BOERS AS STRATEGISTS

THEY HAVE A SECOND PORT OPEN FOR SUPPLIES.

Enemy Buying in England—Britain Watches Lorenzo Marquez to Little Purpose.

London—(Special)—The Post-Dispatch learns on indubitable authority that the recent orders to the British admirals commanding the South African and the "Special Service" squadrons point clearly to a belief on the part of British authorities that the Transvaal has another open port for landing stores and ammunition besides Lorenzo Marquez. It is suspected that while British attention is concentrated on the latter the Boers are quietly landing recruits, ammunition, arms and foodstuffs at some point in the Gaza (Portuguese) country, probably Chilmane, at the mouth of the Cabi river, whence entry may be made by the caravan route to the Transvaal through the passes of the Zoutpansberge range.

It is absolutely certain that Boer agents are still buying freely on the continent all the stores they require. This they would not do if they had not still an undiscovered open port.

A dispatch to the Post-Dispatch's London bureau from Birmingham, England, says special detectives are there hunting two Boer agents, who quite recently were endeavoring to buy a large quantity of small arm ammunition and 20,000 rifles for shipment to Antwerp, with a view to trans-shipment to the Transvaal. These orders were booked by the Birmingham Small Arms company. When information was conveyed to the police the Boer agents left Birmingham, but it is thought they are still in England.

The Boers have tested with great success the new Belgian-made Mauser rifles, with a novel telescopic binocular attachment and a specially contrived stock so that the marksman remains completly out of sight while able to take accurate aim. The ordinary Belgian Mausers are declared by experts to be the most efficient rifle used. The Boers have 30,000 of them, bought within the last year.

Messrs. Zeiss, the famous binocular manufacturers in Dresden, have supplied the Boers with 5,000 of their finest glasses, which outrange any procurable by English officers. The latter have been refused a supply by the Zeiss firm, who say they are under contract to give all they make to the Boers.

HAS A PECULIAR FAD.

Mrs. Noah Bantz Prefers to Wear Male Attire.

Muncie, Ind.—(Special)—Residing near this city is a remarkable woman in the person of Mrs. Noah Bantz. She frequently masquerades in male attire, not with the spirit of frivolity, but because she finds this costume more suitable to her business purposes. Bantz is a well known farmer near Albany, twelve miles northeast of this city. He is eccentric in some ways and apparently has the notion that women were really made solely for the convenience and accommodation of man.

Several years ago he advertised for a wife, stating that she must be "new," according to the twentieth century idea, that she must fill his place on the farm and assume the management of the home and premises. A prompt reply was received and the applicant was told to call around, be inspected and answer questions. She went through the test, met the requirements and was immediately accepted, the peculiar couple going at once to the nearest parson's, where the connubial combination was effected.

Bantz's hopes, wishes and expectations were more than realized. His newly acquired spouse surpassed his fondest dreams and surprised the country for miles around, her fame having spread to the uttermost confines of the state.

Instead of merely managing the farming, as stipulated by her master and husband, she has actually performed much of the manual labor herself. Early in the morn during the past season she may have been seen following and guiding the plow over large areas of ground. From the roadside her identity would not have been discovered for, while attending to these "chores," as she calls the work, she wears a suit of her husband's clothing, the two being near of a size. Mrs. Bantz also knows a few things about handling a rifle or gun and the best man shot in her neighborhood, where small game is plentiful, has his hands full in equaling her record. During the quail season, now drawing to a close, she has bagged as many of the bobwhites as the crack marksmen of the local gun club and many a poor bunny's tail graces her barn loft as the result of her good aim. While hunting she wears male attire.

Though past 40 years of age, Mrs. Bantz is as agile and alert as though the bloom of young womanhood had scarce left her cheek. She is tall, well proportoned, and her physique is one that would excite the envy of a frail man. Another indication of her apparent admiration of the manlier sex is that she is addicted to the tobacco habit. She does not smoke, but, as she goes up and down the furrows n the field or drives cattle to pasture across the meadows, it may be sure that within her cheek comfortably stored away where the juice will exude to her keenest delight is a large piece of the weed. With her "scrap" will do, plug is better, but finecut is the kind for the promoter of a trust. In her neighborhood Mrs. Bantz is well liked for she is of a courteous disposition and has affable manners. The women in her locality, it may be imagined, regard her in a peculiar light.

Speaking in Figures

In Germany one newspaper is published for every 12,962 persons.

The Philadelphia mint turned out $65,000,000 in coin last year. Money seems to be made rapidly in Philadelphia.

The average semi-annual rate of dividend just paid by twenty of the leading textile mills of New England is 2.3 per cent, compared with 2.3 per cent a year ago.

The number of new railway cars built last year, exclusive of cars constructed by the railroad companies themselves, was 123,593. Of these 117,392 were freight cars.

In the United States and Canada last year fire destroyed property to the extent of $136,779,250, an increase of more than $17,000,000 over the losses of 1898, and more than $26,000,000 over those of 1897.

There are 260 loan and trust companies in this country, with capital aggregating $104,308,722; surplus, $79,707,194; other undivided profits, $25,908,973. The individual deposits of these companies, aggregate $835,499,064, and their total resources, $1,071,525,994.

GUARD THE PRESIDENT.

Police System at the White House Is Now Perfect.

Washington.—(Special.)F—ew persons who visit the national capital and, in fact, not a great many residents, are aware of the system in operation at the White House for the protection of the president and his household. To the casual observer there is apparently no guard system. Those who have visited the White House and moved throughout its large grounds have wondered at the apparent laxity. They have even inquired why so much liberty and freedom of access to any portion of the president's private domain was allowed to all sightseers. Some people have remarked that it would be impossible for the policemen on duty there to tell by observation whether a visitor was there as a sightseer or anarchist who intended violence toward the president or some member of his family. But at the same time they have realized the fact that cranks and others are invariably excluded. The question with the uninitiated is how the thing is prevented and where are these guards who seem to see and know all that transpires.

When one considers the methods for protection employed by the eastern rulers the contrast with those in vogue here is marked. Here there has never been felt a genuine necessity for an armed guard for the president and his family. Since the birth of the republic it has witnessed but two assassinations of presidents, those of Lincoln and Garfield, and on neither occasio nwas the deed committed at the White House. On one occasion only did any person ever gain entrance to the White House who it was thought meant harm to the president and it developed that the individual was not responsible for what he did and was simply seeking notoriety.

While no necessity is felt for a strong guard at the White House there is, nevertheless, the due and necessary precaution to guard against emergencies.

This guard system is practically an innovation, as it has been in existence but a little more than a year. Previous to its organization and, in fact, since the last military guard was withdrawn from the White House after the death of President arfield, there was always a small force at the mansion, but there was not such a good system. The present system is considered as nearly perfect as possible, and, moreover, there is no display about it.

To begin with, the White House is surrounded by policemen at all hours of the day and night. Each policeman does duty for eight hours and only fifteen policemen are detailed for the twenty-four hours, which are divided into three watches.

In charge of these policemen are two sergeants, who do twelve-hour "tricks" of duty. For instance, five policemen go into service at 8 o'clock in the morning and remain until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they are relieved by five others, who continue through until midnight, being then relieved by still another quintet, who are in turn relieved by the men who report for duty at 8 o'clock. The sergeant who begins duty with the morning squad sees them relieved at 4 o'clock, when he is ready for the second sergeant. The latter is not relieved until 8 o'clock the following morning. The sergeants are not always patrolling the grounds, though they never leave them, and can always, when not in view, be located at a watch house where the working apparatus of the guard system is secreted.

In the watch house is detailed a clerk and operator who has charge of all records, answers all telephone calls, and registers the policemen on guard when they turn in every hour from their respective beats. This clerk and operator does duty for twelve hours and is then relieved by a second man, who performs the service required.

The five policemen who do duty at the same time are assigned to five beats which surround immediately the White House and the attached conservatory.

Each policeman patrols his beat for one hour after going on duty and then moves on to the second beat and the third, fourth and fifth, beginning again at the starting point and thus consuming five hours. In the other three he, of course, covers three beats. Each policeman leaves his beat at the end of an hour, he communicates that fact to the operator at the watchbox by pressing a small button located at the juncture of the beats. This registers the policeman and he is marked up as on duty at his proper post. The little registering buttons are secreted at convenient places, easy of access to the patrolman, but not so conspicuous as to attract attention.

These little buttons are not used exclusively, however, for registering the policemen. By a certain number of pressures on the button at any of the beats the policeman can indicate to the operator whether the sergeant is wanted, a crank is becoming obstreperous, a fire has started, a person seized with illness, a riot is in progress, or, in fact, anything out of the ordinAary that may have happened.

The operator, of course, has his instructions and knows exactly how to act, according to the exigencies of the occasion. He has at his elbow a telephone which will connect him with police headquarters, fire alarm headquarters, or, in fact, any place where a telephone is located, and he can summon in a few minutes any help which may be needed. Thus it can be readily seen that, though there is apparently no guard at the White House, the president is better protected than ever before and by a most complete system.

Boer Dishes.

About 12 years ago, when the first gold rush took plates to the Witwatersrand gold fields, the place was only approached by road; there were no railways for some years afterward. Lumbering mail-coaches brought the miners from Kimberley or Natal or Johannesburg. The coaches were drawn by teams of sixteen mules.

On the road were stopping places where the teams were changed and the passengers refreshed. These houses were usually Boer farms, and the farmers made a good thing out of dispensing hospitality to wayfarers.

Usually the bill of fare was spelled in an extraordinary way. The following is a copy of one of these wayside menus: Kury, brieschuth, rise, chis, cofe.

The translation is: Curry, braised sutton, rice, cheese, coffee.

In the middle of a long table stood the dishes. Every one helped himself by digging a two-pronged fork into the dish nearest him. There was no tablecloth; everything was dirty and unappetising.

But the farmers' wives are clever at making homemade preserves, and they particularly excel in naartje comfyt, a preparation of tangerines preserved in sugar syrup. Slices of melon, quinces and pumpkin are also preserved in this way.

EVIL EYE IN A MURDER

QUEER FACTS AFFECT A DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN NEBRASKA.

Under Gaze of Alleged Accomplice Woman in Case Cannot Testify.

Kearney, Neb.—(Special.)—Extraordinary circumstances surround the tragedy which resulted in the deliberate murder recently of Fred Laue and Mrs. Frank L. Dinsmore at Odessa. Frank Dinsmore is accused of the double murder by Mrs. Fred Laue, who asserts that she consented to the crime while under the hypnotic control of Dinsmore. The object of the murder was, she says, to get rid of Mrs. Dinsmore and Mr. Laue, so Dinsmore and hersel could marry.

The two couples occupied the same residence. They were prominent socially. Dinsmore had been in charge o the Omaha Elevator company's business in that section of the state for years. Laue had been a prominent business man of Odessa. The two men were bosom friends. Mrs. Dinsmore was a bride of only four months, Dinsmore having married her in Chicago in August last.

On the night of the tragedy Dinsmore aroused the town by screaming "Murder" early in the morning. A crowd gathered and found Mrs. Laue sobbing by the bedside of her husband, who had a bull t in his brain. The dead body of Dinsmore's wife lay on the kitchen floor. She had been poisoned with prussic acid. The story of the two survivors agreed in detail. Mrs. Laue said her husband woke her by kissing her goodby and then blew out his brains. The shot aroused Dinsmore and, finding his wife gone, he had started in search of her and found her dead body. Both bodies were cold, however, when the crowd arrived and this gave rise to suspicion.

The evidence of a peculiar influence exercised over Mrs. Laue by Dinsmore developed the morning of the tragedy. When the man was in the same room with Mrs. Laue the authorities noticed that he gazed steadily on the woman. Under this look she told a straight story and told it over and over again. In fact, it was this very unvarying story which first attracted suspicion. Mrs. Laue seemed to be in a dream. This was at first accounted for on the theory that the tragedy had temporarily impaired her reason. Then it was observed that Dinsmore kept constantly in her presence. He is a man of great physique—six feet tall, very heavy and with the most extraordinary eyes ever seen in a human head. They are abnormally large and jet black. They are close together and once seen could never be forgotten. Mrs. Laue was at ease only when under Dinsmore's piercing gaze. The moment he would leave the room the woman appeared to collapse and remained nervous until his return.

These circumstances were remarked by a number of people. Then Mrs. Laue's father arrived on the scene and the authorities concluded to have him question the woman. They insisted on Dinsmore leaving the premises. He did not want to do it. He was removed by force and instantly the woman became hysterical. He passed outside the house and under the window of the room. Mrs. Laue glanced outside, saw the man and instantly stopped her tears and became calm. The curtain was pulled down, shutting out all sight of Dinsmore, and again the woman appeared frenzied. Then she was asked to repeat her story.

For the first time it differed in minor details from those repeated in Dinsmore's presence with so much persistency. When she was told boldly by her father that there was something wrong and she must tell the truth the woman began to break down and insisted that Dinsmore be sent for. The father refused and the nervousness of the woman increased. After five hours of exhaustive work she confessed that the two had arranged the double murder. She told all the details of the affair; told how Dinsmore forced prussic acid down his struggling wife's throat, how he then shot Laue, and how he had taken the quivering body of his own wife into the kitchen and waited for it to cool off before warning the neighbors. The woman declared that she had been mesmerized by Dinsmore and had been under his influence for years, even before she had married Laue.

Dinsmore was informed of the confession and carelessly asked that she repeat it in his presence. The authorities consented. When Dinsmore faced the trembling woman she denied every word of what she had said. When she was alone again she repeated the confession and swore to it.

At the preliminary hearing the woman was brought in, but could or would say nothing until Dinsmore was removed. Then she told the story clearly. The proof of the double murder lies wholly in the woman's story, and she apears physically incapable of testifying while Dinsmore looks at her. This is the hope of the defense.

Dinsmore was bound over without bail, and Mrs. Laue is in the custody of her father to await trial. She will probably be tried later for her part in the crime, but the authorities are going to make a supreme effort first to convict Dinsmore. The woman is under a physician's care. Lawyers agree that if she cannot testify in the presence of Dinsmore her testimony cannot be taken. In fact, the law is clear on this point and the defense relies on it for an acquittal. The state is paying a specialist to treat her for nervousness in the hope of relieving her so she can testify when the man is placed on trial.

The case is attracting the atention of experts in criminology from all parts of the country and a great many letters are being received from the authorities touching the peculiar phases of the case. The trial promises to be the most serious in the history of the west as the defense will claim the right to have the witnesses face the accused while the testimony is being given. At present the woman cannot face Dinsmore without being absolutely under his power. He denies the charge of murder.

For continuous service A. E. Burr of the Hartford (Conn.) Times is probably the oldest editor in the country. On the 1st of January it was sixty-one years since Mr. Burr purchased an interest in the Weekly Times. Two years later he turned it into a daily paper. He is still in active service, though 91 years old.

Benjamin B. Odell, mayor of Newburg, N. Y., is now in the last month of his thirteenth consecutive term. Mr. Odell, who is over 70 years old, positively refused to be a candidate again, otherwise he would certainly have been elected to succeed himself.

EX-JUDGE IS GIVEN PARDON.

Isaac G. Reed is Released From Kansas Prison.

Leavenworth, Kan.—(Special.)—Isaac Reed, who was in the state penitentiary for life for murder, was pardoned today by Governor Stanley. The prison physician states that Reed is suffering from an ulceration of the stomach and that his condition was critical during the summer and fall. At present he is able to sit up in the prison hospital. He has not recovered from the disease and it is the opinion of the physician that he never will. A careful examination of Reed was made two months ago when the question of granting him a pardon was brought up.

Reed has been at the penitentiary five years and five months under a sentence of death for the murder of Isaac Hopper. When he was first brought to the penitentiary he was made clerk in the hospital, a desirable place for a prisoner. During the last three years he has been in charge of the prison dispensary and has been acting as the druggist. He has never infringed any of the prison rules and has an excellent record.

The pardon of Judge Isaac G. Reed by Governor Stanley recalls one of the most sensational murder cases of Kansas. Reed was a practicing attorney of the Sumner county bar, a man of education and culture, prominent in local affairs and of growing fame in state politics. He had retired from the circuit bench only a few days before the murder. His victim, Isaac Hopper was of humbler walk of life, of little or no education, surly of disposition and combative but conservative. Hopper's wife was an attractive woman who aspired to better society than her husband's means or oportunities could give her. Reed was equally unhappy in his domestic relations. His wife refused to live in the west when he had made her a home and he saw little of her, visiting her at her father's home near Boston about once a year.

Soon Reed came into the Hopper woman's life. Each knew the other's story and then followed a guilty infatuation that resulted in the death of the woman's husband at the hands of Reed, May 21, 1892. The tragedy occurred in front of Reed's law office in the main street of the town of Wellington. Hopper had frequently worned Reed to cease his attentions to Mrs. Hopper, but Reed's infatuation carried him beyond the bounds of discretion and he continued to meet her clandestinely, the woman encouraging him. Lucas Nebecker, who is now a lawyer of Covington, Ind., was Reed's partner at the time and, in a letter to the governor briefly tells the story of the killing.

He says Reed had been across the street on an errand and, returning, was accosted by Hopper, who wa sapproaching in a threatening manner. Reed warned him to stand back. Hopper continued to advance and Reed fired, killing his adversary. The woman, Mr. Nebecker says in his plea to the governor, was no less to blame than Reed. She disliked her husband and encouraged Reed's attentions. Before the killing Hoper was unpopular in the community, but the circumstances leading to the tragedy caused indignation against Reed, which was intensified by the woman's devotion to his cause after the murder, and he was convicted.

The case was taken to Cowly county on a change of venue. There were two trials, both before Judge A. M. Jackson. The first resulted in a verdict of guilty of a minor degree of murder and Reed was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Reed carried the case to the supreme court, which granted a new trial. The second resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree and Judge Jackson gave him the extreme sentence, death, which in Kansas amounts to life imprisonment.

By this time Reed's resources were exhausted, but his father raised $700 by mortgaging his home and sent it to him to pay the expenses of another "case made" for the supreme court. The money was given to a lawyer to prepare the case, but instead of using it for that purpose the attorney appropriated it to himself for services rendered and left the state. By this time it was too late under the law regulating practice in the supreme court to begin again and Reed, without hope and without money, could make no more fight and was taken to the penitentiary.

Until this stage of the case public sentiment was against Reed, but the unpardonable action of the attorney caused a change of sentiment in the state, especially among lawyers, and steps were at once taken to obtain executive clemency. Local sentiment in Sumner county, however, was not ripe for a pardon and the application was oposed by the trial judge, jury and county attorney and by numerous citizens. Finally, in 1898, the populist board of pardons, by a majority vote, recommended a free pardon and submitted the following statement of the case to Governor Leedy.

"The evidence showed that the difficulty which led up to the killing grew out of the relations existing between Reed and Hopper's wife. The evidence, in our judgment, shows improper relations existed and had existed for a long time between them. This was denied by Reen and, in our judgment, was the cause of his conviction. Hopper had for a long time prior to the killing been very abusive toward Reed and had, as the evidence shows, assaulted him on two or three occasions before the time when he was shot. He had also made many threats against Reed and was in fact a large, powerful, quarrelsome, dangerous man. On the other hand, Reed was a small, quiet, peaceable citizen, an excellent lawyer and good man. From the evidence it seems that the relations which existed between Mrs. Hopper and Reed were brought about solely by the efforts of Mrs. Hopper."

This was signed by J. V. Randolph and N. W. Wells. Mayo Thomas, the other member of the board, protested, recommending that a pardon be delayed until the prisoner had been in the penitentiary at least ten years. Governor Leedy declined to act and Reed remained in prison.

Charles E. Elliott of Wellington, who had assisted in the prosecution of Reed, presented himself to Governor Stanley with a petition including the names of 2,500 citizens of Sumner county, and on the ground that Reed is in a dying condition urged that a pardon be granted. Elliott had before protested against a pardon and Governor Stanley, who is familiar with the circumstances of the case, was averse to granting one, but the certainty that Reed's death will soon occur softened his heart and when Mr. Elliott stated the facts the governor unhesitatingly signed a full pardon.

Governor Stanley says: "I pardoned Reed because I have the certificate of the prison physician that he can't live a year. He was tried for one offense and convicted of two. There is little doubt that Hopper might have avoided the killing. But Reed stole another man's wife, and when he did it he took the chance that all men of that kind take—that is, to kill or be killed."

MRS. DEWEY IS HASTY

SHE HAS CAUSED TREMENDOUS TROUBLE IN WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court Justice Offended, an Ambassador Aggrieved and the President and Hay Worried.

Washington.—(Special.)—Official and social Washington are both profoundly shocked. A chief justice of the supreme court is offended. An ambassador of the German empire is grieved. Representations have been made to the president and to the secretary of state, and what do you suppose the whole tremendous trouble is about? You couldn't guess in many years, and if you did not happen to know Washington you never could guess. The cause of all the row is the charming wife of the gallant old hero of Manila bay. The trouble with the judge came about in this way:

Mrs. Dewey attended the White House reception New Year's day. She was allotted a place in the line of callers. She was among the civil officers of the government and their wives, who followed members of the diplomatic corps and the supreme court.

But the long, tortuous line moved too slow for Mrs. Dewey, who is an energetic body. Watching her opportunity she grabbed Secretary Long by the arm when he shuffled past the doorway where she stood and moved along with him.

The secretary is a gallant gentleman and he charged boldly on the president with the admiral's wife. He forgot the wives of the judges of the supreme court, who were set back by his headlong rush. They did not forget, however.

The next day Justice Fuller filed a protest with Secretary Porter. Secretary Porter referred the matter to the president.

A decision is pending and, in the meantime, just imagine if you can the agitation of society.

But Mrs. Dewey's adventures for the day were not ended. She gave a reception from 12:30 to 2. The German ambassador arrived ten minutes late. H ewas not received. That evening there was a gathering of the diplomatic corps. They advised him to report to the secretary of state. So a report was filed with Secretary Hay the following morning.

In the meantime the diplomats are excited.

Mrs. Dewey has claimed precedents over the wives of senators. She claims that the admiral of the navy ranks the cabinet, the congress, the judiciary, the army and everybody except the president of the United States, and sent her husband's aide-de-camp to the department of state for an official opinion respecting her social status. The decision was entirely against her. She was informed that the admiral of the navy could not rank the secretary of the navy, who was his superior officer, and the secretary of the navy is number 6 in the line of the cabinet, being subordinate to the secretaries of state, treasury and war, the attorney general and the postmaster general—the executive departments being arranged in the order of their establishment. Then it naturally follows if the members of the senate rank the members of the cabinet because their confirm, they must certainly rank the secretary of the navy. Therefore it was decided by the department of state that Mrs. Dewey ranks below the cabinet, the judiciary and the senate in the social scale.

The importance of the decision is appreciated by Mrs. Dewey more than by any other person, because until it was rendered she had insisted that the wives of the senators should call on her before she called on them. No lady in the senatorial circle so far has visited Mrs. Dewey, and no senators appeared among her callers on New Year's day. Those incidents have caused a good deal of commotion in official circles, where some people are inclined to take them seriously.

HE WAS BOUND TO MARRY.

Unique Matrimonial Experience of Farmer in North Dakota.

Wahpeton, N. D.—(Special.)—Oscar Krause of Colfax, a small village a few miles north of this city, came to town Saturday morning in search of a wife and, after becoming engaged to four girls, finally succeeded in getting married.

Mr. Krause emigrated from Germany eight or ten years ago and purchased a piece of land near Colfax. By hard work and economy he has succeeded in paying for this land and accumulating some stock. He has always lived alone on his farm, kept bachelor hall and got along the best he could. Some time ago he became dissatisfied with bachelor life and began to look about for a wife to assist oim in the household duties and make home what it should be. He seemed to have been unsuccessful in his suits and finally called in a friend to assist him. The friend recommended him to a young lady of his acquaintance. He came to Wahpeton in search of the girl and finally learned that she was an inmate of a resort. This did not accord with his ideas of the proprieties of life and he would not have her.

He called on another friend who introduced him to a girl in Divitt's restaurant. He told her that he wanted a wife and she agreed to marry him, but she needed some money to buy the wedding trosseau. He advanced the money and the wedding was to take place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. He got up bright and early to prepare for the event, but at the appointed time was disappointed to learn that she had left on the midnight train for Minneapolis. Nothing daunted, he again applied to his friends and they introduced him to a young widow who had just come over from Denmark. He proposed to her and was accepted and the arrangements for the wedding were made, but at this juncture a local agent for the steamship company appeared and demanded that he pay $60, the amount of her passage over. Krause thought this was too much to pay for a widow and the wedding was declared off.

He again applied to his friends and this time they sent him to Miss Victoria Bachmann, a girl who was working on a farm a few miles out of town. He drove out and proposed to the girl and was accepted. This time he did not propose to be fooled, and brought her to town and was married by the county judge without any interference. After the ceremony he and his bride left for his home, and, as nothing has since been heard of them it is supposed that they are living happily on his farm.

It is stated that during the month of January $220,000,000 is to be distributed n New York, Boston and Philadelphia n the shape of semi-annual dividends.

NEW CANAL IS DONE.

Colorado Irrigation Ditch Now Crosses the Divide.

Fort Collins, Colo.—There has just been completed in northern Colorado one of the most daring and novel schemes for irrigation in the whole country, if not in the world. This achievement comprises the conduct of water across the Continental Divide, or crest of the Rocky mountains, from the Pacific to the Atlantic watershed, by a series of canals. The canals lie along the shores of some of the loftiest peaks in the range and through mountain passes at least 10,000 feet above sea level.

The promoter of this scheme is the Water Supply and Storage company of this city. The company is the owner of the Larimer county ditch, a large canal leading from the north bank of the Cache le Pouder river, near the foothills, for a distance of some seventy miles through northern Larimer county nearly to the Weld county line. This canal is thirty feet wide on top and twenty feet on the bottom, has a carrying capacity of 660 cubic feet of water per second, and connected with it is a system of storage reservoirs, whose combined capacity is something like 600,000,000 cubic feet of water. It was to augment the water supply of this canal and these reservoirs that the company constructed its system of high-line ditches and reserv ir, in order that the 30,000 acres of land lying under the Larimer county ditch might be properly irrigated.

The company began by converting Chamber's lake into a storage reservoir by the construction of an immense pile dam across its outlet, some 200 feet long and eleven feet high. Chamber's lake lies under the southern face of Mount Cameron on the Medicine Bow range, at an altitude of about 10,000 feet above sea level. The reservoir capacity of the lake upon the completion of the dam was 55,000,000 cubic feet of water. Just under the northern flank of Mount Cameron are the headwaters of the Big Laramie river, which flows northward into Wyoming and empties into the North Platte river. From a tributary of this stream a ditch was taken out and carried around the eastern slope of Mount Cameron and turned into Chamber's lake. The construction of this ditch entailed great labor and expense, lying as it does along the steep mountain side at an elevation of 10,000 feet above sea level, in the regions of perpetual snow. It is five miles in length and has a carrying capacity of about 300 cubic feet of water per second. It is maintained and operated only by the greatest care and vigilance.

Southwest of Chamber's lake some ten miles, and over on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountain range, lies Middle park, and in the northwest extremity of the park in the headwaters of the Grand river, which flows southwetsward and empties into the Colorado river, which in turn empties into the Pacific ocean. The headwaters of the Grand river flow down the sides of an immense mountain basin, which is shaped like an open fan, the arc of the semi-circle lying up under the snowy crest of the continental divide. Around both the northern and southern rims of this basin the Water Supply and Storage company constructed, during the season just closed, a ditch. One is called the "south ditch" and the other the "north ditch." About midway of the eastern rim of the basin the two ditches converge and are carried thence eastward across the divide by way of Mountain Meadow pass, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet above sea level, and turned into the headwaters of the Big South Fork of the Cache la Poudre. The "south ditch" is two miles in length and the "north ditch" five miles in length.

By the use of these two ditches, together with the big Laramie ditch and several minor ditches of like character, the company has increased the water supply about 600 cubic feet per second.

But when it is stated that this system of feeders lies some fifty miles above the head gates of the Larimer county ditch, the question will arise in the minds of the uninitiated as to how the new supply of water can be utilized in the main canal. In answer it may be stated that both Chamber's lake and the Big South Fork being tributary to the Cache la Poudre all water added to their volume naturally flows down the main stream and adds so much to its normal flow. A certain Colorado law permits irrigation companies to turn water from any source from which it may be derived into any natural stream in the state and to take desirable to the company an equal amount of water, less a very small percentage allowed for seepage and evaporation while flowing along the main stream throughout the intervening distante. So the Water Supply and Storage company measures into the main stream at the respective points of delivery all the water thus gathered from neighboring watersheds, and in turn is allowed to take an equal amount from the main stream, in addition to their original and legal appropriation, and turn it into their main irrigating canal fifty miles below, with a slight deduction as above indicated.

Compelled to Elope.

Jersey City, N. J.—(Special.)—One of the strangest stories of an elopement ever told in Jersey City was made known at the Hudson county jail this week. The persons concerned are Francis Samuels, his wife and a man named Bela Dene.

Samuels kept an inn. He says that some time ago his wife urged him to sell the inn and come to the United States. He did so. Just before they embarked his wife told them that Dene was going with them.

As Dene is a man of wealth and had frequently expressed a desire to visit America Samuels was not surprised at this. The little party reached New York three weeks ago. Samuels hired rooms in Third street, near Avenue B. Dene asked him to take him as a boarder and they consented. One night about a week later Samuels went home to find that his wife and Dene had gone away. Mrs. Samuels had also taken al her husband's money except what he had about him. It was not until Friday that he could get any trace of them. Then he saw in a New York newspaper an advertisement signed Bela Dene. It called for a housekeeper and gardener, to apply at an address given as Oak street; near Palisade avenue, West Hoboken. Samuels found Dene and Mrs. Samuels at the house. He caused their arrest and they were sent to the county jail.

Mrs. Samuels denied that she had eloped. She summoned her husband to the jail and also sent for the Austro-Hungarian consul at New York. To them she declared that Dene had compelled her to go with him by threatening to kill her with a revolver if she refused. She also declared that she had taken her husband's money for safe keeping. Dene denied the woman's story, but Samuels believed it and gave bail for his wife. She was released and returned to New York with him, leaving Dene in jail.

Dene said he had money and would like to secure a lawyer. The consul sent for a lawyer who, after hearing Dene, said he would apply to Judge Blair for a writ of habeas corpus.