

A NATIONAL SCHOOL.

TO CARRY OUT AN IDEA OF WASHINGTON'S.

Patriotic Women Planning to Raise the Money Necessary to Found a National University at the Capital City—An Innocent Man Hanged in Dakota.

Great Educational Plan.
The oft-anticipated question of establishing in the city of Washington a great national university on the lines suggested by President Washington has taken definite form, and a number of representative American women have taken hold of the project with a determination to push it to a successful conclusion if possible. They have started out in a practical manner by seeking to raise the first \$250,000 necessary for the erection of an administration building to form the nucleus of the university, and hope to be able to lay the corner stone Feb. 22, 1890. Their purpose in the interim is to urge the matter continuously on the attention of women all over the country. They intend likewise to interest all the school children in the work. As a first step for awakening interest in the undertaking they will assemble in convention in Washington Dec. 14 to decide on ways and means for arousing public sentiment. Many prominent Eastern ladies are active in the project.

TO GOVERN SOLDIERS' HOMES.
General Breckinridge Favors Control by War Department.

The question of more economical, efficient and responsible administration of the volunteer soldiers' homes will be made the subject of investigation by Congress as a result of the recent inspection of these institutions by Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army. That officer will urge in his report the necessity of greater accountability of the board of managers of the homes for the expenditure of money received, and that their status with relation to the Government be definitely established. Gen. Breckinridge will suggest the advisability of a complete transfer of the administration of the homes to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War and the creation of a new bureau of the War Department to manage its affairs.

BIG WHEAT SHORTAGE.

America Will Have to Furnish Bread for Almost Europe.

The agricultural department at Washington has issued its monthly review of the foreign crop situation. Much attention is devoted to the grain crop of Russia, especially wheat, on account of its magnitude as a factor in the European supply. The review says that all accounts agree in representing the wheat crop as deficient, but as to the extent of the deficiency much difference of opinion exists. After quoting many dispatches painting the crop situation in various provinces in black colors and the statements of the United States consul at Odessa that this year's crop has proved a failure the review calls attention to the fact that since harvest Russia has exported grain "very freely."

Sealing Conference Ends.

The Bering Sea meeting at Washington, in which representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States have participated, has come to a close. The seal experts made a unanimous recommendation concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments reached an understanding by which they hope at a later day to effect final adjustment, not only of the Bering sea question, but of other pending border controversies.

Hanged an Innocent Man.

"An innocent man was hanged by lynchers at Williamsport," was the startling statement made by Chief Justice Corliss of the North Dakota Supreme Court. "I have ample documentary evidence to support the statement," continued the judge. "The Supreme Court ordered a new trial in Coudo's case because it appeared that he was convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of Holy-track and Ireland."

Clubb'd Their Father.

George Seagraves, proprietor of a St. Louis restaurant, reproved his two grown sons for some trivial offense and they made a murderous assault on him. One of the sons drew a revolver and used it to club his father into insensibility. Both then fled, but one was captured and lodged in jail. The father's skull is crushed and he cannot live.

Delta, Colo., Bank Suspends.

The directors of the Delta County Bank at Delta, Colo., have concluded to suspend business and place the institution's affairs in the hands of an assignee. A. B. King was named for that position. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000.

Jay Gould's Daughter Is Generous.

The Countess Boni de Castellane, nee Gould, has bought for 1,000,000 francs a site for a charity home in Paris. This she will give away absolutely.

Killed His Little Daughter.

At Leipsic, Ohio, John Firestone killed his 6-year-old daughter Edna with a flat-iron, while in a delirium from typhoid fever.

They Played Too Hard.

The football eleven of Delaware College has disbanded. Every player on the team is laid up with a broken leg, toe, nose or collarbone.

Rather Die than Be Tried.

J. F. Herrmann, for years a prominent attorney of Olathe, Kan., who was to have been tried in Lawrence on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, killed himself by taking carbolic acid on the day set for the trial. Herrmann came from Carlisle, Pa.

Snowslide Kills One.

A snowslide occurred on the Noble Five mountain range near Gannon, in the Sloan district, British Columbia. Two miners were caught and one was crushed to death.

New Boat Line to Dawson.

Arrangements have been completed between Capt. R. A. Talbot of Sioux City and F. W. Shirk of St. Paul and other Eastern capitalists and the citizens of Bellingham Bay to run a steamship line from New Whetcom, Wash., to Dawson City next summer.

Murder a Priest.

Henry O. McKee, a curate of the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation, at Trent and Dickinson streets, Philadelphia, was found murdered in the rear of St. Paul's academy, six blocks from his church, among piles of ashes and dirt in an area.

MONEY IS EASIER.

Gold Is Being Plentifully Poured Into Trade Channels.

The first annual report of Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, has just been completed. It shows, among other things, that money is much easier than it was a year ago. At the end of the fiscal year of 1889 the aggregate money and specie in circulation was \$1,567,467,531, while at the close of the fiscal twelve months of 1890 this amount increased to \$1,641,190,097, while during the same period the total stock of money in circulation and in the treasury mints increased from \$2,348,338,571 to \$2,500,371,078. A gratifying improvement in the condition of the stock of money has occurred in the increased proportion of gold which has entered into circulation. The estimated gain of gold to the country in the fifteen months ending Oct. 1 is placed at \$112,511,570, of which about \$48,000,000 came from abroad. The redemption of national bank notes during the period covered by the treasurer's report entailed an expenditure of \$125,061.73, which the national banks had to pay at the rate of \$1 per \$1.00 of notes redeemed. A special deposit of \$7,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds is held in the name of the comptroller of the currency for the benefit of the unfortunate Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati.

LOADED FOR EUROPE.

Barnum & Bailey's Great Elephants Act as Stevedores.

Hundreds of men watched a nine-ton elephant shove a mighty show truck, heavily laden, along the pier in New York. Fifty men had tugged at the big wagon in vain, but when the elephant put his shoulder to the wheel he moved it along without seeming to "hump himself" at all. The Massachusetts was about to sail for London with all of Barnum & Bailey's animals. The second cabin passenger list on the big liner includes twenty-two elephants, fifteen camels, six zebras, thirty-six cages of monkeys and small wild animals, a few giraffes, royal Bengal tigers, African lions, leopards and other distinguished quadrupeds from far lands. The showmen are taking wagons, tents and all sorts of material, for after a season at London they will go under canvas and do the provinces.

THREE NATIONS VS. ONE.

Chile, Peru and Argentina to Force Bolivia to War.

Plans of a dreibund which, if adopted, means wiping Bolivia off the South American map, are in contemplation by Chile, Peru and Argentina. Both Peru and Chile are now squabbling with Bolivia, the bone of contention being two provinces of Taena and Arica, promised Bolivia in return for her recognition of the Chilean revolutionists as belligerents in 1891. Chile, however, has not given them up yet. Argentina is to be invited into the alliance to give it strength; a war with Bolivia would follow, and the victors would divide its territory.

Caused by an Arrest.

A dispatch to the London Morning Post from Berlin says: "The United States is credited here with offering its intervention in the difficulty between Germany and Hayti. But the German Government is waiting for the arrival of Herr Lueders and the report of Count Schwerin due by the next mail packet." The German warship Gefion is under orders to sail for Port au Prince, Hayti, this month in order to insist upon redress for the arrest there of Herr Lueders, a German subject, and his alleged unlawful imprisonment, for which Count Schwerin, the German minister at Port au Prince, has demanded an indemnity. Lueders is now believed to be in Germany, having been released from prison in order to avoid further complications, the natives of Port au Prince having threatened to mob the German legation and lynch Lueders. The fitting out of the war ship is being hastened as much as possible. The officials of the German foreign office do not believe the matter will be adjusted for some time to come, because the Haytian Government has assumed a stubborn attitude. The German newspapers are blaming the Government for the delay in bringing Hayti to terms.

To Fight Sugar Trust.

A special telegram from San Francisco says: "Plans have been perfected and the advance in giving that everything will be in readiness for fighting the sugar trust Jan. 1, when the five-year contract of the Hawaiian planters at the Western sugar refinery will expire. It will continue to handle that portion of the crop, say 200,000 tons, to 500,000 tons, which Claus Spreckels controls. Of the remainder of 225,000 tons, 150,000 tons will be placed on the market by the California Beet Sugar and Refining Company, in which Welch & Co., George W. Meyer and their friends are the principal owners. Or 150,000 tons of raw island sugar, 90,000 tons will be sent to New York, where it has already been sold to refineries, independent of the trust. The remaining 60,000 tons will be refined at the California Beet Sugar and Refining Company's works at Crockett, on the straits of Carquehue."

Ex-Treasurer Booked Missing.

Ex-State Treasurer Booker, of Grand Forks, N. D., is among the missing. Some time ago he was indicted by the Federal grand jury for making a fraudulent report to the comptroller of the currency on the condition of the Grand Forks National Bank, of which he was president. When his case was called in the United States court, Booker failed to respond, and his bonds were declared forfeited.

Poisoned by Moonshiners.

Alfred H. Brooks, 58 years old, who was for thirty-two years at the head of the United States internal revenue department in New York, is dead at his home in Asbury Park, N. J., of cancer of the tongue, brought on by poison administered to him in an illicit distillery upon which he made a raid three years ago.

New Orleans Open Again.

After a protracted meeting, the State Board of Health decided to declare off all quarantine at New Orleans. This has the effect of opening the doors of the city to all hitherto infected ports and will do away with the system of isolation of the fever cases, which has existed since Sept. 6.

Missionaries in Great Peril.

Missionaries have been attacked by mobs in Hunan province, Central China. In one instance a mob of 5,000 surrounded a party of missionaries and was held in check by local police with great difficulty. The missionaries are supposed to belong to the Christian Missionary Alliance.

Henry Hurlburt Dead.

Henry Augustus Hurlburt, one of New York's leading financiers, dropped dead at the dinner table at his home. The cause was heart disease.

M. Kotzebue Recalled.

The Russian minister to the United States, M. de Kotzebue, has been relieved of his post at his own request and owing to his ill health.

Views of Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's commercial report says: "One of the most significant features of the business situation is found in the continued heavy weekly totals of bank clear-

ings, those for six days ending Nov. 11 amounting to \$1,347,000,000, an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding week and 13 per cent compared with the second week of November, 1889. Other favorable features are the continued firmness of and activity in wool, iron and steel. The slight reaction in the price of cotton, in view of the extreme depression to which that staple had been subjected, attracts attention as the possible beginning of the end of the present decline. The unfavorable influences in price movements are declines for cottons and print cloths, the latter touching the lowest price on record. Wheat, corn and lead are also lower and wire nails have been shaded. There is a long list of staples for which prices are practically unchanged. The more important advances are confined to Indian corn, oats, hops and turpentine. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 5,445,542 bushels, compared with 5,590,000 last week, 4,064,000 a year ago, 3,325,000 two years ago, 2,900,000 three years ago and 2,445,000 in 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,651,546 bushels, against 2,199,000 last week, 3,782,000 a year ago, 1,921,000 two years ago, 197,000 three years ago and 673,000 in 1893. There is an increase in the volume of business failures, the total throughout the United States this week being 273, compared with 223 last week, 258 one year ago."

ANOTHER LEADER CHOSEN.

J. R. Sovereign Is No Longer K. of L. Grand Master.

James R. Sovereign, who has been general master workman of the Knights of Labor for several years, has been relieved of his office by the general assembly, in session at Louisville, Ky. Henry A. Hicks of New York, district 253, New York City, was chosen to fill Mr. Sovereign's place, and I. D. Chamberlain of Pueblo, Colo., was selected as general workman. Sarsfield Fitzpatrick of Montreal and Henry Bostock of assembly 300, glassworkers, were chosen as the two members of the executive board, the third member being Andrew D. Best.

Lynch Three Indians.

Twenty-five masked men took the law into their own hands at the county jail in Williamsport, N. D. They left the bodies of three men, who had been accused of murder, swinging in the wind as a testimonial of the completeness of their revenge. The men were Paul Holy-track, Philip Ireland and Alec Connor, Indians, who were under arrest accused of the murder of six members of the Spicer family last winter at Winona, Minn. They were accused from slumber at 2 o'clock in the morning, dragged from the jail to a boat without a bar that served to suspend the carcasses of slaughtered animals.

Convict Burns to Death.

Dock Goff, an escaped Florida convict, who was confined in the Waycross, Ga., city jail awaiting officers from that State, lost his life through the desire of two negro boys to escape. They set fire to the jail and in the general confusion escaped from their cell, which was near the jail entrance. Goff's cell was at the rear of the building, and the heat was so intense that he could not be rescued until he was fatally burned.

Turns to Chalk.

Frank Ritter, one of the oldest and best known saloonkeepers in St. Louis, is turning to chalk. Day by day he is dying by inches in the heart of St. Louis. Five years ago science told Ritter that he would die slowly. Since then it has cut off his left leg in eight oblique sections. Now the right foot and part of the right leg is like that of a marble statue and time is coming when that limb must be taken away.

Strange Epidemic in Omaha.

The physicians of Omaha are puzzled over an ailment that is rapidly becoming epidemic. The disease envelops the entire body, making it one mass of small sores. The eruptions are not painful. In three weeks it has spread with such rapidity that it has become general. At least 10,000 people are afflicted.

New Russian Minister.

A successor for Minister Kotzebue, Russian representative recently recalled, has been appointed in the person of Count Cassini, the present Russian minister to Pekin.

Sanches Is Guilty.

The jury in the case of Frederick C. Sanches, who killed his wife in the Colorado house in Denver Oct. 30, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Thirty Years for Murder.

At Dover, N. H., Joseph E. Kelly, one of the Great Falls bank robbers and self-confessed murderer of Cushing Stickney, was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

Fire at Fostoria, Ohio.

An explosion of gasoline in the basement of the Alcott building caused one of the most disastrous fires in the history of Fostoria, O. The loss will reach \$50,000.

Average Yield of Corn.

Statistics from Washington are that the average yield in corn per acre this year is 23.7; last year, 27.5.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50; corn, No. 2, red, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 19c; new potatoes, 25c to 50c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; clover seed, \$3.15 to \$3.25.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 3, 20c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 45c; pork, mess, \$7.00 to \$7.50.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; clover seed, \$3.15 to \$3.25.

FROM EGG TO AX.



SONG OF THE THANKFUL TIME.

We think of Thanksgiving at seedling time:
In the swelling, unfolding, budding time.
When the heart of nature and hearts of men
Rejoice in the earth grown young again,
We dream of the harvest, of field and vine,
And granaries full, at Thanksgiving time.

We think of Thanksgiving in growing time:
In the time of flowers, and the vintage prime.
When the palms of the year's strong hands
Are filled
With fruitage, with grain, and with sweets
Distilled.

When the dream of hope is a truth sublime,
Then our hearts make room for the thankful time.

We think of Thanksgiving in harvest time:
In the yielding, gathering, golden time.
When the sky is flushed with a hazy mist,
And the blinding suns by frost lips kissed;
When the barns are full with the harvest cheer,
And the crowing, thankful day draws near.

We think of Thanksgiving at resting time:
The circle completed is but a chime
In the song of life, in the lives of men!
We harvest the toll of our years, and then
We wait at the gate of the King's highway
For the dawn of our soul's Thanksgiving.

—Rose Hartwick Thorpe.

JUST IN TIME FOR DINNER.

ASIDE from some noted criminal prosecutions which I conducted several years ago, the incident which I am about to relate was one of the most interesting chapters in my professional life. It had been a stormy November day. During the morning the rain and cold were in torrents. Toward noon the water began to crystallize as it descended, and all afternoon the snow had been blowing and drifting in a very uncomfortable way. It grew dark early. Perhaps it was because of this that I decided to go home an hour earlier than usual. I say perhaps, because I have always thought that providence had something to do with my going out on to the street at that moment. Passing up Broadway I turned into Fourteenth street to cross to the elevated railroad station. Near the corner I encountered a crowd of men and boys, in the center of which stood a bluecoat with a prisoner. Standing on tip-toe, I saw that the prisoner was a young lad with a remarkably handsome face and gentlemanly manner. A call had been sent in for a patrol wagon, and the policeman was waiting the response. The boy looked thoroughly frightened. I reached the spot he was protesting his innocence and begging to be released.

"I tell you honestly, sir, it is a mistake. I know nothing of the jewelry. I am innocent, sir, I am truly."

"That's all right, young rascal," the policeman replied. "Nobody that's arrested ever steals anything. But when we get our clutches on 'em they don't generally turn out such innocents as they claim."

Just then the patrol wagon dashed up, two officers alighted, and the boy was quickly hustled up the steps of the wagon and driven off.

"What station?" I asked as they drove off toward the south. There was no reply, but by walking rapidly in the direction taken by the officers I soon brought up at a station, where, as my attorney, I soon obtained an interview with the lad whose face had so greatly interested me. When I was shown to his cell he was weeping bitterly, and appeared to be in absolute despair.

"I saw you at the patrol box," I said by way of introduction. "Had thought I would like to find out a little more about your case. I am a lawyer, and if you are innocent, as I think you must be, I will see what can be done to get you out of this. My name is Lawson, what is yours?"

"Frank Orr," he said promptly, as a wave of gratitude swept over his face. Then he added: "This is very kind of you, sir. The whole miserable business is a mistake. I never took a bit of the jewelry; not a bit."

Then I sat down on the cot beside Frank and asked him to tell me all about his case.

His home was in Western Vermont, he said, and he had been in New York about a year. He had come here to get a start in the world. While his success had not been all that his fancy used to paint it, yet, considering the hard times, he had done very well. Once a month he had been able to send a little money to his mother, who needed his help sorely. For six months past he had been employed in the shop of a manufacturing jeweler. That day twenty valuable rings and some other articles had disappeared from a showcase. They were missed just after the noon hour. During that hour the workmen were always out at lunch, and Frank and another young man named Lerch were usually in charge. But to-day Lerch was sick at home, and Frank was the shop alone.

"Did you see no one about the premises during that hour?" I asked.

"No one but Hogan, the janitor," he said. "Was he in the room?"

"No, I am sure he was not," he said. "Did you see him at all between twelve and one?"

"Yes," said Frank, "he came to the rear door and called me to go back and look at a team of fine horses in the alley."

"How long were you out of the room?" I asked.

"Not more than two minutes," he said. "Could a person come from the front hall during that time without your knowing it?"

"No, indeed," said young Orr, earnestly. "If I looked the door before I ran out to look at the horses."

"Then if the jewelry was taken while you were in charge it could have been

taken by no one but yourself," I said somewhat severely to see what effect the conclusion would have on the prisoner.

"It looks bad for me, sir, especially as one of the rings was found in my overcoat pocket."

"That last fact counts for nothing," I remarked, and added: "Tell me candidly, Orr, have you no theory upon which the thing can be explained?"

"No, sir, I have not; it seems very strange; I can't understand it," he said, his voice trembling perceptibly, and his eyes again filling with tears.

"It is a trifle mysterious, my young friend," I said, rising. "But I somehow believe you are not the guilty party. I will ask the sergeant to give you a more comfortable place than this for the night. In the morning I will see you again."

When the case came up at the Jefferson Market police court next day I secured an adjournment. Then I went to work vigorously to hunt down the thief. I started out on the theory of Frank's innocence. Then, it was clear that the janitor could not himself have stolen the goods. He might have had an accomplice, however, who may have been concealed somewhere in the room, and carried off the jewelry while Frank was taking his two-minute view of the horses in the alley. This thief might have dropped the ring into Frank's



pocket so as to point suspicion toward its owner.

My theory proved correct. A guarded talk with some people living near the home of Hogan, the janitor, made me acquainted with his character and habits.

What I learned was not to his credit. I have always thought that providence had something to do with my going out on to the street at that moment. Passing up Broadway I turned into Fourteenth street to cross to the elevated railroad station.

Near the corner I encountered a crowd of men and boys, in the center of which stood a bluecoat with a prisoner. Standing on tip-toe, I saw that the prisoner was a young lad with a remarkably handsome face and gentlemanly manner. A call had been sent in for a patrol wagon, and the policeman was waiting the response.

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