METHUEN PRESSES ON

WILL TRY TO PREVENT DESTRUC TION OF KIMBERLEY.

Soers May Attack in Rear and Struggle on Crossing the Stream Believed to Be inevitable.

London.—(Special.)—While the rumors of the relief of Kimberley, current on the Stock exchange today, may be pre-mature in their literal sense, there e garrison has been much lightened General Methuen's successes and e actual relief of the place is likely be a fact very soon.

A clue to the urgent reasons which lictated General Methuen's hurried march may be found in Governor Milmarch may be found in Governor Mil-ner's hint to the relief commission at Capetown to prepare for the reception of 10,000 refugees, indicating that the garrison must have had reason to fear the reduction of Kimberley by starva-tion and disease.

The most recent news from Kimber-tey come by way of Pretoria and al-

ley comes by way of Pretoria and al-most seems to show that Kimberley and Mafeking are acting in concert with General Methuen, for at the time the battle was raging at Gras Pan both Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Baden-Powell made sorties and assailed the beleaguers. The result of the Mafeking sortie is not known, but according to a dispatch from Pretoria Colonel Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers, two shells killing nine and wounding seventeen in a group.

It is reported that General Methuen resumed his march northward on Wednesday and expected to form a junction with the Kimberley forces Saturday or Sunday. el Kekewich and Colonel Baden

MAY ATTACK METHUEN'S REAR It is suggested in some quarters that the Boer forces have been withdrawn from the north of Cape Colony and may be hurrying to attack General Methuen's rear, but as reinforcements have been pushed rapidly forward from Orange river and De Aar, it is claimed they ought to circumvent such de

A special dispatch dated Pretoria November 26, says there was another sortie from Mafeking Saturday. On the morning of that day the chartered po-lice attacked Eliff's fort with great de-termination. The fight was progressing en the dispatch was sent.

king November 25 for the Free State, where heavy fighting was expected during the then coming week, when the Boers, it was added, would resist the advance of the British in the direction of Kimberley.

HARD FIGHTING ANTICIPATED.

From Lord Woiseley's announcement that it had been decided to call out one more division it appears clear that the war office does not look for a speedy collapse of Boer resistance.

The brief telegrams coming from Natal and the central theater of the war convey little information about the situation. Naguwpoort reports that half the Colesburg Dutch who responded to the Boer summonses for military ser-vice have now returned to their homes. o, perhaps, the serious civil troubles hampering General Gatacre may be seconed, and the military operations under his direction will commence. So far as known the Ladysmith re-

f force is still at Frere, though the to permit of its passage November 30, in which case the opposing forces may have come in contact near Colenso, where, apparently, the Boers are strong ly entrenched on the north side of the

AWAITS NEWS FROM TUGELA. has been marked by a brilliant advance of Lord Methuen's column, closes in profound and remarkable silence.

Orders seem to have gone forth from

Orders seem to have gone forth from the military headquarters in South Africa to maintain slience. As there Africa to maintain silence. As there is no great delay in telegraphing, noth ing else will explain the absence news. There is little new information this morning from any of the British commands in South Africa. The infer-ence to be drawn is that the generals are maturing plans, which it would be improper at this moment to disclose. It is not known yet how the battle

ral Hildward has moved forward General Gatacre has got any closer to

The latest dispatch from Frere states that on Tuesday the British drove back the Boers, who were trying to de-stroy a big bridge near Colenso. If this was the great structure over the Tugela river, the fact of its being intact is of the greatest importance to General Clery's advance. It is uncer-tain which bridge the dispatch refers to. There are two, a railway and a A bridge to Ladysmith, crossing th rela at this point. The railway ige is aiready reported to have been troyed. It is likely that this report a faise. To make this bridge, whichfalse. To make this bridge, whichit is, absolutely secure, a British
e must cross the river and ench itself on the further bank at
bridge. It is not stated whether
eval Hildyard is able to do this.
countedly if the advance troops have
need the rived and entrenched, a
important success has been gainand a great obstacle in Clery's way
been removed.

s possible that the bridge has been and may yet be destroyed. There ery probability now that the Boers dispute the passage of the Tugela by the British column. With in their rear they will run excitant risks. They are said to be estrating at Gobler's Kloof, close stenso. The British movements in direction of Weenen look like an and to get around the enemy's

CHATE TALKS ALLIANCE.

Seizes Opportunity at Banquet to Push "Friendly Relations."

London.—(Special.)—The Thangskiv-ing banquet in London was attended by 135 guests, and was marked by en thusiastic declarations in favor of Eng-land, as against the Boers. The speech by Mr. Choate along that line was the feature.

feature.

Mr. Choate, in response to a toast to his own health, which was received with loud cheering, said there could not be a better prelude to what he was to say than a remark made to him recently, "Let England and America clasp hands across the sea and the peace of the world is absolutely secure."

He referred sympathetically to the losses sustained by British families throughout the war, and went on to throughout the war, and went on to say: "Fortunately Englishmen have not far to look for proofs of this good feeling. Neutral as Americans are supposed to be, the women could not be neutral. The American women in London, who have fitted up a hospital ship, have done a deed that will live for all time; that will do honor to our common humanity."

After declaring that the action of the United States in endeavoring to

the United States in endeavoring look after British interests in Transvaal was merely an endeavor to reciprocate kindness shown in the war with Spain, Mr. Choate said: "Unfortunately the local authorities at Pre-toria seemed to think that this would not be quite the proper thing. Yet I scan but hope that the prohibition will ultimately be removed, so that we may be permitted to act in this errand of humanity."

humanity."

humanity."

Dealing with the commercial pros-perity in the United States and the necessity for a mercantile marine, Mr. Choate remarked:

"Carrying trade is the white man's burden, and we must do our full share. The suprement interest of the United States is to reserve the peace of the States is to preserve the peace of the world. I still believe that a majority of the American people still continue to uphold Washington's maxim about no entangling alliances, and I have no entangling alliances, and I have no fear of any quarrel between the three great commercial powers. England, Germany and the United States. Our one great aim is to increase commerce with the great kindred nations, who have for three generations settled amicably all questions, however great and trying, that have ever arisen between them. How can we ever have any great dispute again, while the great great dispute again, while the great strain of German blood continues to flow in their veins, and while New now in their veins, and while New York and Chicago stand as the great-est German cities in the world?" Tracing the progress of the United States toward the far east, Mr. Choate exclaimed: "There is now only one step further—the open door, and who shall slam that door in our face."

The other process: included Robert

slam that door in our face?"
The other speakers included Robert
P. Porter, J. Walter Earle, president of
the society; James Boyle, United
States consul at Liverpool; Mariton
Frewin, Morgan Richards and F. C.

Van Dusen.

Among others present were the members of the embassy staff, Hiram Maxim, and almost all the principal members of the Omerican colony.

EXPECT LARGE ACCRETION.

Silver Republicans Believe Anti-Imperialists will Join Them.

Chicago, Ill .- (Special.)-The silver rechicago, in:—(Special.)—The silver re-publicans, in conference here Tuesday and Wednesday, planned, it is announc-ed, to ally themselves with and to make use of the "anti-imperialism" agitation, especially in eastern states. Co operation with Edward Atkinson's fo lowing will be sought. The purpose of the silver republicans is to gain, if possible, with this new issue, a foot-hold in eastern states, so that their party can more truly claim to be a na-tional organization. This is one reason why the silver republicans want to hold a big national convention of 2,000 or more delegates next year. Confirmation of this plan came from

Fred J. Dubois, former senator from Idaho, and chairman of the silver republican executive committee.

There is no place for the republican anti-imperialists of New England and the coast of go, except to our party," said Mr. Dubois. "The assured com-position of the United States senate for several years convinces them that silver legislation cannot be passed for many years yet. On imperialism and kindred questions they are at one with us. I am satisfied they will come to us. I expect to see former Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, Edward

Atkinson and men like them sitting as delegates in our convention.

"We have planned for a big convention of 2,000 or more. Our convention, if held at the same place and time as the democratic convention, will be power to stimulate against any con cession by that party to the forces of unrighteousness. We have not much to fear on this score, however. We are pretty well satisfied that the demo crats will reaffirm the platform of 189 and renominate Mr. Bryan. That will be enough. If, however, they should seek to evade or subordinate the silver case we will do what many silver re-publicans wanted to do in 1896—establish a separate organization and nomi

BEPRAYITY IN CHEYENNE.

Judge Suddenly Summons

Grand Jury to investigate. Cheyenne, Wyo.—(Special.)—A sensation was sprung yesterday when Judge Richard H. Scott of the First district court issued an order summoning the grand jury to meet on Tuesday, December 5, to inquire into the deplorable condition of a number of Cheyenne young girls who are said to be incorrigible in the extreme.

The action on the part of Judge Sectt is the result of hearing the testimony introduced a few days ago in the cases of three soldiers of Fort

scott is the result of hearing the testimony introduced a few days ago in the cases of three soldiers of Fort Russell, who were charged with criminally assaulting three 14-year-olds girls named Annie Fisher, Annie Sorens and Maud Gaulky. This testimony showed that the girls have been running loose for some time, and the soldiers were discharged. Two of the girls were ordered sent to the Home of the Good Shepherd in Denver, but last evening their parents demanded a further investigation before committing the girls to the institution. The cases against them have been taken under advisement pending the investigations of the grand jury.

In his order cailing the grand jury Judge Scott said:
"I want to say to you gentlemen that

In his order cailing the grand jury Judge Scott said:
"I want to say to you gentlemen that the evidence I have heard this morning indicates that a condition exists in this city that ought to be investigated—that of young giris being permitted to frequent saloons and houses of ill-fame. Whether this practice is of frequent occurrence and who are the parties to blame should be ascertained. I shall take pleasure, when this grand jury is before me, in instructing it that any person who permits children of trader age to frequent saloons and houses of ill-fame shall be promptly informed against and indicated."

DEBTS PAYABLE IN GOLD

BILL PREPARED BY REFUBLICAN COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Secretary of Treasury May at Any Time Issue Gold Bonde to Maintain the Reserve.

Washington, D. C .- (Special.)-The financial bill prepared by the republican committee, which met at Atlantic City last spring, has been made pubile by the committee. Its text follows

A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other pur-

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or 32 22-100 grains of pure gold, being the one-tenth part of the eagle.

Section 2—That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and treasury notes Be it enacted by the senate a

hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States, as defined in section 1 of this act, and all other obligations, public and private, for the payment of money and private, for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or held to effect the present legal tender quality of the silver dollar, or of the subsidary or minor coins, or of the paper currency of the United States, or the laws making national bank notes acceptable and payable for certain public debts and dues and obligations between national between national

banks.

Sec. 3—That there be established in the treasury department, as a part of the office of treasurer of the United States, a division, to be designated and known as the division of issue and redemption, to which shall be assigned, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue, redemption and exchange, as hereinafter provided, of the several kinds of United States money. There shall be transferred from the general fund in the treasury of the United fund in the treasury of the United States and taken up on the books of the said division as a redemption fund the amount of gold coin and bullion held against outstanding gold certifi-cates, the amount of United States notes held against outstanding curren-ey certificates the amount of allyes do. cy certificates, the amount of silver dol-lars held against outstanding silver lars held against outstanding silver certificates, the amount in silver dol-lars and silver bullion held against eutstanding treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, and an amount of gold coin and buillion to constitute a reserve fund of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, outstanding. The gold and silver coins and builties of the seneral fund. ing. The gold and savet come and in the treasury as herein provided, shall be increased or diminished, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and in no other

WAY.
ISSUE BONDS AT ANY TIME. Sec. 4-That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to main-tain the gold reserve fund taken up on the books of the division of issue and redemption, as herein provided, and for this purpose he may from time to e transfer to such fund any m in the treasury not otherwise appro-priated or may exchange any of the funds in the division of issue and re-demption for other funds which may be general fund of the treasury, and the general fund of the treasury, and in addition thereto he is hereby authorized to issue, and sell, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to the maintenance of said reserve fund, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percentum per annum, payable in gold coin at the end of twenty years, but redeemable in gold coin at the option of the United States at the end of one year. But no transfer shall at any time be made from the general fund of the treasury to the division of issue and redemption, which will reduce the gendemption, which will reduce the general fund below \$50,000,000. That all United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, presented for redemption shall be redeemed in gold coin at the will of the holder, and all silver certificates presented for redemption shall be redeemed in accordance with existing laws.

ENDLESS CHAIN CONTINUED.

The secretary of the treasury is required to issue said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and value of every dollar used or coined by the government, and if at any time the secretary of the treasury deems it necessary, in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States, he may at his discretion exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States. The notes and certificates so redeemed or exchanged shall be held to constitute a part of said fund and shall not be withdrawn therefrom, nor disbursed, except in exchange ENDLESS CHAIN CONTINUED. from, nor disbursed, except in exchange or an equivalent amount of the coin

from, nor disbursed, except in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coin in which said coin or certificates were redeemed or exchanged, except as here-inbefore in this section provided. Nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing that provision of the act approved July 14, 1890, which provides that "no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time, than the cost of the sliver bullion and the standard sliver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury, purchased by such notes.", Sec. 5—That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorised to use at his discretion, any sliver builion in the treasury of the United States purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for coinage into such depominations of subsidiary sliver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury. Whenever any sliver builion, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary sliver coin, an amount of treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the builion contained in such coin shall be cancelled and not reissued.

Sec. 6 provides for the recoining of

Bec. 6 provides for the recoining worn or mutilated silver coins.

Bec. 7 provides for the denomination of treasury notes and silver certificate Bec. 8.—Section 5189 of the review statutes of the United States be an the same is amended to read as for

HELPS OUT THE BANKS. Sec. 5169-Every association, afthaving compiled with the provisions this title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business

and after it shall be authorized to com-mence banking business under this ti-tle, shall transfer and deliver to the treasurer of the United States register ***************** AT INTERRUPTED ELOPEMENT. ----ed bonds, bearing interest, to amount where the capital is \$150,000

amount where the capital is \$150,000 or less, not less than one-fourth of the capital, and \$50,000 where the capital is in excess of \$150,000. Such bond shall be received by the treasurer or reposit and shall be by him safely kep in his office until they shall be other wise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this title, and such of those banking associations having or deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circular. are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money.

2 provided by law;

Provided, That the amount of such

Provided, That the amount of such circulating notes issued to any national banking association having on seposit United States bonds to secure arculation at the passage of this act or which may thereafter deposit such bands to secure circulation, shall not

bands to secure the par value of the bonds deposited as herein provided. Sec. 9—That every national banking association shall pay to the treasurer of the United States in addition to the of the United States in addition to the taxes imposed by an act approved July 13, 1898, entitled, "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes," each half year, in the months of January and July, on or before the thirtieth day thereof, a tax of 1-10 of 1 per cent on the value of its franchise as measured by the aggregate amount of capital, surplus and undivided profits, on the last day of the calendar month next preceding. next preceding.

PENALTY OF \$200

Sections 5214, 5215, 5216 and 5217 of th revised statutes of the United States are hereby repealed. But nothing in this section contained shall be con-strued as in any manner to release any strued as in any manner to release any national banking association from any liability from taxes or penalties incurred prior to the passage of this act. In order to enable the treasurer to assess the taxes imposed by the provisions of this section, each association shall within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, make a return, under the oath of its president or cashier, to the treasurer of the United States, in such form as the treasurer may prescribe, of the amounts of its capital, surplus and un-divided profits on the last day of the calendar month preceding. Every as-sociation which fails to make such return shall be liable to a penalty of \$200, to be collected either out of the inter-est as it may become due such association on bonds deposited with the treasurer, or at his option, in the man ner in which penalties are to be col-lected of other corporations under the laws of the United States. Whenever any association falls to make the re-turn herein required the taxes to be aid by such association shall be as-essed on such amount as the treasurer may determine to be the true amount of capital, surplus and undivided profits

of such association.

Whenever an association falls to pay the taxes imposed by this section the sums due may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States taxes from other corporture to the collection of the collection of the corporture the collection of ations or the treasurer may reserve the amount out of the interest as it may become due on the bonds deposited by him with such defaulting association. Sec. 10—That section 5138 of the re-vised statutes is hereby amended so

as to read as follows:

Sec. 5128—No association shall be organized with a less capital than \$100,-900, except that banks with a capital of not less than \$50,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. proval of the secretary of the treasury be organized in any place, the popula-tion of which does not exceed 6,000 in-habitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than 125,000 may with the sanction of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place, the population of which does not exceed 2,000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city, the population

of which exceeds 50,000 persons, with a capital of less than \$200,000.

The report on the bill has been prepared by Representative Overstreet of Indianapolis, who introduced the original capital statements. inal bill of the monetary commission in 1898, and has been distributed to each republican member of the house Mr. Overstreet frankly admits that the "did not consider the gen committee "did not consider the gen-eral subject of banking, nor did it seek to arrange a complete scheme of finance, but confined its recommendations to those subjects of most pressing demand, as evidenced by the pledge of the republican party and the general policy of the administration."

TRUCKLE TO OTHER NATIONS. Mr. Overstreet quotes the pledge of the republican national convention of 1896, that all "our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obigations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of

The repeated declarations of President McKinley are quoted, including his famous speech in New York at the beginning of 1898, in which he declared that the people's purpose in favor of sound money must be given the "vi-tality of public law."

tality of public law."

The declaration in the republican platfor mand the subsequent effort of President McKinley relative to an international agreement, it is declared, were made in good faith, but the attitude of the leading nations and the constant fluctuations in the value of silver builion render such an agree-ment practically impossible.

BURN JUDGE IN EFFIGY.

For Scott, Kan .- (Special.) - At a remarkable indignation demonstration at Pittsburg, Kan., in the heart of Kansas coal fields, the striking r ers today burned in effigy Judge Wil-liams of the federal court of Arkansas who sentenced John P. Reese, a mem-ber of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, to three months in jail. They also de-cided on a strike which is to continue until Reese is set free.

The strikers were joined in the dem-onstration by the strikers of the Union

onstration by the strikers of the Union mines. They marched through the town shouting epithets of derision and protests against the court. There were banners bearing violent inscriptions and many cartoons on canvas in the parade. The immense crayon portrait of Judge Williams was carried ahead of a rough box coffin bearing his name. The coffin was carried by six strikers.

The procession stopped on one of the down town streets and then burned the portrait and the coffin amid wild protest against federal courts.

The news of the incident gave con-

The news of the incident gave considerable satisfaction to Reese, who is in fall here. Among the many telegrams he is receiving daily from labor leaders in all parts of the country, was one from Supreme Court Reporter G. C. Clemens of Kansas. Clemens says: "Congratulations. When slavery is enthroned on the bench, liberty's place of honor is in the prisoner's dock."

All Kansas union miners were ordered to suspend work Monday until Reese is released. The news of the incident gave con

A young woman came very quietly from the door of the handsome house and stepped softly down the stone walk and through the gateway. It was a cloudy evening and her move-ments were hidden by the shadows. or of the handsome She walked to the nearest street corner and was immediately joined by a young man whose arm she took as they passed along.

"Did I keep you waiting long, Fred?" she asked. "It seemed quite impossible to get away without being observed."

"No," said the young man, "the waiting was nothing. But why is it neceshe was going to say nonsense, but wisely checked himself, "this mystery?

"It is necessary, I tell you, Fred. can't receive you at home and there is no other way. I have told you many times that my father would never afraid it wasn't right to treat papa consent to give you my hand. It in this way."
might be different if mother were "It's a litt alive, but now it is more than likely that light now," said Fred. that father would forbid you the

"That isn't possible, said the young man. "I am the son of his oldest friend. He has ever professed a great regard for me. Surely there is nothing in my conduct that could prejudue him. I am poor, but my prospects are excellent, and-

"I tell you, Fred, he intends me for higher game. No struggling architect is good enough for his daughter. But he shall not tear us apart."

"Of course not," said Fred, hastily. But, really, Elsie, I don't like this sort of thing. It seems-

She drew her hand from his arm. "Don't like it?" she echoed. "Of course I like it," he quickly as-

serted. "At least I like you, which is great deal more to the point." The girl took his arm again.

softly said, "that if it wasn't for this very sort of thing, this secrecy, the mantic enough, wasn't it?" opposition of my father, the romance of it all, it is very likely I shouldn't and she cried: leve you half so much. The more papa slights you the more determined am to be yours. Funny, isn't it?" "Delightfully funny," said the young

man, and then they switched secret half hour stroll. When they returned to the hand-

ome home the young woman, after a tender though brief parting with the yong man, re-entered the side door with a most elaborate effort to be both cautious and noiseless.

The young man walked away, softly The secret meetings were continued, and Elsie assured her lover that the

opposition of her father to him was coming more and more marked. "Why, Fred," she cried one evening, papa said he believed you were a nercenary youth, and that you had a eccitful face. Why, I felt like rising ight up and defending you before all the world, and then telling papa that

but you! But I didn't." "That was wise," said Fred. isn't quite time for that."

There was a moment's silence. "I tell you what it is, Fred," said to do is to elope."

Fred was not startled. suggest," he quickly said. "What night do you prefer?"

ome romance in you after all." "Thank you," said Fred, stolidly; what night?"

"Well, supposing we say a week from next Thursday." "That suits me," replied the young

man, "What are your plans?"
"I have them laid out," replied the young girl eagerly. "My new street suft will be finished Wednesday. It's me such a fit before."

up Mme. Summerson," said the young man gravely. "Do you really think so, dear?"

"Yes, love. Marrying a poor, but honest young architect is a pretty sure cure for the fits you mention. Of course, we can't count for certain on your father's forgiveness." Yes, yes, we can. He'll welcome

us back with open arms." "I'm pretty sure we won't deserve

it. But go on."
"Well, I'll put on my new dress and go over to Mame Holliday's in the afternoon. I'll manage to smuggle over a lot of things in a paper parcel and you must come up with a new traveling bag and we'll pack them all in that. Then you can order the carriage to call for us at 7 o'clock and we'll take the train over to Craigsville and be married there.' "And you prefer this way to being married comfortably at home?"

"Don't talk nonsense, dear. know I couldn't be married comfortably at home, at least not to youunless you disguised yourself narried me under an assumed name. Wouldn't that be romantic?"

"One romance at a time, dear." The days passed rapidly, especially the ever-to-be-remembered Thursday. Fred came over early with the new traveling bag, which was speedily packed under the friendly direction of Miss Holliday, who was an expert in the packing line, as well as a very disereet and close-mouthed person who was generally understood to have been

in love and disappointed.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the carriage arrived, and after a fervent exchange of kiases the would-be bride broke sway from Miss Holliday and was ten-derly handed into the carriage by Free and they were soon on their way to the railway station. When they reached the platform Fred got out t see if the coast was clear. He cam-back almost immediately.

"We can't stop here, dear," he while pered; "there is a detective on the

platform. . wonder it you

"Well, what are we to do?" "Drive over to the uptown station. The train isn't due for fifteen minutes: yet, and it stops here 10 minutes lon

So they drove over to the aptown station and Fred again alighted. E.e came back in a half hysterical way.

"There's another detective waiting

on the platform." "Well what of it?" "Nothing, save that we can't leave

town by rail for Craigsville until tomorrow morning?"
"Then what will we do? I left them a note, you know, and of course

I can't go back?" "I know of an eminently respectable home where you can remain tonight,' said Fred, "and I will go to a hotel." "Take me to the house, Fred."

The young man gave the driver the name of the street and the number in a low tone and then rejoined Elsie on

"It's a little late to look at it in

Then the carriage stopped. "Wrap your veil closely around your face and take my arm," said Fred as she followed him from the

carriage. They hurried up the steps, the door was opened for them, they stepped into the brilliantly lighted hall, and there, holding out both hands, was

Elsie's father. Before she could ask what it all meant her wraps were whisked away by a maid, and she was led into the parlor. She noticed in a bewildered way that there were many flowers about the handsome room, and that it looked unusually attractive. Then the found herself standing, still by the side of Fred, before a kindly faced man, who, almost before she realized what was happening, had pronounced

them man and wife. Fred kissed her, and her father ...t me tell you, Fred, dear," she kissed her, but she said never a word.
filly said, "that if it wasn't for this "Well, my dear child, this was re-

The tears welled up in Elsie's eyes

"Father. I have been very unditiful." The old man took her in his arms. "Here, here," he cried, "this will never do. Tears on your wedding day! Fie, fie! Everything's all right now, from the subject and pursued their my dear. Here you are with a doting father and the best young husband in

all the land." "But I thought you were so opposed

to him? "Never. He's the young man of all others whom I should have picked for you. This isn't news for Fred.'

Elsie looked at her smiling busband. "I think you two plotters," she slow-ly said, "have made a ridiculous goose

of me. "We only plotted to let you have your own way." eld Fred. "You surely can't object to that."-W. R. Rose.

THE MONKEYS OF AMBER.

An Old Indian City Civen Up to Simians

and Menks. though he threw me into prison I Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement de-w uld never, never never wed anyone scribes in part a visit to the ancient city of Amber, in I idin, which is in-"It habited only by a few priests and thousands of morkeys. Elephants from the stables of the Maharajah of Jeypore conveyed her party. the young girl, with a little catching bill on which the old city stands is in her throat, "the only thing for us surrounded by other high hills, crowned with towers and ramparts and covered with trees. The great castle-for-"It's the very thing I was about to tress stands out boldly. The old zenana, or woman's apartments-an extensive block of buildings, sur-"You dear boy," cried Eisie affec-tionately patting his arm; "there is which is inhabited. This is a wellrounded by a court-is the only place populated and lively quarter, since a tribe of langour or hoonoomaun monkeys have taken possession, and dwell here in comfort and freedom. The Hindus religiously refrain from hurting or killing any animal, and the monkeys, having no fear, are mon-

archs of all they choose to take. The hoonoomaun, or languor, is the sacred monkey, and the largest found he loveliest thing you ever laid eyes in India. Its height is from two and Madame Summerson never gave a half to four feet ;its body is singularly slender and supple; its body is "I'm afraid we'll soon have to give black and smooth, except for long Mme. Summerson," said the young white whiskers; the hair on the body is gray on the back and white under the stomach; its tail is long and bare, with a single tuft of hair on the end. The Hindus have a legend which explains its very black face. It says that ages ago, Hoonoomaun, the king of the monkeys, went to assist Rama in the conquest of Ceylon. The demonking of the island had carried off Lita, the wife of Rama, and he was determined to rescue her. As they came near to the island, Hoonoomaun easily leaped over the straits, so skillful a jumper was he, and, finding Lita, he was comforting ner with the news that her husband was approaching, when Ravana, the demon-king, appeared and made Hoonoomaun prisoner. After setting fire to the monkey's long tail, he gave him his freedom, that he might return to Rama. Hoonoomaun succeeded in blowing out the fire at the end of his tail, but n so doing he blackened his face and singed his hair in a most unbecoming fashion. The loss of his beauty so saddened the poor beast that Rama made all the monkeys of his kind kal-maoukh, or black-faced, which they remain to this day .- St. Nicholas.

Not What He Wanted.

An exchange tells of the sad disapcointment which came to an indigent oung man at the hands of his sweeteart's stern parent.

heart's stern parent.

"Bo you love my daughter, do you?"
inquired this discouraging person.

"Can you support her if I consent
to the marriage?"

"I hoped," was the cheerful response, "that if you considered my
suit favorable you could give me a situation where it would be possible for
me to rise."

me to rise."
"I could," was the brief reply.

"I could," was the brief reply.

"Oh, thank you!" said the hopeful young man. "!"

"I can give you a situation where you will have to rise about 5 o'clock every morning," was the disheartening announcement.