

## FIRE AT MELBOURNE.

## AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL SWEEP BY A CONFLAGRATION.

Large Area in the Heart of the City Burned Over, and Mercantile Property Valued at \$5,000,000 Destroyed.—Britain Wants to be Friendly.

Blaze at the Antipodes. A great fire broke out in Melbourne, Australia, and in a very short space of time did enormous damage. It started in the very heart of the city. A strong wind was blowing and the fiercely fanned flames rapidly incensed building after building. Despite the efforts of the firemen the entire district bounded by Elizabeth, Flinders and Swanston streets and Flinders lane, with the exception of two buildings, was destroyed within three hours. The burned section included many of the largest business houses in Melbourne. The buildings were completely gutted, as most of them contained stock goods, the flames progressed with a rapidity which defied all checking, and in the furious wind ashes and burning debris were carried into the suburbs a distance of two miles. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$5,000,000 (\$5,000,000), while the trade in stock goods has received a serious setback. Hundreds of employees of all sorts have been suddenly thrown out of employment.

## SEES BENEFITS FOR CANADA.

## Britain Favors Closer Trade Relations with America.

There is good reason to believe that the British Government will view with favor the formation of a commission to clear up vexatious questions between the United States and Canada. This attitude will be important in the consummation of the commission plan, for the best efforts of the United States and Canada toward a general settlement would come to naught unless the imperial Government approved the efforts and stood ready to give them official execution in the form of a treaty. At first the sharp differences aroused by the recent Bering sea meeting led to the belief that Great Britain might stand in the way of a commission which would discuss, among other questions, such imperial subjects as the tariff. The home Government is now said to be fully conscious of the advantages which Canada may secure in the extensive American market lying alongside her, and there is understood to be every desire to aid Canada in the enjoyment of reciprocal trade with this country.

## CHILKOOT PASS RAILROAD.

## Portion of It Will Be of Aerial Tramway Construction.

Henry L. Martens of New York, who represents Tacoma and New York capitalists interested in building a railroad from Dyre on the Chilkoot pass to Crater Lake, says the first eight or nine miles of road out from Dyre will be the usual railroad construction. Sixty men are now engaged on this work at \$3 a day. "The second division of our railroad," he said, "will be an aerial tramway from the mouth of Dyre Canyon over the Chilkoot pass. This tramway is now being built at the East." Mr. Martens estimates that 75,000 people will go to the Klondike country next spring by the way of Dyre.

## About Indian Schools.

Some interesting data as to the educational aspect of the Indian problem is given in the annual report of Dr. W. N. Hallman, superintendent of the Indian schools, which has just been made public at Washington. The subject of students going back to their tribes after school life is taken up, and Superintendent Hallman says he is still collecting data bearing on this phase of the problem; but the information already obtained justifies the statement that the severe criticism made of both the Indians and schools on this score is at all just, and so only in a limited degree. Wherever on progress in civilization it is traceable largely to the returned students.

## Delaying Nebraska's Count.

Indications are that some time will elapse before the result of Nebraska's recent election is officially decided. This condition is the result of a contest filed by Republican leaders, protesting against the State canvassing board canvassing the returns. The basis of the protest is that Secretary of State Porter has opened a number of the envelopes containing the returns from the various county clerks, in violation of the law. The Secretary of State admits that he opened several envelopes and sent the certificates back to the county clerks for correction, he having expected that clerical errors existed.

## Wanted to Hang Him.

A lynching was narrowly avoided at Elk Point, S. D. Ed Stroud, who eloped with a 15-year-old girl, leaving his family in destitute circumstances, was discharged by Justice Smith owing to lack of evidence, and when the fact became known citizens were aroused. Ed Carter, father of the girl, procured a rope and started in search of Stroud. When he found him he proceeded to beat him, and in a short time the streets were thronged with excited people yelling "Lynch him!" Officers finally arrived on the scene and rescued the victim just as he was about exhausted.

## Duluth Gets a Gas Plant.

Mayor Truison, for the city, has purchased the Duluth Gas and Water Company's plant for \$1,250,000.

## Jumped His Bail.

William Lumsden of Kansas City, whose sentence to five years in the penitentiary for robbing the Bank of Savannah at Savannah, Mo., two years ago, was recently confirmed by the State Supreme Court, has disappeared. He was out on a \$3,000 bond.

## Anson to Quit the League.

Capt. A. C. Anson, the well-known Chicago baseball player, wants to quit the National League, and has applied to the Western League for a position.

## Engulfed in a Night.

The little village of Kozel, Kan., has completely disappeared from the face of the earth. The ground sank beneath it, and the whole village sank into a chasm, which the next morning was found filled to within seventy feet of its surface with dark, stagnant-looking water.

## Peace in the Philippines.

Two principal rebel chiefs in the Philippines have agreed to submit. Risk, however, brother of the main rebel, still remains intractable. This result was effected by means of negotiations conducted by the natives themselves, and also with the use of native troops.

## EXTORTED A CONFESSION.

## Missouri Mob Secures Evidence from Two Prisoners.

A special from Lamar, Mo., reads as follows: Sheriff Livingston and Marshal Rice went to Boston, Mo., with a warrant for W. L. Simpson and William Kaderly, charging them with aiding and abetting the parties who assaulted Mrs. Jacob B. Kaderly admitted writing a letter to Harry Monkstar, employing him to commit the crime, for \$25. Simpson admitted paying the money in gold to Monkstar. Officers and prisoners were then put in the carriages and ordered to drive to the county jail, which they did. The prisoners now deny having made a confession.

## DISARMED THE OFFICER.

## Alleged Cattle Thief Holds Up Three Men and Escapes.

A deputy sheriff, a Santa Fe deputy and a policeman, while attempting to arrest a cattle thief in the postoffice at Emporia, Kan., were all three disarmed by the single man, who escaped. Sheriff Graughan had received a telegram asking that a man named Kookon be arrested. Deputy Sheriff Fred Wagner, Santa Fe Detective Laws and Policeman Al Randolph went to the postoffice and placed Kookon under arrest while he was reading a letter. "All right," said Kookon, "I'll go with you in a minute." He then placed his hands in his pockets. Like a flash he pulled a revolver in each hand, shoved one into the face of Wagner and cooly said: "Cough up your gun," and almost in the same breath covered the other two officers. In a moment the three men were disarmed. Showing the pistols into his overcoat pocket the man rushed for the door and disappeared. A posse of deputy sheriffs and the entire police force are now out hunting him.

## Give the Race a Chance.

Capt. Thomas H. McKee of Indiana, journal clerk of the House, in conversation at Washington presents some rather novel views on the question of Hawaiian annexation. He said: "I favor the policy of annexing the Hawaiian islands, in addition to the ordinary reason of naval defense and protection of our Pacific seaboard, because in no good a friend to the negroes of this country that I would want some place like Hawaii, with its pleasant climate and fruitful soil, set apart for the experiment of a self-sustaining community made up of our colored fellow citizens, where they would have the advantage of starting with the civilization they have acquired as a race in this country, and where they could work out for themselves the problem of existence without leaning too much on the white people. I would not admit Hawaii into the Union as a State immediately. Indeed, stipulating that it should remain in a territorial condition for, say, not less than thirty years should be inserted in the treaty of annexation or joint resolution adopted by Congress. It is true that would not bind any subsequent Congress to undo the provision. The islands will be ready for statehood for many years to come."

## Burn Miss Jackson's Home.

Incendiaries burned the home of Miss Ollie Jackson, on her claim eight miles east of Pine Creek, Kan. The claim was one for which Miss Jackson made the run with the boomers in 1893. George Adkins filed a contest on it soon after, but the brave girl stuck to her rights. After years of waiting, during which Miss Jackson built a substantial two-story house and broke part of the land, the contest was decided in her favor. She did not return home until the next morning, and found that in her absence the house had been burned to the ground.

## Isaigis Gets a Stiff Sentence.

Joseph A. Isaigis, formerly Turkish consul in Boston, who was arrested in New York last summer charged with the embezzlement of large sums from trust funds held by him, and who was recently found guilty in the Suffolk County Superior Court, has been sentenced to serve a term of not more than eighteen nor less than fourteen years in State's prison, with one day solitary confinement and the rest of the term at hard labor.

## Injured in Arkansas Wreck.

A train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad was derailed just west of Wilford, Ark. The combination coach and sleeper went over the side of the bank, the combination car going over the side of the bank and the sleeper being crushed. The train car and sleeper were both consumed. One passenger was fatally injured and twenty-two others more or less seriously hurt.

## Lynched by Negro Vigilantes.

At the Allen farm, near Bryan, Texas, while gambling for pecans, a negro named General Cletham was stabbed and killed. Another negro, Tom Sweet, was arrested for the crime and while being conveyed to jail by a posse was taken from his guards and strung up to the limb of a tree. The vigilantes are said to have been negroes.

## To Fight for the Baker Claim.

A. S. Baker of Tulsa, Ok., and Richard Wadsworth of Castalia, Ia., have been for several weeks investigating the Baker heirs' claim in Philadelphia. They claim to have discovered evidence unknown to them before and will establish their case beyond a doubt. The property is valued at over \$1,000,000 and lies in the heart of Philadelphia.

## Execution of A. J. Frantz.

Albert J. Frantz, a Dayton murderer, was executed at the Columbus, O., penitentiary in the electric chair. Frantz, 22 years old, and a bookkeeper for the Mathias Planning Mill Company at Dayton, killed Bessie Little, a sweetheart, in order that he might marry another girl.

## Cars Went Over the Bank.

A passenger train on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railway was derailed on the approach to a bridge over the Pettibone brook. Two of the passenger coaches rolled over the embankment into the ditch. Sixty persons were aboard, but only three were injured.

## Hog Caused His Death.

At Milan, Mo., Thomas Epperson of Lancaster, while attempting to load hogs, was bitten through the thigh, severing an artery. He died of death in thirty minutes.

## She Shot the Burglar Down.

Mrs. Joseph Wilmont, the wife of a well-known farmer living near Hubbs, Ky., shot down a negro burglar who was forcing his way into the house.

## London Conflagration.

The most serious fire of recent years raged in London, England. It was in the business district, and the damage done is enormous.

general of Cuba, the latter completely expelled himself of the statements attributed to him on the occasion of his leaving Havana, and affirmed his devotion and adherence to the Government. The following is a copy of an official note from the intendente militar to Gen. Blanco: "Your Excellency: The chief officer in charge of the provisions for thisarrison notifies me that the amount of \$1,300,000 is owed by the Government to the furnishers of provisions, consisting principally of flour and biscuits, and that there is no possibility of the furnishers continuing furnishing provisions unless three-tenths of the debt is paid, in order to enable them to purchase the necessary articles in the market and send the corresponding draft. The manufacturing of biscuits has stopped for the same cause, and as this is of the greatest importance I apply to your respectable authority and ask you to induce the intendente de hacienda, director of the finances of the island, and to please pay the bill already presented by him, avoiding by this the above-mentioned conflict."

## OTTAWA HAS A SCARE.

## Tuberculosis in Dairy Cattle Prompts Vigorous Action.

The discovery of tuberculosis among dairy cattle has well thrown the entire community of Ottawa, Ont., into a state of panic. Milk tests recently made have developed the same alarming condition, and now the city is threatened with a milk famine. There is scarcely a herd but is affected by the disease. The Government will push the tests further and has asked the municipalities all over Canada to make tests in their neighborhoods. Dominion Veterinary Surgeon McEachern says tuberculosis is easily transmitted to man.

## To Withold Spanish Correspondence.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says: "It is said to be the present intention of President McKinley not to incorporate the recent Spanish correspondence in his annual message to Congress. He does not deem it compatible with the public interest to publish the full text of the notes pending further correspondence, and the carrying out of the promises made by the Spanish Government. The papers will be accessible to members of the committees on foreign affairs for their guidance in dealing with various resolutions which will come before them. It is reported that Spain asked for the correspondence withheld for the purpose of political reasons. The new ministry fears that its conciliatory attitude toward the United States, as shown by its note, may cause embarrassment at home, and thereby make it impossible to carry out the proposed reforms."

## Miners Hurt in Indiana.

Twenty-three men were hurt in an accident on the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railroad nine miles north of Brazil, Ind., near Coal Bluff. The miners' train on its homeward journey, bearing about 600 miners, was wrecked on the Gladstone switch and two cars left the track, rolling down the embankment. The accident was caused by running over a horse. Eighteen of the injured men live in Brazil and five in Coal Bluff. Three were fatally injured and five others seriously hurt.

## Texas Feud Ends in Death.

J. W. Harris, an editor, and his brother, W. A. Harris, attacked Judge G. B. Gerald in a crowded street at Waco, Tex. J. W. Harris shot Gerald in the side and shattered his arm. The judge landed his bullet in his assailant's neck, paralyzing him. Meaning W. A. Harris fired on Gerald from behind, whereupon the judge calmly killed him. J. W. Harris will flee. The fight was the result of an ancient feud.

## To Punish Cere Indians.

The steamer Rio Yagui, with seventy-five soldiers and a judge, has sailed from Guaymas, Mexico, for the scene of the recent reported killing of Americans on Tiburón Island by Cere Indians, for the purpose of making an investigation and punishing the offenders. A force of mounted soldiers has been sent across the coast of Sonora, Gulf of California, opposite Tiburón, with the view of co-operating if necessary.

## New Rapid-Fire Pistol.

A rapid-fire pistol constructed on the applied principles of the famous Mannlicher rifle will be shown to the War Department at Washington in a few days. A private exhibition of the new pistol has been given in New York. It is composed of twelve principal parts, which can be disassembled in less than a minute and put together in a brief space of time.

## Paint Factory Burned.

Boydell Bros' paint factory, on Fort street, Detroit, was gutted by fire. A member of the firm estimates the loss at \$100,000—\$20,000 on stock and \$80,000 on machinery and building. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have been the cause.

## Poor Fishing Season.

Report of the Canadian fisheries department indicates a total failure of the fall mackerel fishery on the Atlantic coast. Of the large United States fleet operating off the Cape Breton coast, most of the vessels have cleared for home "clean."

## Clockmakers' Strike Is Off.

The strike of the New York clockmakers has been called off.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; No. 2, 23c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; new potatoes, 40c to 55c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; No. 2 white, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 47c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, 47c to 49c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; clover seed, \$3.20 to \$3.30. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 3, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 43c; pork, mess, \$7.00 to \$7.50. Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 97c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; butter, creamery, 15c to 24c; eggs, Western, 21c to 23c.



## CHAPTER X.

If Sir Wilfrid Ewell had been sulker for two days after his last interview with Jane Warner, he was unhappy for many more than two days after his last interview with Lena St. Blaise. He had obtained the object of his desire. He had won the prize after which he panted. He had received the assurance which he had believed would make him happy forever. And yet he was not happy. On the contrary, he felt very miserable. The date of the wedding had already been discussed, and all but decided on, and Miss St. Blaise had hinted to him, with downcast eyes, that she would like to all things to visit Spain for the honeymoon. So that matter was settled and done with.

One evening Wilfrid took his sister Rosie to the theater, a rare occurrence, as her mother did not like her remaining out late. It was Saturday night, and the new piece, "The House of the Dead," took about twice as long as it should have done in representation, so that when the curtain fell, Sir Wilfrid found they had just missed the last train to Sorbiton.

"This is awkward, Rosie," he said, consulting his watch. "I shall have to put you up for the night."

"Oh, no capital!" cried the girl, clapping her hands. "Yes! that's all very well, my dear, but you can't do it. What am I to do with you? I don't like to take you to a hotel, and the St. Blaises are out of town till Monday. Let me see. I must take you for the first time, like a hansom-jump, in, and will be there in twenty minutes. I keep my rooms here still, and the Wilfrids will manage to give you a bed."

"And you will stay, too, Wilfrid?"

"Ah, yes! I intended to have run over there to-morrow. I often spend Sunday with them. It's so nice and cool at Chelsea. Now there's a hansom-jump in, and we'll be there in twenty minutes. You must be sure and not say a word about my engagement to the Warners, Rosie."

"Don't they know it? Why, Wilfrid, I should have thought you would be so proud you would tell every one."

"I haven't said a word, and you must promise me not to do so either."

"Of course I won't, Wilfrid."

When they arrived at Wolsey Cottage he left his sister in the cab, and walked up to the house alone. This time Sarah opened the door to him.

"The old missus is in bed, sir, and Miss Jane's lying down in the parlor with a bad headache. I don't think she expected you to-night, sir."

He did not answer her, but walked straight into the parlor. As Jane saw him, she rose from the sofa with a slight cry.

"Oh, Wilfrid! I had quite given you up for to-night! What makes you so late, dear?"

"Hush! the girls outside! Look here, Jane—I've brought my sister Rosie here for the night. Can you give her a bed?"

"How can I do that, if you don't mind? I will give her my own! Where is she?" demanded Jane, struggling to her feet.

"Don't make a fuss about it. Remember she knows nothing! Just treat her like any other young lady you see for the first time, and she'll be all right. After, and lost the last train to Sorbiton, so I thought it better to bring her here than take her to a hotel; she is so young. Shall I fetch her in?"

"Ye dear, at once! And don't be afraid; she shall learn nothing from me." Jane said as she hurriedly brushed away the tears that had rushed to her eyes at his cool reception of her.

In another minute he was back with Rosie, blushing, as young girls will blush, on a first introduction even to a lodging-house keeper.

Jane did not wait on them at table. She left the servant to do that. But when their supper was concluded, she appeared with a candle to light Rosie to bed.

"You have known my brother a long time," said Rosie. "Isn't he a dear fellow?"

"My heart—my heart!" cried Jane Warner, pressing her hands against her side. But she did not weep. And the man was touched at last by her tearless pain. He walked up to her and put his arm about her waist.

"It need make no difference to us," he whispered, "or to ourself, Jane. If you like to consider yourself my property, do so. I shall never think of you as less, and would like to think so of your lives' end."

But she threw him off as if he had been a coiling serpent, ready to sting her. "Your property?" she echoed scornfully. "And, having been false to me, you would now be false to her! No, no! if you go, you go; and I will see no more of you. I will never be your friend. I will be your wife—as I believe myself to be at the present moment—and nothing less. But that you can consent to give me up forever! Oh, my heart! my heart!"

"Of course, if you are obstinate, I can do no more," replied Sir Wilfrid sulkily. "It is not my fault if you take the business in such a comfoundedly unpleasant spirit. And you, perhaps, I had better say good-bye to you."

"Good-bye—good-bye forever!" said Jane Warner, as she clinched her teeth desperately together.

"What! won't you kiss me? Are we to part like two strangers?" said Sir Wilfrid.

She turned and looked at him—such a look as two friends, condemned to die, might turn on one another for the last time—a look in which all the pent-up joy and pain of years seemed to be commingled—and then she left him, and Sir Wilfrid heard her go into her own bedroom and turn the key in the lock. So, after several appeals to the broken-hearted girl to come out and make it up again before he went, Sir Wilfrid, with a muttered oath against her obstinacy, flung himself downstairs and turned his back on the cottage at Chelsea.

(To be continued.)

## TRADING IN SPOILS OF WAR.

## Yankees Profiting Handsomely by Wreck of Cuban Industry.

Other nations' extremity is usually Uncle Sam's opportunity. With his customary cunctance and foresight he has availed himself of the distracted state of Cuba to make money in a rather odd way. When the war in Cuba had been raging for some time and the industries of the unhappy island were at a standstill it occurred to the astute manager of the Nassau smelting works that there was money to be made by purchasing the wrecked machinery that lay rusting in the fields and factories of Cuba while the engineers and planters to whom the plants belonged were fighting for freedom against the Spanish soldiers. The idea was acted upon at once. Six months ago there left for Cuba an expedition which consisted of seventy-five men, whose only weapon was an unlimited credit upon which to draw, for the purpose of buying up the entire machinery of the island at the cheapest prices for cash.

The Spanish authorities at first looked upon the expedition with suspicion and at one time it seemed as though the entire contingent of peaceful traders would be arrested and thrown into Morro castle as filibusters in disguise. They succeeded, however, in demonstrating their peaceful intentions and forthwith proceeded to scatter over the island, looking for the owners of the engines, boilers, plows, tobacco raising plants and sugar plantation implements that the Cubans left to the care of anyone who happened to take a fancy to them.

Where no owner could be discovered, for the reason that Spanish bullets had left the property ownerless, the Spanish officials were only too glad to proclaim themselves the rightful possessors of the property and allow the agents of the smelting works to carry off the rusting machinery at their own price.

As fast as it could be bought up the machinery was shipped to New York, chiefly as old metal, and to-day in the shops and yards of the smelting works can be seen the remnants of what were once, in the piping times of peace, the plants with which the industries of Cuba brought wealth to the coffers of the planters and manufacturers. If there is any vestige left in Cuba of its former industries it is certainly not the fault of the seventy-five men who are engaged in buying up as old metal the machinery of the war-torn island. When the war is ended—if it ever does end—the Cubans will have to begin all over again and buy entirely new plants throughout the length and breadth of the land before the wheels of industry will be able to hum once more. Then Uncle Sam will score again, for the new machinery will probably be bought from him—New York Herald.

## Older Well Applied.

Scott Fergus of Chicago told a reporter of the News about the important part which a barrel of elder played in the great fire of twenty-five years ago. Said the head of the Fergus Printing Company:

"In 1871 there was on Grant street, in North Chicago, a small frame dwelling house perhaps a little farther removed from its neighbors than they were from each other and set back from the street about twenty feet. On October 9th the man who owned the place saw that the fire was headed his way and knew that the house would soon, like thousands of others, be wrapped in flames."

From its apparent seclusion the thought entered his mind that there might be a fighting chance of saving the place if only he had a supply of water. He had resolved to remove his family, as the neighbors all around him were doing, and save what they could carry, when he remembered that in the cellar was a barrel of elder. He would use that.

Quickly removing the liquid from its cool storage-place he gave dippers and other vessels to the different members of the household, and with instructions to watch for every little blaze, the resolute band of amateur firemen and firewomen worked and watched, and while every house for blocks on every side became the prey of the flames, this little home was saved—and that by a barrel of elder.

A genuine hearty laugh is an aid to digestion, a stimulus to the circulation of the blood and a positive beautifier. The whole system is benefited by a cheerful, merry laugh, and one's friends are attracted by the bright, wholesome nature that ripples out in sunny music like a happy woodland stream.

Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vanity gives currency—Locke.

## KETCHAM CASE MYSTERIOUS.

## Developments Linked Bad for the Millionaire's Alleged Widow.

Several peculiar phases have developed in connection with the death of millionaire John B. Ketcham in Chicago. The dead man since being divorced from his first wife was supposed to have remained single up to the time of his death. He was a victim of chronic alcoholism, and his associates knew him to be rapidly declining. About a month ago he disappeared from the Auditorium hotel, where he had made his home, and it was announced that he was in the care of friends. Afterward came the announcement of his death at the residence of Mrs. Mabel Wallace-Walkup, who also claims the name Ketcham, the woman asserting that the dead broker married her in Milwaukee shortly before his death and



JOHN B. KETCHAM.

claiming that he willed his entire estate to her.

The case has been closely watched by the police and State's Attorney. Ketcham's physician, it seems, had told his patient if he persisted in drinking it would cause his death.

The sick man utterly disregarded this injunction, and the officials are now wondering why he was not compelled to leave liquor alone in view of the doctor's unqualified order. From all reports it is evident that Ketcham had no medical attendance during the last week of his life, excepting the day he died. These facts have but strengthened the intentions of the Ketcham family to contest the will.

Criminal proceedings are threatened against the alleged widow and several other persons whose names have not been divulged, but who John Borden Ketcham's relatives will charge were associated in what they characterize as a conspiracy. Attorney James E. Purnell, representing the dead broker's family, said that enough evidence relative to John B. Ketcham's life in the Wallace-Walkup house, as well as the marriage that was performed in Milwaukee last September, has been collected by detectives to make a clear case of conspiracy against several persons.

Relatives will contest his will, if such an instrument is in existence, on the ground that he was not only of unsound mind at the time he may have signed it, but for ten months previous. Ketcham's two brothers and two sisters will also deny that their brother was legally married to Mabel Wallace-Walkup. They will claim that he was entirely incapable of making any kind of a contract at the time of the alleged marriage, or indeed for nearly a year previous. Attorney James E. Purnell, who has charge of the case, says he has abundant proof that John B. Ketcham has been mentally unsound for almost a year, and that there has been proof of a marriage with Mrs. Walkup offered by the alleged widow. The attorney served notice on the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to restrain Mrs. Walkup from having access to the safety box

in which the dead man kept his securities. Attorney Purnell also notified the court that the will will be contested as soon as filed.



MABEL WALLACE-WALKUP-KETCHAM.

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## FOOD FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

## Quantity and Value of Products Exported from the United States.

During the nine months ended on the 30th of September last there were shipped from the United States to Great Britain the following quantity and value of food products:

Beef cattle, 304,179 head ..... \$28,401,308  
Sheep, 148,51