

WRITTEN FOR THE AMERICAN.

FATHER FITZGERALD'S SCHEME.

BY PRUDENCE WILKES.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE ELABORATE.

The morning of July 1st is sultry, and threatening thunderclouds loom...

much upon her mind she was more than tired out when the guests departed...

CHAPTER XVII.

On Thursday morning Mudge arises early, for the doctor has given her permission to take her father for a drive...

"O, he doesn't worry me, Mrs. Morse, I am so used to Bose and Dandy. They seem almost like children."

"Well, Dandy, you may go, but mind you mustn't bob about in the phaeton."

"Yes," speaks up one of the girls, "Jimmy McCarthy's father sat at this end of the table and I heard him say that Prof. Lane had done well by his Jimmy and since he had thought over what Sam Mitchell said and read, he had made up his mind to stand by the public schools, and if he couldn't be a Catholic and an American too, he preferred to be the latter."

"Did he say that?" asks several voices in chorus, as Mudge continues, "I wondered if Jimmy wouldn't convince his father that those speeches were true blue. Jimmy is a bright lad and a great favorite with all his...

Another body of voters are headed for the canopy led by a Congregational minister, and the committee are again hustling, waiting upon each guest as though he were a prince."

At 6 o'clock the polls are closed, relieving the vigilant graduates and other friends of Prof. Lane. As they go to their respective homes they review the work feeling well satisfied with the day. Judge Rogers' home is very quiet from 6 to 8. Miss Lowell boarded the 8:30 train for Bangor, so Mudge and her father with Mrs. Morse are waiting anxiously alone for James to return with the report, when Prof. Lane and twenty of his pupils enter the gateway leading to the front yard. Mudge steps to the portico and invites them to the drawing-room, but it is the unanimous desire of all to remain on the lawn. They wheel the judge to the front door in his reclining chair and pass the time very pleasantly until James hurries up the path, and swinging his hat as he says, "Hurrah for our side once more! We were more scared than hurt. In fact, instead of losing we have gained 100 votes since the spring election. How's that, Judge?"

"Good enough. How does it strike you, Professor?"

"It is rapid progress and we must remember the ladies deserve our everlasting gratitude."

James is all excitement as he continues, "There were twenty of Prof. Lane's old pupils who became of age within the last three months. They were all prepared to meet this emergency and went in together to vote for one of them. You see we don't forget you, Professor. Your pupils look upon you as old Gen. Grant's soldiers upon their successful commander."

"Thanks, James; you are very complimentary to make even an insinuation of a comparison with America's able general and myself."

"Well," whispers one of the girls to her companion, "if we should have a war the professor wouldn't take a back seat."

"No, indeed he wouldn't, but don't speak of war, it makes me shudder," answers Mabel Prue.

A number of the girls now go to the music room and through the open windows come the strains of beautiful music that quiet and rest the excited group. They remain until 10 o'clock when Prof. Lane suggests that it is time to return to their homes.

Mudge has had a hard day's work. Many of her surprised friends rushed up with congratulations while she was on duty under the canopy, and with so

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN.

Set by the Gregorian Calendar, it is celebrated with Great Observances. Even the Japanese celebrate Christmas, although unorthodoxly. They have adopted the Gregorian New Year instead of their own, and decorate their houses in honor of the occasion. But the influence of the English who live among them has made them very prompt in putting up their fires, so that they are generally in full festive array by the dawn of Christmas.

The decorations are decidedly unique from an American point of view. Every detail, however, is perfect, and every feature has some meaning. Across the front of the house, for instance, is festooned a grass rope with a deep fringe. This is a very pleasant sort of a thing for a man to have over his door, for no evil spirit dare pass under it. Over each entrance hangs a great tassel of grass containing a scarlet crayfish. Its crooked body symbolizes the back of the aged, bent with years. This is surrounded with the branches of a kind of Japanese whose young leaves but before the old ones are shed. This is the ideal of parents living when their children's leaves are born. In the center are the leaves of the Japanese poplady, which symbolizes conjugal life because the fronds sprout in pairs. Embryo leaves symbolize offspring. There is also a piece of charcoal, which means home, and two little pieces of seaweed, which typify good fortune and rejoicing. In the middle of all is the lucky bag, a square of white paper held in by a red and white string, which marks a present.

Not only the Japanese but the Europeans in Japan also hang this tassel over their front gates. They do it partly as a compliment to the Japanese and partly for luck. Sir Edwin Arnold, when in Japan, had one hanging outside his home at Azabu. But he was so ultra Japanese that he took care to have it ready only for New Year's, and not on Christmas.

The natives have another decoration, consisting of three green bamboo with sliced tops, reminding one of organ pipes, erected on each side of the portal at a distance of six feet, the right hand one springing out of a tassel of the nematan, which signifies the female principle, and the left hand from the mata, which signifies the male. In the midst of all these emblems the national flag generally waves from black lacquered poles headed with gold balls. If the common people fail to display these flags, they are admonished by the police, and the flags go up. They are generally of white silk crape, with a red sun in the center.

A Japanese New Year's custom, which it would not be amiss to import to America, is that of paying all debts—except to foreigners—on the first day of the year. A man who fails to do so without leave of his creditors is dishonored. Consequently those who are in debt try to sell everything which will fetch money, and in Tokio a huge fair is held in the principal street on New Year's eve for this purpose. —New York Sun.

He Got to Frankfort. "I was down in Kentucky not long ago," said the drummer, "and I met an old man one day in the store where I had just sold a bill of goods and got to talking with him. 'You look like a politician,' he said. 'That's likely in politics, but he quit. 'Why?' 'He stole a horse.' 'What comes of a man making a mistake like that?' he steeled. How did it happen?' 'Well, you see, he was peart in politics, and he wanted to go to the legislature mighty bad, but he was a Republican, and Republicans ain't got no show in Kentucky. I told him so, but he said he was bound to go to Frankfort if it took a leg. So at last I says to him, 'Jeez, it's a dog-eared sight shorer for you to git that by stealin a horse than it is runnin for ther legislature, and by hokey, Jeez, tuk my advice and went to Frankfort for 10 years. Sence that,' concluded the old man, 'Jeez ain't bankered much for politics, ner fer hosses neither.' —Detroit Free Press.

Modern Newspapers. I do not know whether you have ever gone into the publishing department of a big newspaper or not, but I would advise you to go some time. It is worth your while. And take the children. Go down into the basement of a great metropolitan newspaper—say, go down into the basement, cellar and two cellars underneath it, and there in a place as large as the auditorium of a theater you will find, according to the gravity of the occasion, from three to twelve first class presses hard at work. Five miles of white paper goes into one end of these wonderful machines, wiggle waggles over the various things and comes out at the other end 48,000 papers, eight pages, printed on both sides, folded and nicely piled, 50 in a package, ready for delivery. I would not be at all surprised if within the next 10 years a little gotta percha baby was born with every thousand and came out on the sidewalk to read the paper aloud to the people. That would not be any more remarkable than what we see today contrasted with what was known a few years ago. —Joe Howard on Journalism.

Government. One angel met another on the jasper street taking earthly observations. "What are you looking at?" "Men," said the other. "And what do you see?" "I see wise men living under laws made by fools and slaves and submitting of their own wills." "Strange," said the other. "And how do they justify such a system?" "They don't justify it. They say it's all wrong." "And why do they submit?" "That I cannot tell." "And what do they call such a strange anomaly?" "Politics." —Kate Field's Washington.

Tomorrow's Burden. It has been well said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when tomorrow's burden is added to the burden of today that the weight is more than a man can bear. Never load yourself so, my friends, if you find yourself so loaded, at least remember this: It is your own doing, not God's. He bids you to leave the future to him and mind the present. —George MacDonald.

Good Advice. Blinks—Have you read that article on how to tell a bad egg? Winks—No, I have not, but my advice would be, if you have anything important to tell a bad egg, break it gently. —Brooklyn Life.

VOORHEES' STATEMENT

Gives His Views on the Present Financial Situation.

PUBLIC CREDIT NOT ENDANGERED

Thinks the Wheat Cases to Be Only an Existing Laws—Appropriate Legislation Can Be Enacted After the Tariff Bill Is Out of the Way—Amendments to the Pension Laws—House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A meeting of the senate finance committee was held Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of considering Secretary Carlisle's letter and bond bill. After the conclusion of the meeting, Senator Voorhees, chairman of the committee, gave out the statement given below. In making it he said he did not assume to represent the views of the entire committee, and yet he knew of no opposition in the committee to the opinions expressed. He submitted his statement to the full committee before giving it to the public. It is as follows:

The embarrassed condition of the treasury and the necessity for prompt action for its relief are fully realized. There is not the slightest doubt, however, for apprehension that public credit will suffer or be endangered, for the reason that ample authority already exists by law for the secretary of the treasury to strengthen his coin reserve to any extent required and to meet every demand that can be legitimate. The power of the secretary for the issue of bonds needs nothing beyond what is given by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. The only desirable object to be attained by new legislation at this time on this subject is to make a shorter bond with lower rate of interest, and yet the secretary feels sure that he can negotiate bonds under the act of 1875, running 10 years, on practically a 3 per cent basis.

Existing Law Sufficient. It seems, therefore, that it would be wiser, safer and better for the financial and business interests of the country to rely upon the existing law with which to meet the present emergency, rather than to encounter the delays and uncertainties always incident to protracted discussion in the two houses of congress. This view of the condition of the treasury admits of but little, if any delay, and of no uncertainty at all in the final action to be taken.

It would be trifling with a very grave affair to pretend that new legislation concerning the issue of bonds can be accomplished at this time and in the midst of present elements and parties in public life with elaborate, extensive and practically indefinite debate. It is also obvious to everyone that the consideration and discussion of the tariff now going on in congress will render any financial legislation at this time far more difficult and complicated than it would be under another and different administration.

Carlisle's Bill. It is the opinion of the committee that the senate finance committee for several weeks past has had this subject under almost constant consideration and that the bill submitted by Mr. Carlisle has been examined and discussed with the greatest care. The interest of the committee will by no means be abated from this time forward. The fact that much remains to be done is fully recognized. Whatever deficiency in the revenues may exist during the current fiscal year will be promptly provided for by appropriate and efficient legislation at the earliest moment.

The senate finance committee authorized Senator Voorhees to introduce the Carlisle bill in the senate and also to present the letter from the secretary of the treasury for the consideration of that body, which was done. This authorization in the introduction of the bill is not intended to mean, however, that the committee has decided to pass the bill through the senate or that it has given further endorsement than to allow it to be printed and referred to the committee in the regular way for consideration.

Consent to Inspect Immigrants. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania introduced a bill providing for inspection of immigrants by United States consuls. The bill provides that no aliens shall be admitted within the United States unless they shall exhibit to the United States inspectors a certificate signed by the United States consul at the place nearest where such immigrant last resided, setting forth that the consul has made an investigation concerning the immigrant and that he does not belong to the class of alien immigrants excluded from admission to the United States under the provisions of the law approved March 3, 1891, relative to the importation of immigrants under contract to perform labor.

Amendment to Pension Laws. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The house committee on pensions ordered a favorable report on the bill of Representative Moses, to repeal that section of the revised statutes which reads: "No money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States."

House Proceedings. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Very little progress was made with the amendments to the tariff bill Tuesday. The Republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Burrows, made another struggle to secure the right to offer amendments alternately with Mr. Wilson, but as on Monday the chair held, in view of the precedent of procedure when the McKinley bill was under consideration, that Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the majority of the committee, was entitled to perfect the bill before it was thrown open to miscellaneous amendments. Several minor amendments were

agreed to, the most important being that to increase the duty on condensed milk to 2 cents a pound. Almost the entire afternoon was spent in discussing the date upon which free wool and the corresponding reduction on wool should go into effect. No conclusion was reached.

Hawaiian Controversy in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Hawaiian controversy was again brought to the attention of the senate Tuesday and there was a half hour's spirited discussion between Senators Hoar, Gray and Daniel. The speech of Senator Gallinger (N. H.) on the tariff question was attentively listened to by his colleagues.

The bill to repeal the federal election law coming up in the regular order, Senator Palmer (Dem., Ill.) opened the debate with an argument in favor of the bill. At the close of Senator Palmer's remarks a communication from the secretary of the treasury in response to the resolution of Senator Allen (Neb.) in regard to the gold coin in the United States on Nov. 1, 1894, was laid before the senate.

The bill to establish a port of delivery at Bonner's Ferry, Ind., was called up by Senator Dubois (Rep., Ind.) and passed.

United States Forens at Rio. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The navy department is informed of the arrival of the cruiser New York at Rio. Our government now has at Rio the New York, San Francisco, Newark, Charleston and Detroit. No news is given out at the treasury department, but it is commonly accepted that the Brazilian insurgents are in hard straits.

DAIRMEN'S CONVENTION. Twelve States Represented by One Hundred and Fifty Delegates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Twelve states were represented by 150 delegates when the dairymen's convention was called to order. D. W. Wilson of Elgin, in opening the meeting, said the necessity was great for protective associations to secure legislation to prevent the fraudulent sale of substitutes for butter and to encourage increased and more economical production of high grade dairy products. Several dealers in oleomargarine were present and a hot debate resulted over their rights to be admitted to the meeting. They explained they were sinners come to repentance and were allowed to remain.

Secretary Wilson, in a speech, declared the dairymen of the country did an annual business of \$90,000,000, and his criticism of Secretary of Agriculture Morison for declining to send a representative to the meeting was loudly applauded.

Receiver for the Eureka Ditch. WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 17.—By its attorney Messrs. Glead, Ware & Glead of this city, the Mercantile Trust company of New York, trustee for the Eureka Ditch, applied to Judge Williams of the United States district court receiver for the corporation owning the famous irrigation canal extending from Ingalls, Gray county, to Keweenaw, Edwards county, Kansas. This canal is known as the Eureka ditch, is one of the numerous enterprises in western Kansas originated by Soble, the hop bitters man of Rochester, N. Y. The ditch was bonded for \$1,000,000. Judge Williams appointed P. I. Ponsbrake of Topeka receiver for the company.

Railroad Lines Combine. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—It is reported a deal has been consummated between the Oceanic Steamship company and the Transcontinental railway, with a view to transferring the freight and ticketing of passengers between eastern cities and Hawaiian and Australian points. This combine is affected the more successfully to compete with the Canadian Pacific land and water route. The railroad lines in the combine are the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Chicago and Alton and Chicago and Northwest-ern.

Authorized to Pay Up. PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 17.—In the United States circuit court Judge Ballinger issued an order authorizing the receivers of the Union Pacific to pay out of the surplus earnings of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company the interest coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds on the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, which matured Jan. 1, 1894, in the sum of \$145,280, and to make further payments of coupons on these mortgage bonds as the same come due.

Nebraska Poultry Show. KEARNEY, Jan. 17.—The tenth annual meeting of the Nebraska State Poultry association convened here Tuesday. There are nearly 100 exhibitors present and 1,000 birds on exhibition. President Lowelling has over 100 birds and Secretary Bremen is well represented.

Miners' Wages Reduced. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—A special to The Times from Unionville, Mo., says the miners at Mendota have been notified by the operators that a reduction in wages from 85 cents to 64 cents will go into effect immediately. The miners are not organized.

Mattox's Third Trial. WICHITA, Jan. 17.—In the United States court the jury in the Clyde Mattox case brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. This ends Mattox's third trial for the murder of John Mullin, a negro, in Oklahoma City in December, 1894.

Best Sailor's Famous Run. ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—In a game of billiards in Minneapolis Henry Sampson of this city, champion of the northwest, made a run of 800 with the anchor nose, thus beating Seaneffer's famous run of 564.

Thornton on the Way. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Loran A. Thornton, Hawaiian minister to the United States, who arrived here on the steamer Aquatilla from Honolulu Saturday last, left Tuesday night.

KANSAS POPULIST CAMPAIGN BEGUN

Active Workers through the State Urged to Earnest Efforts.

TOPEKA, Jan. 17.—Chairman Breidenbach of the people's party state central committee, has begun the active work of the campaign of 1894. There are 2,500 voting precincts in the state and in no man in each precinct a corps of clerks are sending a circular letter.

Each person addressed is supposed to be an active populist worker, and they are directed to immediately prepare a complete list of every voter in their respective precincts, giving the politics of each, the names of the newspapers they read, whether they voted and how at the election, what the sentiment is among the populists on a combine this year between all the elements opposed to the republicans. When these returns are received a state central committee will at once decide what is the proper reading matter for each individual voter and he will be supplied. Chairman Breidenbach said the populists had been appealed to not allow the wrangles of party leaders to interfere with the work of reform and that the recent fight between Governor Lewelling and Mrs. Lease would not affect the result in Kansas next November.

Governor Mitchell Says No. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 17.—A paper here said editorially: "There will be no fight. The governor is implacable in opposition to the fight. He has ordered the second battalion to be in Jacksonville on the night of Tuesday, the 23d inst., two days before the date set for the fight." In a long special to the paper from Tallahassee, the governor, in an interview, says: "I have ordered out the troops to prevent the fight in Jacksonville. The so-called Duval Athletic club will provoke a contest with the state, for which it alone will be responsible."

Huntington Denies the Story. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—C. P. Huntington was seen concerning the story telegraphed from San Francisco to the effect that there is trouble between him and Mrs. Stanford. "My relations with Judge Spencer and Mrs. Stanford are and always have been very cordial," said Mr. Huntington. "I know nothing about the alleged payment of \$500,000 debt of the Stanford estate. The only true thing in the Stanford statement is that Mrs. Stanford and I have very large property interest in common. I do not, however, owe her a single dollar."

Fourteen Thousand Men Out. PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—The joint convention of railroad and river men of the Pittsburgh district, in session here, adjourned after determining to order a strike of the pits at all points working in both districts paying less than the 60 cent rate. The men are now out and will remain idle pending the outcome of another convention of both districts, which has been called for Monday next at 10 a. m. Fourteen thousand men are affected. At Monday's convention efforts will be made to consolidate both districts.

Noted Convict Recaptured. ABBEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 17.—"Lord" Bessford, alias Lascella, noted convict, escaped from Greer camp near here. He boarded a passenger train at Kramer and went to Americus. A dispatch was sent to Americus and he was arrested there by a policeman and returned to the camp.

Reconsider Their Indorsement. ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—The state Democratic central committee met here. A resolution indorsing the policy of the administration in enforcing the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman bill was passed but later was reconsidered and referred to a committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Fire at Unionville, Mo., destroyed the postoffice and other valuable property.

Thomas Quinlan was indicted at Mexico, Mo., for killing Gottlieb Klappenstein of Chicago.

The McCook Ancient Order of United Workmen temple, costing \$39,000, was dedicated at McCook, Neb.

George Kelpies of North Dakota was fatally stabbed by an unknown man at the Union depot at Decatur, Ill.

A bill was introduced in the Ohio legislature fixing the maximum railroad fare at 8 cents a mile.

Mrs. William Cochrane, 69 years old, died in her buggy while driving to church near Columbus, Ind.

To show the absurdity of his conversion a Willman (La.) saloon keeper burned his fixtures in the public park.

A bald eagle measuring 7 feet 1 inch from tip to tip of wings was killed at Vandalia, Ill., by Charles Hange.

The Commercial bank was reopened at Eau Claire, Wis., with F. C. Allen president and Thomas B. Culver cashier.

Charles Peiffer, a St. Louis electric light employe, was killed by receiving a shock while trimming a lamp on the top of a pole.

A college student at Monmouth, Ill., has been arrested on a charge of attempting to wreck an Iowa Central train.

The First Lutheran church of Rockford, Ill., celebrated its 40th anniversary. It has a membership of 2,056, the largest of any Swedish church in the United States.

Mrs. William Driscoll and Floyd Driscoll, her son, are on trial at Sterling, Colo., on the charge of murdering Miss Mary Driscoll, daughter and sister, Aug. 27 last.

Sheriff Stout of Mason City, Ia., has returned there with Niels Nielson, wanted for attempted murder and robbery of Peter Anderson. Nielson was caught in New York.

Harry H. Hunt of Chicago, a former law student who was suspended for not attending to his work in December, was arrested at Ann Arbor, Mich., for stealing a pair of pants.

The council of administration for the department of Illinois, G. A. R., decided at Rockford, Ill., to hold the state encampment at Rockford May 15, 16 and 17.

Mrs. Tabitha Aisop of Strands, Ky., 64 years old, presented her husband with a bonning girl baby, the first fruits of a union of more than 40 years.

The ship Insignow arrived at Queens-town from Iquique after a terrible voyage, lasting 15 days. In a severe storm two of her crew were killed.