved with difficulty.

Dies of Poison.

At Kansas City, Mo., Allen M. Bishop, who had been employed as an undertaker's assistant, was found unconscious in the rear of the store. He was removed to police headquarters, where he died in ten minutes. He had committed suicide by drinking embalming fluid.

Owns He Stole \$20,000.

John Fortier, wanted by the Chicago police on two indictments for larceny, was arrested at Longueville, Ontario. Fortier admits having stolen \$20,000 from Straw, McCoy & Co., clothing importers of Chicago, for whom he was bookkeeper.

WHAT SPAIN SAYS.

More Particulars of the Contents of the Spanish Note.

A semi-official note has been circulated in Madrid giving a more exact indication of the contents of the Spanish note in reply to the communication the United States on the subject of Cuba than has hitherto been published. The first part of the reply is a paraphrase of the latest note of the United States. It concludes with the assurance that Spain is animated by the same friendly feeling as expressed on behalf of the United States. The second part of the reply goes into elaborate details concerning the various filibustering expeditions. Spain, in concluding that portion of her reply to the United States, expresses the hope that this phase of the situation will be changed and that the United States will try to "prevent further violations of international law." Replying to the offer of mediation made by the United States, Spain says that the United States will act "loyally and correctly in helping Spain to pacify Cuba, especially in view of the fact that such an extended form of autonomist government is not to be sincerely granted." The general feeling in Spain is more hopeful of a peaceful outcome of the situation, especially since Marshal Blanco's arrival at Havana, as it is believed his presence will greatly further the solving of the Cuban problem.

STOLE HER DIAMONDS.

Mysterious Theft of \$20,000 Worth of Jewels in New York.

Capt. George McKinley, chief of the detective bureau at New York City, headquarters, and a score of the ablest men under his command have been engaged during the past week in trying to solve the mystery of a great diamond robbery. Mrs. Alice Norton, a wealthy young widow, living at the Hotel Burdick, left her room in the hotel over Tammany's headquarters one evening last week to take dinner with a woman friend, who also lives at the hotel. Mrs. Norton had a large collection of diamonds, which she had brought with her. They were made up of great value. When Mrs. Norton left her room she locked the door and put the key in her pocket. In a drawer in a bureau were the jewels she did not wear that evening. There were several diamond rings, a large sapphire, which had been purchased in Paris, and a brooch valued at \$1,000. The exact value of the diamonds left by Mrs. Norton is not known, but it is estimated to be about \$20,000. When she returned at 11 p. m. her jewels were gone, and there is no clue to the thief.

SPAIN MAY CHANGE HER POLICY.

Expected to Tell the United States She Will Do as She Pleases.

There is likely to be a complete change in the policy of Spain in dealing with the United States, according to the view taken by Englishmen. This is attributed to the printed utterances of former United States Minister to Spain Hannis Taylor. News comes from Madrid that the cabinet intends to abandon its plan of conciliation and will inform the United States of this change. The plan language is that Spain will do as she pleases regarding the granting of reforms in Cuba. It is also said in Madrid that Mr. Taylor's strictures on Spain will work hardship for the competitor prisoners in Havana. It has been understood that these Americans would have only a perfunctory trial and would be released on a mode of compensating public clamor in the United States, but now the statement is made on apparent authority that they are to be prosecuted to the fullest extent. Spain will claim that her officers were within their rights in capturing the competitor, and that the protocol of 1887 referred to American citizens residing in Cuba.

Great Canadian Project.

With the arrival of ex-Mayor McLeod Stewart of Ottawa from London in a few days there will be begun the projected Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal. Mr. Stewart has been in England laying the big scheme before the British financiers and the British Government. Cable dispatches received a few days ago say he has succeeded in interesting the British money bags in the project. About \$25,000,000 is needed to do the work. The Georgian Bay canal when built will make a cut of over 400 miles to the south. In other words, grain and general produce will be carried from the great lakes, through an all-Canadian route with far less expense and time than by any existing American or Canadian waterway. The canal once built will be a severe blow to the water route between the Great Lakes and Buffalo, as the difference in cost and the immense saving of time will be certain to force the bulk of the carrying trade to the new route. An effort will be made at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament to get the Government to guarantee the payment of \$15,000,000 worth of bonds for the canal at 3 per cent.

Most Valuable Gold.

Lester Turner, cashier of the First National Bank of Seattle; George Rennie and George Stinson, old Alaska miners, are interested in an Alaskan mining proposition that apparently out-Klondikes the Klondike. Rennie and Stinson went to Seattle, Wash., from Alaska last August and went to the First National Bank, where Turner cashed for them \$33,000 worth of gold dust at \$18 an ounce, or \$2 more than is given for Klondike gold. Turner became interested in the men and found out that they took the gold out of two claims in sixty days. It is supposed that the claims are thirty days' journey from Prince William Sound, on American soil. The steam schooner Augusta has sailed from Seattle with Rennie and a party of twenty-five miners. Each miner is under contract to take a claim and head deep to the original discoverers.

Virginia Railroad Wreck.

The "F. F. V." through vestibule train from Cincinnati to New York on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad plunged into the Rivanna river about three miles east of Charlottesville, Va. Four people were killed outright and a large number badly injured. The accident was caused by spreading rails.

Made Insane by Jealousy.

At Tiffin, O., James Reed went home, drew a revolver and with the words, "I have decided to kill you," shot his wife three times. He then turned the weapon to his chest and fired, but stumbled and the shot went wild. He was captured by the police and lodged in the county jail. Jealousy.

Former Millionaire Kills Himself.

M. W. Bremen of Globe, A. T., a well-known mining man, committed suicide at a hospital in Silver City. About ten years ago he took \$3,000,000 from his silver mines at that place. Recent business reverses were the cause of the suicide.

Hope for Trade Revival.

Commercial Agent Hamilton, at Morrisburg, Ont., in a report to the State Department at Washington, says the merchants of the United States are making great mistake in not sending their agents into Canada.

Triple Crime at Sea.

The United States steamship Lancaster dropped anchor in Hampton roads from Bahia, Brazil, on Sept. 27. The crew on the ship were five men of the crew of the schooner Olive Pecker, whose cap-

tain, J. W. Whitman of Rockland, Me., and First Mate William Sanders of Sandy Cove, N. S., were murdered at sea in August last. In the ship's brig, closely ironed, is J. Anderson, the schooner's cook, who is the self-confessed perpetrator of the murders, and who afterward set fire to the vessel. The Olive Pecker sailed from Boston on June 27 with a cargo of lumber for Bahia, and the story of the tragedy is told by the murderer, who gives a signed version of his crime. The seamen remained in the old prison at Bahia for four weeks before the arrival of the Lancaster. When the men were aboard the cruiser they were found to be so filthy the crew had to wash them with soap and water and new necessary to give them baths and new wearing apparel.

SKY IS CLEARING.

Bradstreet's Takes a Favorable View of the Business Situation.

Bradstreet's commercial report says: "Killing frosts South, the raising of quarantine embargoes at nearly all States invaded by yellow fever, the resumption of traffic and a prospective revival in demand for staple merchandise constitute the trade features of the month. Business in central western and western States, followed by colder weather, have favored farmers and stimulated demand from interior storekeepers. This has had a favorable effect at Louisville, St. Louis and Kansas City. Jobbers in northwestern States are awaiting seasonable weather to stimulate the movement of heavy dry goods and winter clothing. Leading manufacturing industries continue fairly well employed. In addition to lower prices for Southern and Bessemer pig and for steel billets, quotations for naval stores, wool, copper, coffee, pork, flour, oats and wheat are lower, while those for iron, tin, lead, sugar and beef are unchanged. And for Indian corn and lead, are a shade higher. Wheat exports—flour included as wheat—from both coasts of the United States from Montreal this week aggregated 5,575,216 bushels, compared with 5,613,501 bushels last week. Exports of Indian corn this week amounted to 2,199,550 bushels, compared with 1,589,000 bushels last week."

GROWTH OF PENSION ROLL.

Evans Shows That the List Has Increased 5,336 in One Year.

The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington has been made public. A summary follows: "There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 50,101 new pensioners, and there were dropped from the rolls 46,765 pensioners who had been previously dropped; a total of 54,072. During the same period the losses to the roll were 31,990 by death, 1,074 by remarriage of widows and mothers, 1,845 by legal limitation (minors), 2,633 for failure to claim pension for three years and 4,500 for other causes; an aggregate of 43,122. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 970,014. The net gain over the previous year was 5,336. The amount disbursed for pensions by the pension agents during the year was \$139,799,242.12, and the amount disbursed by treasury clerks was \$150,475,231. A total of \$139,949,717. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by the sum of \$1,584,480."

Lost in Lake Erie.

Nineteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Idaho of the Western Transit line. The accident happened off Long Point, in Lake Erie, about sixty-five miles west of Buffalo, on the Canadian side. A strong southwest gale was blowing at the time. The Long Point steamer shipwrecked on a big sea, which quenched the fires in the engines and the boat was helpless. The captain and crew were lowering the lifeboat when the vessel gave a lurch and went down on her side, stern first. Two of the crew managed to reach the top of a single spar that stood above the water. They clung until eight hours later, when they were discovered by the lookout on the Mariposa of the Minnesota line.

Firebugs Burn a Big Hotel.

The Hotel San Marco, one of the finest and most commodious in St. Augustine, Fla., was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about \$250,000, with less than \$50,000 insurance. The fire was started by incendiaries, who made the work sure.

Earth Shakes in Montana.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Helena, Mont., rocking buildings. It was of seven seconds' duration. The shock was also felt in Butte and Anaconda. Many people were shaken out of bed, chimneys fell and plate glass was broken.

Isaig Is Found Guilty.

The Superior Court jury in Boston, which has been trying the case against Joseph A. Isaig, ex-Turkish consul, charged with embezzling \$140,000 from French estates, reported a verdict of guilty.

Fire in Boston.

At Boston, the shops of Heywood Bros. and the Wakefield shoe factory, manufacturers of rattan furniture, were badly damaged by fire. Loss \$50,000.

Death of G. D. McLean.

G. D. McLean, the millionaire miner of Grass Valley, Cal., died at San Francisco, after a lingering illness.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; new potatoes, 35c to 50c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, 47c to 48c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; clover seed, \$3.20 to \$3.30.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 44c; pork, \$7.25 to \$7.75.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 25c; eggs, Western, 10c to 21c.



TWO MEN AND A HEART.

FLORENCE MARYATT.

CHAPTER V.

The new baronet's mother, Mrs. Ewell, lived with her five daughters on three hundred a year, in a small cottage at Surbiton, where she had retreated on the death of her husband. She had found it a hard task since then to feed and clothe herself and her children like giving her and many a sigh had she directed even toward the pittance which her son received from the Government, thinking how much more comfortably they might all live together if Wilfrid would only join his income to hers. But Wilfrid had had his own reasons for continuing to live by himself.

When Mrs. Ewell, however, was apprised of her son's wonderful and unexpected good fortune, all her difficulties seemed to vanish. She made sure then that Sir Wilfrid would provide a home for herself and the sisters at Lambcote Hall, or failing that, would make such an addition to their income as to place them above want. And the girls, too, what views they entertained of balls and theaters and new dresses, and long visits to Somerset, and eligible young men, and the pleasures and the stir of London, and their years varied from five-and-twenty to fifteen, but not one of them had ever mixed in the gaiety usual to young people of their age. Neither before their father's death nor after it had there been the requisite money forthcoming for such pleasures, and the announcement that their only brother had suddenly been transformed into a wealthy baronet gave them almost as much joyful anticipation as it had done to him.

Mrs. Ewell had written more than once begging him to run down to Surbiton and receive her congratulations in person, and when, on the morning following his return to Chelsea, he walked into her tiny sitting room, he was almost overwhelmed by the family greeting. His sisters hung about his neck like leeches, as they poured upon him a volley of kisses and questions, and there were even a few tears to return now and then. His mother sat in her armchair, pale, silent, and almost fearful at the prospect that she believed had opened before her.

"Yes," he said, answering the thought which he read in every countenance, "it has been rather a stroke of good luck, hasn't it? Fancy poor Belling going off at that unexpected way. He was only thirteen months. And the little boy, too! Poor Carrie feels it awfully, of course. So did I at first; but a man can't remain inconsolable for an event which has come as such a blessing to himself."

"A blessing," indeed, murmured Mrs. Ewell fervently; "and after the poverty we have suffered since your poor father's death, it seems too good to be true. Will you not have to make the widow some indemnification, Wilfrid?"

"I think not," he answered carelessly, and without the apparent recognition of any moral obligation in the matter. "Parfit has said nothing about it. And, hang it all, you know, she is living rent free, and will do so for the next two months."

"Oh, yes, we see Lambcote for two whole months," exclaimed Rosie.

Rosie was Sir Wilfrid's youngest and prettiest sister. She was also his favorite, but he did not vouchsafe to answer her remark.

"How many rooms are there at the Hall, Wilfrid?" asked his sister Edith.

"I am sure I don't know. More than you can count."

"And do you get the horses and carriages and everything?" said Flora.

"Yes; all the property that has been purchased with the income becomes personal to the estate, so that there are ten or twelve horses in the stables. How I will hunt next season!"

"And oh, Wilfrid, may I learn to ride?" cried Rosie.

"Yes, dear, that you shall. Mother must let me come and stay with me in the autumn, and I'll make a horsewoman of you."

"Not before the autumn?" pouted Fanny.

It was becoming patent to all of them that Lambcote Hall was not to be a freehold for the estate, but a leasehold, and Mrs. Ewell developed a certain snappishness under the discovery.

"Don't worry your brother, Fanny," she interposed. "The Hall is his own, and he will do as he pleases with it. Though I cannot get out of the matter, I will ladies as you seem to imagine. No house can be properly managed without a woman at the head of it."

"But who said I was going to try and get on without ladies?" he retorted, with a grin. "I'm not afraid, mother, Lambcote will have a mistress in good time."

At this announcement a chasm, of which Mrs. Ewell had not yet dreamed, opened at her feet. Of course she had expected that Sir Wilfrid would marry—some day—but he was only twenty-two, and she hoped that the evil was quite in the distance. The certainty with which he mentioned the prospect made her gasp.

"But not yet, dear, I hope," she ejaculated. "What you allude to cannot take place for several years to come. Why, Sir Wilfrid, you were twenty-two last birthday."

"I know that, mother."

"It would be impossible for you to marry under thirty."

"Do you think so?"

"I mean it would be very undesirable. Mrs. Ewell is a serious undertaking, Wilfrid. Once done, it is not to be undone, and the consequences abide by you, for weal or woe, to your life's end."

"So I have heard," he answered, yawning slightly behind his hand. "Mamma, I am sure that Wilfrid is already in love," exclaimed Edith. "He looks dreadfully conscious, and now he is blushing—actually blushing! Oh, Wilfrid, is it true?"

"Is what true? That I am in love? No, decidedly not. Will that content you?"

"He has heard I am here," she thought, "and it has upset him. All right! The game is mine. I have only to go in and win."

When Sir Wilfrid took his leave it was with a heart fluttered by the unexpected attentions he had received, and a head almost as much flustered by the image of the lovely Lena St. Blase as when, in the old days, he had presumed to woo his goddess to come down from her pedestal and mate with a son of a man.

CHAPTER VII.

Jane, left alone in the old cottage at Chelsea, was happy as a bird. No prophetic vision of coming sorrow clouded her quiet existence. She missed Wilfrid terribly, and felt quite lost now that he no longer needed her daily attention and care; but her head was filled with the grand prospect before her, and she had no time to think of anything else.

The following Saturday evening Sir Wilfrid came down to Chelsea, and after tea the husband and wife had a secret meeting in the shrubbery path.

"Oh, Will, kiss me!" Jane exclaimed, as they found themselves alone and out of view; "for it seems as if since I have seen your face or heard your voice, I have been thinking of nothing else."

Sir Wilfrid took his cigar from his lips and did what she required of him, not coldly, but yet not eagerly. He was not tired of Jane. Their intercourse had been too limited and broken in upon for that. He kissed her, but he sighed—and her instinct detected there was something wrong.

"What is the matter?" she asked him. "Are you ill?"

"No, dear. A sudden change like this, to wealth and position, brings so much responsibility with it, that it seems as if the whole world were looking on to see what one will do or say."

"And this secrecy about our marriage makes it worse. I am sure it does," replied the girl. "When will it be over, Wilfrid? Surely it is time that people knew I am your wife. It places me in such a false position. How I wish now that everything had been fair and above board from the first."

"So do I—but it is too late to say so, Jane. And you are right, my dear, you are in a false position. It is to speak of that to you, what I made a point of coming home to-night."

"I am so glad," said Jane, never dreaming but that he meant the time for disclosure had arrived. "I have been longing for this moment, darling. I knew you could not keep me in suspense one day longer than was necessary."

"No, indeed. And when you have heard what I have to tell you, you will not be surprised that I have absented myself from Chelsea lately. You asked me why I sighed just now, Jane. I have some cause to sigh, dear. You remember I told you I had confided the secret of our marriage to Mr. Parfit?"

"To your solicitor? Yes."

"Well, he's been talking it over with me, and so forth, and he says our marriage was informal—not legal—you understand me?"

Jane stopped short in the shrubbery path and stared him in the face.

(To be continued.)

SAVED TWENTY-NINE LIVES.

A New York Policeman Promoted for Gallantry.

In the October Century there is an article by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, entitled "The Hon. of Honor of the New York Police." In speaking of promotions for gallantry, Mr. Roosevelt says:

Among the first promotions were made were two which illustrated the attitude of the board toward cases of this kind, and which also incidentally illustrated exactly what we mean by "taking the force out of politics"—that is, by administering it on principles of decency, and appointing and promoting men on their merits, without regard to their political backing. The first case was that of an old fellow, a veteran of the civil war, who was at the time a roundsman. I happened to notice one day that he had saved a woman from drowning, and had him summoned so that I might look into the matter. The fellow brought up his record before me, and showed not a little nervousness and agitation; for it appeared that he had grown gray in the service, had performed feat after feat of heroism, but had no political backing of any account. He was a Grand Army man, but not one of the "political" type, and so had not received any attention from the former police boards; and now, at last, he thought there was a chance for him.

He had been twenty-two years on the force, and during that time had saved some twenty-five persons from death by drowning, varying the performance once or twice by saving persons from burning buildings. Twice Congress had passed laws especially to empower the then Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, to give him a medal for distinguished gallantry in saving life. The Life-Saving Society had also given him its medal, and so had the Police Department. On examining into his record carefully, we found that he was wholly free from complaints of any infraction of duty, and that he was sober and trustworthy. We felt that he was entitled to his promotion, and he got it.

We did not know his politics, nor did we care about them. It is very unlikely that the woman whom he last saved, as he swam out toward her, felt any special interest as to whether he had voted for Cleveland or Harrison; nor did we. He had risked his life freely again and again in the performance of his duty; he had conducted himself so as to be a credit to the department, and a credit to the city; and we felt that he was entitled to his reward.

It is worth while mentioning that he kept on saving life after he was promoted to a sergeantcy. On Oct. 21, 1896, he again saved a man from drowning. It was at night, nobody else was in the neighborhood, and the slip from which he jumped was in absolute darkness, and he was about ten minutes in the water, which was very cold. The captain of the precinct, in reporting the case, said: "The sergeant was off the bulkhead and into the water after his man quicker than it takes to say Jack Robinson." There was no way in which the board could reward him for this, except by telling him that he was an honor to the department; for he had been given all the medals and bars to the medals, that he could be given.

It was the twenty-ninth person whose life he had saved during his twenty-three years' service in the department, and he was 55 years old when he saved him.

A whale recently captured in arctic waters was found to have imbedded in its side a harpoon belonging to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

IN HONOR OF LOVEJOY

HANDSOME MONUMENT TO THE FREE SPEECH MARTYR.

Formal Dedication in Alton, Ill., Is Witnessed by Many Visitors—Story of the Killing of the Great Abolitionist—Durrant Is Doomed.

Shift to a Hero.

The Elijah P. Lovejoy monument, recently built at Grand View Cemetery, in Alton, Ill., was formally dedicated Monday. The dedication was first to occur in June, but an accident to the monument while in course of construction necessitated a postponement, and it was decided by the committee in charge to dedicate the structure on the anniversary of the killing of Lovejoy. It was on

E. P. LOVEJOY. Nov. 7, 1837, that a mob, angered by the abolition editorials appearing in Lovejoy's weekly paper, the Alton Observer, came across the river from Missouri and besieged the editor and his friends in Gilmart's warehouse, where they had taken refuge. The