



CHAPTER VI—CONTINUED. "Ah," murmurs the coroner, "who shall I call first?" "The man Gardner," "Conrad Gardner, take the stand," "Glancing uneasily at his master, the man steps forward." "State what you know about this case." "I don't know nothin' about the murder—death of the doctor," he says uneasily. "He was at your house last night?" "Yes, sir." "At what hour?" "About 7 o'clock." "How long did he remain there?" "Until nearly 9." "Your wife was ill?" "Yes, sir." "You came to this office yourself to summon the doctor?" "Yes, sir." "What was your wife's complaint?" "She was confined, sir." "Oh, became a mother?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know where the doctor went after leaving your house?" "Yes, sir. He went to Mister Adrian's house." "To the house of your employer, Mr. Adrian Dyke?" "Yes, sir." "Why did he go there? Do you know?" "A man from the house came for him. Missus Adrian was needin' him. She was taken sudden ill, like my wife." "Ah! Also confined?" "Yes, sir." "A murmur of surprise wells up from the crowd. Something else to gossip upon." "Did you accompany the doctor to the house of your employer?" "Yes, sir. I went with him, do you mean?" "Did he go with you to his house?" "No, sir." "Then you did not see the doctor after he had left your house?" "Yes, sir." "Oh, you did. Where?" "My missus seemed to be gettin' worse. I went to Mister Adrian's after him, and he went back with me to my house." "Then he returned to your house?" "Yes, sir." "About what time was this?" "Nearly midnight, I should judge." "How long did he remain with you, upon this second visit?" "Only a short time. About ten minutes. He gave my wife some medicine and then said he would be back in the mornin', and started towards town." "Ah, you saw him take the road toward West Chester?" "Yes, sir. I stood in the door, holdin' the lamp for him, so he could see." "And that is the last you saw of him living?" "The witness hesitates, looking with eager eyes upon his master. "Come, speak. Did you see Dr. Wilbur after that?" "No, sir." The words burst from his lips. "The coroner looks suspiciously. "What made you hesitate?" he demands. "The man looks about him fearfully. "The sight of the good doctor layin' there dead, when I saw him so full of life last night made me feel mighty bad sir," he mumbles. "The coroner seems to be satisfied with this explanation, for he is about to dismiss the witness. Gardner bends over him, and whispers a few words in his ear. "Oh, yes, very opportune, Gardner, did you see in the possession of the deceased, a small black note-book?" "I believe he did have a book last night. A little book he wrote in." "Then you saw him write something in a book?" "No, sir, he was goin' to write down something when the man from the house knocked at the door." "What did he do with the book?" "I think he put it in the inside pocket of his coat." "You are sure of this?" "Well, I can't say positive, because I was standin' by my wife, but I am pretty sure he did." "Did you see that book again after that?" "Yes, sir." "Then you know he still had the book with him, after he had left your house?" "Yes, sir." "Where did you see it the second time?" "In the hallway of Mister Adrian's house." "How did you come to see it?" "We was goin' to leave the house when he said, 'Wait a minute,' and took the book from his pocket and wrote in it." "Did he return it to his pocket, then?" "Yes, sir." "Sure it did not drop on the floor?" "No, sir, he put the book in his pocket and buttoned his coat." "Then you left the house together and went to your cottage?" "Yes, sir." "You and the doctor?" "Yes, sir." "No other person?" "No, sir, we were by ourselves." "Is that all you know?" "Yes, sir." "That will do." With a sigh of relief Gardner steps back. An acquaintance stands near him. "Glad your wife is over her trouble," he whispers. "What is it, boy or girl?" "The gardener looks over his shoulder at the questioner. "Boy," he says, then quickly, "No—mean a girl." "Funny you should make a mistake." "I wanted a boy, and have been thinking so much of it that I spoke before I thought." "A boy would be of more use to you," remarks the friend. "But we have to take these things as they come."

thing, and filled out two blank subpoenas at once. One for the master, the other for the man. It was then that Mr. Dyke showed his anger to me. "He shall not testify," he shouted. "I guess he will, Mr. Adrian," I answered. He grew abusive, but I kept my temper, but to be sure the man would be here, I placed him under arrest, and here he is. If he don't know something about this affair, then I am very much mistaken, and if you question him right, you'll get at the foundation of it all." The Chief of Police resumes his place by the side of James Potter, upon whom the eager, curious crowd are striving to gaze. The interest has visibly increased during the statement of the Chief of Police, and they anxiously wait to hear what Potter has to say.

CHAPTER VII. THE TESTIMONY OF JAMES POTTER.



AMEN POTTER, take the stand. "With trembling limbs, the servant comes forward." "Your name is James Potter?" "Yes, sir." "You are in the employ of Adrian Dyke?" "Yes, sir." "How long have you been in his employ?" "For nearly fifteen years." "Did you see Dr. Wilbur at your master's house last night?" "Yes, sir. I arranged his lunch and brought it to him." "So the deceased ate a lunch at the house of your master?" "Yes, sir." "Did you see the deceased after that?" "No, sir." "Where were you at the time he left the house with Conrad Gardner?" "I don't know what time he left it, sir." "About midnight. Where were you at midnight?" "The man seizes the top of the desk to steady himself. All present can see he is suffering." "Come—where were you at midnight?" "On the lawn before my master's house." "What were you doing there?" "For God's sake don't ask me, sir." The face of Adrian Dyke grows pale; he clenches his hand nervously. The crowd are as silent as the grave. The coroner repeats the question. "What were you doing on the lawn at midnight?" "I was talking with a man." "Who was the man?" "A groom from the witness." "Mr. Franklin Dyke," he mutters between his pale white lips. The coroner, Dr. Gareau, all, start in amazement. "Mr. Franklin Dyke! What was he doing there?" "He had come to visit my master, and I wanted to speak to him." "How did you know he came to visit your master?" "Let him in, sir." "Well, why did you wish to see him?" "He saved my life once, sir. I loved him. I wanted to help him." The words burst eagerly from the man's lips. "Wanted to help him? How?" "I wanted to give him money." "A murmur through the crowd." "How did you know he needed money?" "I heard him say so to my master. They were talking in the reception room and I was passing through the hall. The door was not shut tight." "Then you heard Franklin Dyke ask his brother for money?" "Yes, he said his wife and children were starving and that he must have money." "Did not the brother assist him—give him money?" "I hardly think that this has anything to do with the inquiry," interrupts Adrian Dyke, haughtily. "ardon me, if I conduct this inquiry in my own way," answers Coroner Vandewater. "I believe I have that privilege," and he repeats the question. "No, he said he could not." "A murmur from the crowd, silenced by the chief of police." "Said he could not, eh? Well, what followed. What did Franklin Dyke say?" "He seemed cast down, then he reproached Mister Adrian. Don't ask me any more."

(To be Continued.) "Lend a Hand." A small messenger boy, crossing Lafayette Square, Washington, one Sunday morning, was lugging with both hands a basket containing some potted palms and roses. He was a pathetic figure, that little chap, and every one in the park was noticing him. It was such a warm morning, and he at last set the big basket down and looked at it helplessly. "Tired out, are you, my boy?" came a friendly voice from behind him; and the messenger glanced up at a distinguished looking man. "Yes, sir." "Have you far to go?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I am going your way; I can help you a bit." And the gentleman picked up the basket and carried it for some distance, the little chap trudging at his side. As he walked along, the small boy grew confidential, told who he was and where he lived, and finally, in a burst of good comradeship, asked his companion where he lived. "Just across the street from where I met you," was the answer, as the gentleman slipped a coin in the boy's hand; "in that white house opposite Lafayette Park."

SENATORS NOT UNITED. REPUBLICANS DIVIDED ON ORGANIZATION.

A Majority of the Senate Appear to Advocate an Effort at Reorganization on Republican Lines, But Older Members are Opposed to Such Movement. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Opinions are decidedly at a variance among the Republican Senators with reference to the reorganization of the Senate and nothing definite will be known until after the convening of that body. Senator Sherman, who is chairman of the Republican caucus, expressed the opinion to-day that the Republicans would hold a conference early in the session for the consideration of this question. A majority of the Republican Senators here appear to advocate an effort at reorganization on Republican lines, but some of the older and more conservative of them oppose a movement in this direction, contending that it would be impolitic to assume control of affairs and take charge of the committees without having a working majority in the Senate. Some Republican senators who favor organization advance the idea that the Democrats will not demand a division when the election comes, but allow the Republicans to take it by default. Democratic senators here do not concur in this view, and the indications are that they will hold the offices until the Republicans show themselves able to take them. To secure this, the Republicans will have to obtain some of the Populist votes. Senator Peffer, who is generally regarded as the leader of the third party, is advocating the maintenance of an independent position, and it is considered probable that this advice will be followed to the extent of putting a ticket in the field at the beginning of the contest if the Republicans attempt reorganization. The Republicans are claiming, however, that they will secure Senator Stewart's vote and that Senator Jones also will probably stand with them. These acquisitions would be sufficient to enable the Republicans to take the organization. It appears altogether probable that the question will be postponed until after the seating of the Utah senators, which cannot happen until some time in January or February, depending upon the expedition displayed in their election by the Utah Legislature. It is altogether probable that by that time the Republicans will be in condition to claim the organization and that they will take it. There will be an effort on the part of some of the senators to compromise the claims of the silver and anti-silver Republicans in connection with the committee on finance by enlarging the committee to eleven and giving the silver men one of the new places and the gold men the other.

CANAL FIGURES TOO LOW. Nicaragua Commissioners' Report Far From Cheering.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A serious blow has been dealt to the Nicaragua Canal Company's project for the construction of a water way across the Isthmus by the report of the Nicaragua canal commission. Inevitable delay and a further and more thorough investigation of the entire subject are declared to be necessary before even the engineering feasibility of any canal across Nicaragua can be decided upon. The report of the Nicaragua canal commission, now in the President's hands, points out that it is not practicable nor advisable to attempt the construction of the Nicaragua canal upon the data at present available, and that the undertaking would be fraught with hazards too obvious to disregard. That knowledge may be had of the physical and topographical conditions affecting the construction and maintenance of a canal across Nicaragua, upon which to form a final judgment as to the feasibility, permanency and cost, the commission recommends an appropriation by Congress of \$350,000 for extensive additional surveys and examinations, covering a period of eighteen months. With the data at hand, however, the commission makes a provisional estimate of cost \$133,472,893, or nearly double that of the Maritime Canal Company's unconditional estimate of \$69,893,660. The commission makes its estimate 'provisional,' for the commissioners hold that the existing data are inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of any structure. Some portions of the work will cost more; other less. The report says the official estimate by the company of \$69,893,660 is insufficient for the work; that in several important cases the quantities must be increased and, in numerous cases, the unit prices do not make proper allowance for the difference in the cost of the work between the United States and Nicaragua. The general trend of the entire report is certainly very unfavorable to the canal company.

TAYLORS STILL AT IT. Two Steel Saws Found, One of Them in a Pocket of George's Coat.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Nov. 25.—Sheriff Stanley searched the jail to-day and found two saws made from small steel strips, such as are usually found in shoes. One of these was in George Taylor's coat pocket. The people of this city are not afraid of the Taylor brothers escaping from jail. If they should do such a thing, Judge Hucker would refuse to sign the bill of exceptions. DUMAS SERIOUSLY ILL. The younger of the Famous French Writers Suffering From an Abscess. PARIS, Nov. 26.—M. Alexandre Dumas, the younger, is seriously ill from what was at first thought to be violent neuralgia, but the attending physicians have since recognized graver symptoms. It is not, however, feared that he is in imminent danger of death. M. Dumas was seized on Saturday with cerebral congestion, which Dr. Pozzi diagnosed as cerebral abscess. The patient was in a comatose condition last night.

REPORT OF COINAGE.

Value of Gold and Silver Deposited at the Mint During Last Fiscal Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—According to the annual report of the director of the United States mint, the value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year was \$87,482,028, of which \$65,161,007 were original deposits and \$22,321,021 were re-deposits. The classification of the original deposits of gold was: Domestic bullion, \$44,371,919; worn, uncurrent and mutilated gold coins, \$188,258; foreign bullion and coin, \$19,367,049; gold plate, jewelry, etc., \$3,213,800. The value of the silver deposited during the fiscal year was \$15,713,363, of which \$13,243,709 were original deposits and \$2,469,654 re-deposits. The value of the deposits of domestic silver bullion at the mints during the fiscal year was \$8,804,363, and worn and mutilated domestic coins, at silver dollar value, \$5,899,533; foreign bullion and coin, \$1,780,933; old plate, jewelry, etc., \$750,061. The coinage by the mints during the year was: Gold, \$43,933,475; silver dollars, \$3,356,011; subsidiary silver coins, \$3,115,469; minor coins, \$12,594; a total coinage of \$53,717,549. In addition to the coinage executed by the mints during the year, gold bars were manufactured of the value of \$4,152,370, and silver bars of the value of \$10,341,549. The average London price of silver bullion during the year was 29 pence, equivalent to 63.8 cents. The highest price of silver during the year was 68 cents, and the lowest price 59.8. At the average price of silver bullion during the fiscal year, the ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 32.5, and the bullion value of a United States silver dollar was \$0.4158. The value of the gold and silver estimated to have been used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1894 was approximated at \$21,541,652, of which \$10,658,604 was gold, and \$10,883,048 was silver. The estimated metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1895, was: Gold, \$66,229,875; silver, \$325,863,949; a total of \$1,362,084,774. The estimated amount of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was: Gold, \$39,500,000; silver, \$49,500,000. The estimated production of the world for the calendar year was: Gold, \$180,626,100; silver, \$216,892,200; commercial value, \$106,722,900. The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as the information has been received for the calendar year, 1894, was: Gold, \$27,921,032; silver, \$106,383,952. In his report Mr. Preston gives an estimate of the approximate stock of money in the principal countries of the world. He places the stock of gold at \$4,086,800,000; the stock of full legal tender silver at \$1,439,300,000; stock of limited tender silver at \$631,200, making a total silver stock in the world of \$4,070,500,000. In a review of the monetary legislation of the country, states that the real demonetization of silver took place in 1853, when the weight of the divisional coins was reduced about 7 per cent. This, he says, was not an accident or an oversight; it was expressly declared in the house of representatives that the intention was to make gold the sole standard of value in the large transactions, and silver subservient to it for small ones. The act of 1873, he says, was only nominal. In his report the director of the mint says that the result of the currency legislation of the United States for over a hundred years has been such as to leave an incoherent monetary system as inconsistent, illogical and expensive as can well be imagined, that inspires little confidence at home, and is not conducive of our credit abroad, and its reform is one of the most important and urgent political and financial questions of the hour. He says that on January 1, 1870, the date of the resumption of specie payments, the only currency, except coin certificates, required to be received in gold coin, was the \$346,081,016 legal tender notes then outstanding, which the then secretary of the treasury was of the opinion that a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain, but the paper currency redeemable on presentation has been increased to the extent of \$156,940,000, issued in payment of the silver bullion purchased under act of July 14, 1893. Besides these, there were outstanding November 1, 1895, \$324,456,236 in silver certificates, and as the act of July 14, 1890, declared it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at parity with each other, there was now a total of \$621,229,532 resting on a basis of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000.

BRIGHTER IN TURKEY. Order Being Restored Under the Sultan's Instructions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—The situation in Anatolia appears to be much more tranquil than for some time, and there is no doubt that strenuous efforts are being made under the sultan's commands to maintain order in the districts where the disturbances are threatened and to suppress disorders wherever outbreaks have occurred. Consuls estimate the loss of property as a result of the Diarbekir riots alone at \$2,000,000, and confirm the Erzeroum massacre reports. A batch of official dispatches has been published, representing that order has been completely restored almost everywhere except at Sivas, owing to the measures which the government has adopted.

DESPERADOES THWARTED. Two Plans of Robbers to Break From Platte City's Jail Foiled.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—Some days ago Charles Krause, Charles Riney and Lewis Wright, confined in jail here for robbing Burlington freight cars at Beverly, were caught pouring coals on the floor of the cell to heat the rock, proposing then to break it with cold water. The sheriff was notified by the prisoners and frustrated the scheme. Last night the three men suspected one of the prisoners of reporting on them and made him go into an upper cell. Then they began to make a noise to attract the attention of the sheriff. One of them stood at the door with a five shovels, while the Sheriff Berry as he entered, put one of the prisoners called out to him not to come in alone, as the desperadoes were waiting for him. The sheriff then called in Deputy Dillingham and they entered and put the three men in their cells.

HANNIBAL DEPOT AT ST. JOE BURNED. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 26.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the old Hannibal and St. Joseph freight depot at Seventh and Olive streets. The structure, which was 600 feet long, was soon consumed, along with eleven cars of the Missouri Pacific road and seven cars of the Burlington road. A large quantity of goods in the cars and in the structure was destroyed. The Missouri Pacific had the depot rented. The loss to the Missouri Pacific will be about \$15,000 and to the Burlington about \$10,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

GOV. STONE'S VIEWS.

The Present Political Situation Disastrous for Democrats. SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 25.—In a long letter to a leading Democrat of this city, Governor Stone says: "Just three years ago the Presidential election was won. The prospects of the Democratic party, as they then appeared, had not been so bright for over thirty years. We had won the Presidency, both houses of Congress and the governments of two-thirds of the States. We were victorious, hopeful and confident. Within six months the party went into warring factions from one ocean to the other. At the next election held in three-fourths of the states, losing several considered reliably Democratic, and having our supremacy threatened in others heretofore esteemed impregnable. The disasters of last year were repeated in the elections of the present month. Two and a half years ago we were a compact, disciplined, victorious party; to-day we are little better than a disorganized, discomfited, discordant mob. As for the cause for what he terms 'this amazing metamorphosis,' the governor says, 'You know the cause and I know it. There can be but one explanation. The undercurrent financial policies of the administration are almost wholly responsible for our misfortunes. When Mr. Cleveland deliberately put the tariff issue, upon which he had been elected, behind him, and, within three or four months after his installation, assembled Congress in special session for the single purpose of repealing the only law on the statute books authorizing the coinage of silver, his party halted at once, and looked on in amazement. And then, when he went still farther, and sought to coerce the party into abandoning the policies it had long advocated, thereby stultifying itself and adopting in their stead, and as its own, policies it had stubbornly opposed, thereby exalting what it had condemned, surprise gave way to revolt and resistance; resistance provoked conflict, and out of that came confusion, disorganization and defeat. To avert defeat in 1886, the governor insists that the Democratic party must repudiate Clevelandism and come out squarely for free coinage. On the subject of harmony the governor says: 'I am for harmony, too. I am as sincerely anxious for harmony and success as any Democrat in the state, and am more than willing to make sacrifices to secure them. But if harmony means that I am to doff my democracy and put on the livery of the plutocracy I object. If the alternative offered be the abandonment of party principle or the affliction of party defeat; if I must surrender in the open field or be shot from ambush, why, then I prefer to stand by the old flag. If defeat should come, we would at least preserve not only our party organization but our party faith and honor, rid of those who would betray if they cannot debauch, the old party would rise from the ashes of defeat nobler, braver and stronger than before still the unpurchased and uncorrupted champion of good government, of popular rights. But if we are brave and steadfast there will be no defeat, either in convention or at the polls.'

CAMPOS TO AMERICA. The Cuban Captain General Shows Why Rebels Should Not Be Recognized.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The World publishes a special cable from Santa Clara, Cuba, signed by Martinez de Campos, governor general of Cuba. He says among other things: "I think the Cuban belligerents' position at present gives them no claim on the United States for recognition. There is an active rebellion in Cuba, but the insurgents hold no seaport, no interior town. There are numerous villages named on the map which consist of five or ten huts. Sometimes the insurgents remain for a period of time in one of the hamlets. When I sent a column of troops to it they disappear in the wild, pathless country that exists in the only district in which they operate. The great North American soldier, General Grant, ably covered the subject of the recognition of the belligerents of the rebels in the former revolutionary war, stated in a public document, with which I am familiar, that there were no grounds for him to recognize Cuban belligerence when the people who sought recognition held no port or town. President Grant created a precedent, and I hear now from Madrid that the government does not anticipate any over acts of unfriendliness on the part of the United States."

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