

THE TRAMPS ROMANCE



THE store porch was well filled. The chronic loafer was there as usual, lounging upon the bench, looking away at the hard oak with his heavy jackknife. Seated by him were the Grand Army of the Republic man, the tinsmith and the miller. The Pennsylvania Dutchman leaned stupidly against the doorpost, while the tramp stretched easily across the floor. A light summer shower had driven the wanderer into the shelter of the porch roof for a few hours.

"Was you ever disappointed in love?" inquired the chronic loafer, peering at the traveler, at which the rest of the party laughed heartily.

The tramp brought the butt of his heavy hickory stick down upon the floor with such vigor as to raise a small crowd of dust from the cracks, and replied: "Wull! Have I? Jest say."

"Come tell us about it, ole feller," cried the tinsmith and the chronic loafer.

"Not much, wull I."

"We an' not surprised at yer havin' be'n disappointed," said the Grand Army of the Republic man. "But let's yer persumpshun ketches me. What's her name?"

"I called her Emily Kate," replied the tramp, wiping a soiled tear from the corner of one of his eyes with his finger. "She'll allus be Emily Kate to me, though to other folks she an't nothin'."

"Where does she live?" interrogated the miller skeptically.

"Ef youse gentlemen keeps quiet an' don't ask so many questions," said the tramp, "I tell yer all 'bout it. Yer see, et come like this. 'Bout three years ago I was workin' through this valley towards Snyder county, an' one fine day—et was one of them days when yer feels like gettin' down an' jest doin' nothin'—I come through this here town an' went up the main road about two mile tell I come ter th' Red Hill. I never knowed jest why I done et—at must a be'n fate, but I switched off onter th' bye road, stead of stikkin' ter th' pike. I went 'bout a mile an' didn't meet no one nor pass no houses, tell at las' I came ter a farm what has an orchard on th' south side th' barn.

"They was a nice grassy place on th' other side th' road, under an apple tree, an' ez it was one of them warm, lazy summer days, I made up me mind ter rest, an' lay down in th' grass. Yer kin laugh et folks who allus talks weather, but I tell yer et does a powerful sight wit' a man. I know et chet hed a be'n a rainy day I'd never hed et fairer—coz, th' French calls et th' hit me then an' played th' chickens wit' me fortunes.

"I was layin' there watchin' the clouds overhead, an' listenin' ter th' plover whistlin' out in th' field, an' ter th' tree-frawg bellerin' up in th' locusts, when all ur a sudden I seen a blue gleam in the apple tree in th' orchard crossin' th' way. I watched et, an' pretty soon I made out thet et was a woman. She was settin' there quiet an' still, like she was readin'."



"SHE HED A STRAW FACE."

an' down below I seen the top uv a chickin' coop, an' hear th' ole hex cluckin'. I could n't see much fer th' leaves, an' I didn't git sight uv her face, but I made out th' outlines in th' blue calico dress an' jest kinder drank 'em in.

"It was th' day done et all. 'Fore I knowed et I began ter imag' th' face thet must hev' fit thet for a. I pictured her like th' girls thet ride in th' movin' machines in th' agricultural advertisement chromos—yeller hair an' all. I wanted ter try an' see her face, but I didn't dare ter, for she'd a-seen me an' thet 'ud a spoiled yer chance. But I lay there jest dreamin' like, an' 'fore I knowed et I could think uv nothin' but thet thet girl in th' tree, who, I figure, must hev' be'n a heap sight better lookin' than a circus lady.

"Et come sundown, an' ez I had ter hustle ter git supper I dragged meself together an' moved on. I went up th' valley three days an' got 'bout thirty miles toward Snyder county, but th' whole time I was thinkin' 'bout th' gal in th' blue calico dress. I never felt so queer before, an' I didn't know jest what ter do. Last I decided I'd hev' ter go back an' hev another look et her, so I turned 'round an' kivered rae tracks.

"I reached th' orchard 'bout one day later, in th' afternoon, an' hanged et she wasn't there, but a settin' in a tree closer ter th' road. I didn't dast go near her, fer I knows how 'frail

th' weemen is uv us men. But I slid enter me ole place, an' jest lay there watchin' her blue dress wavin' in th' breeze; an' then when I seen as how she'd changed trees, I begin ter think may be she'd seen me an' moved up one tree nearer th' road, kinder so as we'd be closer."

The tramp's voice broke. He placed one hand upon his ragged breast and gazed over the valley through tear-filled eyes.

"Now quit your blubberin', trampy," cried the loafer, "an' git ter the en' of this 'ere yarn."

The traveler wiped his eyes upon his coat sleeve and continued:

"Wull, as I lay there watchin' her so still and quiet I began to think, I wondered what her name must hev' be'n an' loved et orter be'n a pretty one. Then I kinder thought bein' et I didn't know her name I might give her one—th' prettiest I could git up. I racked me brain an' finally sot on Emily Kate—thet sounded high-toned. Then I begin ter wonder who'd be so fort'nit as ter git Emily, an' cuss' meself fer bein' sich a bum. I kinder thought I might reform, but 'fina' I loved et she'd take me without me hev'in ter reform, et 'ud be a sight pleasanter all 'round. I see how she'd moved up a tree, an' kinder wondered ef she'd seen me. Th' more I thought on et, th' worse I got. I begin ter think mebbe ef I cleaned up I wouldn't be so bad—in fact, a heap better than lots of folks I knows. By th' time et come sunstet I concided ter risk et, an' begin ter think uv crawlin' th' fence an' interducin' meself; but then me heart falterd me. I put et off tell th' next day, an' slid over th' field ter a barn an' spent the night.

"I didn't eat no breakfast, I couldn't. But when et come sun-up I went down ter th' spring an' washed up. Then I cut fer th' orchard, tendin' ter wait till she come. I expected she wouldn't be there so airy, sence he'd lik'ly do up th' breakfast dishes. I shinned th' fence inter th' road an' then what a sight I sen. I near yelled. 'Thet was a big feller hed his arm right around her waist. She was layin' all limp-like, wit' her head pitched forward, so I couldn't see et, an' her feet was draggin' through th' timothy, fer th' feller was pullin' her along down th' orchard. Et first I was fer runnin' to her, rasker, but I thought mebbe I'd better wait tell I see what com' uv et.

"Th' big feller, he pulled her, all limp, down ter th' other side, an' then leaned her up agin a tree an' hit her a punch wit' his fist. I seen th' ole clucker smothered droo. 'Thet he jumped th' fence, an' started down over th' meddy.

"Me heart was a-thumpin' awful. I waitet tell he was inter sight, an' then I seen th' feller slip down through th' long grass ter where Emily Kate lay, half dead, agin the tree. I seen a chickin' coop there an' hear th' ole hex cluckin', an' I stepped up an' raised th' girl's droopin' head. She hed a straw face, an' was keepin' th' hawk's of th' chickens. My Emily Kate was a scare."

The tramp's voice grew husky, and he faltered.

HER "LIFTER."

The Clover Contrivance Used by a Female Thief.

"Professional shoplifter," continued the watcher as he glanced quickly up an' down th' aisle, "are hard to catch. They have all sorts of contrivances to assist them in making way wth plunder. But a woman who lives right here was caught in our store last week with an arrangement which beats them all. It was so simple, too. Just a box, about the size of a shoe box, wrapped in paper and tied around with string. It looked for all the world like an ordinary package from some store.

"The woman had been coming often to our store, and I noticed that something was generally missing from the counter at which she stopped, though I never saw her take a thing. I became convinced that she was a lifter. I watcht her. She would up to a counter, lay her box down, and when she would pick it up something would be gone. Says I to myself, 'Folks box.' So I walked over to the handkerchief counter, where she was standing, reached forward and picked up the box, saying:

"Excuse me, but I believe that this is my box."

"Now, if that wuz a mistake, I know that she would simply explain that it was her case, but instead she made a will clutch for it and rolled a package of good linen handkerchiefs. Her plan was to cover the article she wanted with the box, which had a false bottom, and then draw it slowly toward the edge of the counter. Then she would place her hand under it to hide the stolen article away."

Athen's market.

It is settled that the Stadium, the old race course at Athens, will be the site of the first contests of the new international Olympic games, arranged by the International association last June. The games will be contests for the championship of th' world in all sports and forms of physical exercise, limited to adult amateurs. The first meeting will take place in 1896 in Athens, the second in 1900 in Paris and after that meet'gs will be held every four years in some capital city.

No More Slates in Boston Schools.

State and slate pencils have been banished from Boston schools by official edictum. The light-gray mark on the only slightly darkened slate surface is pronounced very trying to the eye, and the operation of erasing, as most often practiced by children, is not only uncleanly, but unwelcome, as well. So the slates have gone, and paper and pencils have come.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suit has been begun at Pittsburg for the recovery of property worth several millions and occupied by the Pennsylvania and the Fort Wayne roads.

The famous Lyons county, Iowa, bond case was decided by the United States Supreme court in favor of the county.

Charles E. Helier was appointed administrator of the Davis estate in Massachusetts, and it will be divided without regard to the will.

Judge Otis of St. Paul decided that under the Minnesota law husbands were liable for slanderous remarks by their wives.

Miners of the Massillon district decided by a vote of 854 to 551 to stick to their national organization.

Owing to the strike of the tonnage men the Illinois Steel company has ordered its Joliet mills shut down.

The Brooklyn board of aldermen revoked the grants to the trolley road companies. The demonstration planned by strike leaders was prevented.

Adoption of the official classification in Illinois will forward the movement for a uniform classification on all roads.

Five railroad officials were placed on trial at St. Louis, charged with violating the interstate commerce act by granting rebates.

Chicago Great Western & Eastern Illinois employees have been notified that they must not drink or gamble or board at places to which a bar is attached.

Trinity Methodist church of Lafayette, Ind., has appointed a committee to entertain the babes of mothers who wish to attend the services.

Bursting of the natural gas main at Shelbyville, Ind., deprived the residents of heat with the temperature at zero.

Influential members of Holy Trinity Catholic church at Bucyrus, Ohio, refuse to obey the mandate to withdraw from secret societies.

Maurice Daly's and George Slosson's billiard rooms in New York were raided Sunday and the managers placed under arrest.

The Jewish orders of B'nai Brith and B'nai Abraham are holding their annual sessions in Omaha and New York, respectively.

Railway conductors adopted a resolution recommending expulsion of members who refuse to renounce allegiance to the A. R. U.

Workmen of Brooklyn will march to the city hall and present a petition for forfeiture of trolley road franchises.

A loss of about \$100,000 was caused by a fire in the Minneapolis branch of the Moline plow works.

Steamship Kingdon, forty-two days out from Shields, for Charleston, S. C., is thought to be lost with her crew of thirty-five.

Steamer Lindington, which made a search for the wreck of the Chicago, returned to St. Joseph, Mich., after a fruitless trip.

It is considered probable that the Illinois legislature will appropriate funds providing for a state exhibit at Atlanta.

Brooklyn strikers are seeking federal aid in punishing street car companies for carrying mail signs unlawfully.

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Rockford has decided to establish a free institution for curing drunkards.

Priests of the South Dakota diocese are moving to secure the appointment of Dr. De Paradis of Coal City, Ill., as Bishop Marty's successor.

Gov. Altgeld says it is not the intention to give instructions free in the College of Physicians and surgeons if it should become part of the State university.

Total withdrawals of gold for Thursday reached \$3,377,000, reducing the treasury reserve to \$42,361,955.

President Cleveland is satisfied that bonds will find a ready sale and believes the financial crisis is over.

A sled load of young people went over an embankment near Salem, Ohio, four being seriously hurt.

The house labor committee has agreed to a favorable report on Attorney General Olney's arbitration bill.

In a severe engagement between government forces and rebels in Hogota 200 of the latter were killed.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	2 10	5 50	
HOGS—Spring grades	1 25	2 45	
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50	6 00	
WHEAT—No. 1 red	49	10	
CORN—No. 2	46	45	
OATS—No. 2	32	34	
RYE—No. 2	40	48	
BUTTER—Choice creamery	24	00	
EGGS—Fresh	15	19 1/2	
POTATOES—Per bu.	55	00	
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	49	00	
CORN—No. 2 yellow	45	40	
OATS—No. 1 white	32	32	
CATTLE—No. 2	37 1/2	5 0	
HOGS—No. 2	43	45	
EGGS—No. 2	10	10	
PEORIA.			
WHEAT—No. 2	51	51	
CORN—No. 2	40	40	
OATS—No. 2	29	30	
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—No. 2	23 1/2	4 25	
HOGS—No. 2	35 1/2	4 50	
WHEAT—No. 2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
CORN—No. 2	40	40	
OATS—No. 2	30	30	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2	49	00	
CORN—No. 2	45	40	
OATS—No. 2	32	32	
CATTLE—No. 2	37 1/2	5 0	
HOGS—No. 2	43	45	
EGGS—No. 2	10	10	
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—No. 2	19 1/2	5 00	
HOGS—No. 2	30 1/2	3 85	
WHEAT—No. 2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
CORN—No. 2	40	40	
OATS—No. 2	30	30	
NEW YORK.			
WHEAT—No. 2	50	57	
CORN—No. 2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
OATS—No. 2	28	28	
RYE—No. 2	40	40	
EGGS—No. 2	11	24	
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 2	48	53	
CORN—No. 2	42	42	
OATS—No. 2	32	32 1/2	
RYE—No. 2	40	40	
EGGS—No. 2	11	24	

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A MOST STUPENDOUS FRAUD AND SWINDLE.

The American People Have Drank Too Deep at the Fount of Liberty to Submit to Enslavement by the Bond Schemes of Europe.

The interest bearing public debt is a burden which never ought to have been imposed upon the nation. It is the most stupendous fraud and swindle ever perpetrated upon a free people. It was conceived in fraud, and brought forth in iniquity. It was a scheme to rob 40,000,000 of people after they had emancipated 4,000,000 at the sacrifice of rivers of blood and millions of treasure.

Before the legal tender act had passed the threshold of legislation, it was met by the money sharks of Wall street. * * * We will show you how and why they opposed it. We are told that on the 11th of January, only four days after the introduction of the bill, the wolf-howls that had during the time, echoed from bank to bank, called to Washington a convention of the money power, consisting of four delegates from New York banks, three from Philadelphia and three from Boston. * * * What arguments were used, or what undue influences were brought to bear upon the law-makers of the government will probably never be known. Every greenback that went out to fight the nation's battles was accompanied by a bond shark, to gobble it up, as soon as it had performed its service. The act of 1862, authorizing the issue of the first \$150,000,000 of greenbacks, authorized \$500,000,000 of bonds to absorb them.

There was never a dry day, after the passage of the first legal tender act, but what the government was in possession of all the money it needed, of its own creation without borrowing a dollar or selling a bond.

The only object of the bond was to enable the money sharks again to get control of the money of the country, which they never could do without the bond. The government established the fact that it could meet all its obligations, purchase all its supplies and defray every expense by its own legal tender; and if so, what was the necessity of borrowing?

You answer that the bonds were necessary to absorb the excess, occasioned by the extraordinary demands of war.

I deny that there was an excess. Let only him dare assert it who had more than he had use for.

Even if there was an excess, the bonds did not diminish it. The excess has only been transferred from the pockets of laborers and wealth producers to those of usurers, importers and international dealers.

Every bond is used as money. They are used by English capitalists to buy American cotton and bread stuffs, and by American dealers to purchase imports.

Just in the proportion as the people's money has been contracted, that of the money king has been inflated.

That their inflated paper bond money may be current all over the world, they require it to draw interest, and that they may be relieved of the burden of such interest they compel labor and its producers to pay all the taxes.

The difference to the people of America between the greenbacks before they were converted into bonds and the bonds, is as follows:

The fifteen hundred million dollars of greenbacks earned their owners nothing while lying idle.

In bonds they earn their owners fully as much, while resting in their safes. The people and taxpayers got tired of this. If they are to be taxed to support the government they claim the benefits of the government; and taxation, when bonds are given for the loan of money, and that money circulated among the people, they can afford to bear the burdens of the debt; but when such bonds are given, to absorb and destroy the people's money, thus creating new burdens, by destroying the very means necessary to bear those already existing, the sufferers will refuse to submit to the outrage. It matters not what the result might be, the American people have drank too deep at the fount of liberty, to submit to be enslaved by bond fraud schemes of Europe—Labor and Finance Revolution.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A VOTE ON THE DESTRUCTION OF GREENBACKS AND THEY WILL NOT BE CEECED.

Typewriters Like to Be Petted.

Typewriter girls are said to grow attached to their machines, and to regard them almost as much in the light of living creatures to be petted and managed and judiciously disciplined as the traditional railroad engineers of fiction do their locomotives, to which they invariably refer with the personal feminine pronoun. The typewriter young women declare that their machines are as sensitive and subject to caprice, and that they know who is opera ing them as well as a dog knows his master, that they will sulk, and perhaps flare up and refuse to work at all, under unskilled manipulation, and that they can be soothed into a complacent and obliging frame of mind again simply by the return of their usual manipulator.

FOREIGN.

Kaffirs attacked the Portuguese camp at Maraquee, killing seven or more whites, but losing 300 men themselves.

While miners were fighting fire in the Mont Ceau mines in France an explosion occurred, killing thirty and injuring others.

Ten thousand Mexicans marched to the palace and tendered their services to Diaz in the event of war with Guatemala.

M. Dupuy is said to have treacherously caused the fall of Casimir-Perier and to have started a baseless scandal involving the president's wife.

The remains of Canrobret, the last of the marshals of France, were interred in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris with state honors.

China's peace ambassadors have started home, Japan refusing to deal with agents who had no powers to act on the spot.

President Cleveland's firm stand on the currency question is claimed to have caused a revival of confidence among British investors.

Henri Rochefort, the French radical, was given an enthusiastic reception on his return to Paris from exile.

Officers of the American ship Concord accidentally killed a Chinaman at Chin Kiang and were seized by the infuriated populace. Marines have been landed to secure their release.

The Japanese are reported to have captured the Island of Liu Kung Tao, off Wei-Hai-Wei after a desperate fight.

Chinese peace envoys have arrived at Hiroshima and were given a preliminary audience by the Japanese ministers.

Major Oddi of the Italian army became insane and rushed into the presence of the king seeking protection from imaginary foes.

Two hundred persons on board the steamer Amerique, stranded off Cape Agula, are in great peril.

Mexico has not yet declared war against Guatemala, but troops are being rapidly massed upon the frontier.

Officers of the steamer Crathie, which destroyed the Elbe, say they did not see the boat after the accident.

Advices from Haytian ports announce a disastrous fire at Port de Paix, which is said to have destroyed two-thirds of the town.

Dispatches from Chefoo announce that the Japanese have captured Wei-Hai-Wei. The Chinese loss is placed at 2,000 men.

Investigation of the wreck of the Elbe shows that 314 persons lost their lives in the disaster.

CASUALTIES.

A boiler in an ice home at Elmwood, B. I., exploded, killing three men, and injuring ten others.

A Milwaukee street car plunged into the river through an open draw, and the motorman and two passengers were drowned.

A portable engine exploded on a farm near Mo island, Ind., killing three men and injuring three others, one fatally.

A Rock Island passenger train was derailed near Topeka, Kan. Twenty passengers were slightly hurt.

A freight train to which was attached a passenger coach was wrecked near Oblong, Ill., and six members of a dramatic company were injured.

The boilers in a planing mill at Muskegon, Mich., exploded, killing the watchman and shaking the entire city.

Eight prospectors for gold are reported to have been frozen to death in the Seine river country in Minnesota.

The schooner Olive was wrecked on the beach near Ormond, Fla. Her crew was rescued after five attempts.

A score of men were injured, severely fatally, by two explosions in an iron furnace at Steubenville, Ohio.

High school building at Benton Harbor, Mich., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is \$12,000, fully insured.

Five men were scalded by the bursting of the valve of a steam pipe in a mine at Houghton, Mich. Two will die.

Fire in the Hotel Castle, New York, did \$100,000 damage and caused a panic among the 150 guests.

American hotel, at Elmore, Ohio, and several other buildings were destroyed. Two servant girls were fatally injured.

Fire at Pittsburg destroyed the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian church, valued at \$25,000. One of the firemen was fatally frozen.

SPORTING NOTES.

Trotting stock sold for old time prices at Lexington, Wilton bringing \$12,000, and the sixty-two head averaging \$713.

Farragher of Youngstown, Ohio, and Gallagher of Pittsburg fought at Homestead, the former winning on a foul.

Champion Corbett discussed sparring matches before a committee of the Minnesota legislature defending his profession.

At Fresno, Cal., Directiv, the 3-year-old son of Directum, pced a mile over a heavy track in 2:57 1/4, cutting the record.

Nat Harreshoff is asked to take command of the Iselin syndicate cup defender in her early races.

Weights for the Brooklyn handicap have been announced, Ramapo carrying the heaviest load.

E. W. Ribbe captured the point medal in the individual contest of the Chicago Curling club.

Monita, against whose chances as high as 50 to 1 was laid, won a six-furlong race at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON.

An omnibus bill for the payment of southern war claims to the amount of \$718,663 was defeated in the house.

A rule setting apart Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for consideration of the currency bill was adopted by the house.

The senate passed the bill to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa., and it now goes to the President.

Secretary Carlisle estimates that government receipts will exceed expenditures during the calendar year by \$22,563,021.

Ex-Speaker Reed has brought forward a currency plan for which he is endeavoring to enlist the entire republican strength.

The supreme court declined to interfere in the cases of Chapman & Shriver, the recalcitrant witnesses in the sugar trust investigation.

Hawaiian correspondence submitted to the house shows Great Britain has not interfered with affairs of the republic.

President Cleveland is overwhelmed with telegrams indorsing the recommendations in his recent message to congress.

Secretary Carlisle has recommended changes in the Chicago postoffice bill which contemplate a better building.

Congressmen Breckinridge of Kentucky and Heard of Missouri called each other liars in the house Friday and were caused to apologize.

House adopted a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the action of British subjects during the recent rebellion in Hawaii.

FOLITICAL.

Gov. McKinley announces he is not a candidate for senator three's seat, leaving a clear field to Foraker.

New York republicans are planning to pass a law permitting them to oust democratic state officials.

Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska has withdrawn his nomination of John W. Wilson to the commander of the soldiers' home.

In the Illinois legislature a bill has been introduced declaring the American Protective association a conspiracy.

The committee on appropriations of the Illinois senate ordered favorable reports on the military and Anna insane asylum bills.

A resolution providing for amendment of the section of the constitution regarding taxation was referred in the Illinois senate.

Judge Turner has withdrawn from the senatorial contest in Washington. Two ballots were taken without result.

Mayor Strong of New York has announced that he will appoint women on several of the city boards.

Senator Washburn, defeated by Knute Nelson, in Minnesota, declares that he was beaten by the liberal use of money.

Lower house of the Oklahoma legislature has passed a bill making train robbery a crime punishable by death.

OBITUARY.

Samuel Kelly, the theatrical manager, died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., from heart disease. He was 57 years old.

Gen. M. D. Manson was stricken with paralysis on a train between Monticello and Frankfort, Ind., and died at the latter place.

Capt. Bogardus, the famous shot, is reported to have died at a health resort in Georgia.

Capt. John Tuttle, the oldest lake captain in the country, died at Salem, Wis., in his 82d year.

Andrew Ortmyer, a business man of Chicago, where he had resided since 1850, died from bronchitis.

Judge Nathaniel Baxter, one of the most prominent lawyers of Tennessee, died at Nashville at the age of 83.

Col. Nathaniel O. H. R. Dawson, United States commissioner of education for many years, is dead in Selma, Ala.

Mrs. Augusta Tabor, first wife of ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, died at her home in California.

Abraham Frank, a pioneer wholesale dry goods merchant of St. Louis, is dead aged 76 years.

Wm. McAllister, the well known leader of N. W. York society, is dead after a lingering illness. He was 64 years of age.

Thomas Quigley, one of the veteran shipbuilders of the great lakes, died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, aged 85 years.

Judge E. Rockwood Howar, United States attorney-general under Grant in 1870, died at his home in Concord, Mass., aged 79.

Later developments in the Hinshaw murder case lead to the belief that the minister killed his wife in a quarrel.

At Peoria, Ill., Frank A. C. was shot and killed by a woman, his sister-in-law, and then fatally wounded himself.

Three partially consumed sticks of dynamite were found under a church at Pleasant Dale, Ind., in which revival meetings are being held.

Five burglars blew open the safe in the Milan (Ohio) Banking company's office, securing for a \$20,000 to \$30,000.

William Norton of Illinois was found dead on a yacht at Cockfield, Fla., and is believed to have been murdered.

Ethelbert Stewart of Chicago, a United States labor statistician, was arrested at Danville, Ill., charged with attempted kna knail.

A. S. Powers of Denver, Colo., was murdered and robbed and his store fired to hide the crime.

Four masked men terrorized Crescent City, O. T., looting the stores and relieving citizens of their valuables.