

FATHER FITZGERALD'S SCHEME.

BY PRUDENCE WILSON.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued. JUSTICE ROGERS' SECOND LEVEE.

Madge is no better Monday morning and urges her father to send for Miss Lowell. Dr. Wentworth assures the family that the young bride is only worn out with so much anxiety, but advises that it is best to keep her quiet and grant her wishes as Miss Lowell is so used to being in Bangor, and as soon as a train returns from Bangor the ever-trusty friend leaveth in Bath. She arrives at the Rogers' home a little after 9 o'clock, Monday night, finding Madge very nervous, but able to sit up.

"O," says the worried child, "I am so glad you are here again. Don't leave us, Miss Lowell, indeed you must consent to stay. We can't get along with out you."

Tears stand in the excellent woman's eyes. She has lived alone so long that now to have this home-like love very near unnerves her but she manages to answer quietly. "Dear Madge, I will stay until you are strong again. Now tell me what I can do to make you get well soon?"

"Promise never to leave our home."

"We will talk of this tomorrow."

After Sam and Madge have retired the housekeeper with the judge and Miss Lowell sit in the library conversing until 11 o'clock, when Miss Lowell arises to go to her room.

"Let me bring you some cocoa and a roll before you retire," says Mrs. Morse.

Judge Rogers has been unusually quiet during the evening and as Mrs. Morse leaves the room, he remarks: "Miss Lowell, I should like to speak with you alone tonight. Will you remain a few minutes after Mrs. Morse retires?"

"Certainly, Judge."

When the two are by themselves the judge begins:

"Miss Lowell, I am afraid that what I have to say will not meet with your approval, but even so, my own feelings prompt me to speak and I beg of you to think seriously of what I say."

"Whatever you may have in mind, Judge, I am sure can be for my good, and I assure you I shall appreciate your kindly interest as I have always done."

"But what I am about to suggest is, I fear, more to my advantage than yours; however unless you can feel that you will be made happier by my offer you would be doing us both a great injustice to accept. I will not beat around the bush any more, although I must confess I feel somewhat awkward in my present dilemma. My offer is this: I wish to take you to my home, to protect, to comfort you; in short to make you my wife."

"Judge Rogers, you are a noble man, and I am sure this compliment paid me is prompted by the best of interest in me, but even at our age I do not think marriage without love would be a success."

"Ah, I see; you cannot love me?"

"I did not say so."

"Miss Lowell, can it be possible you do love me? At first I confess it was Madge's great interest in you that caused me to look so closely into your character, but within the last two weeks I have thought of you constantly until it seems that without you life would be almost a blank. Yes, Lena, you are the bright star that can brighten the remainder of my days. In you I see perfection of woman. Can you not give me your promise? If so, I swear before heaven that it shall be my aim to live to make you happy."

"I will not try to disguise my feelings, Judge, for what you have said makes me free to say that I do love you, and will try to make such a wife as you deserve."

"Lena," says the judge taking her hand in his warm palm, "you have already done enough to make me your slave, but now I shall do all that lay in my power to make you happy, not because of what you have done for us, but because I love you dearly, and cannot, if I would, do otherwise. Are you willing that I tell Sam and Madge in the morning?"

"Yes, if you think well to do so. And now I must go to my room. I have a letter to write to my friends in Bangor."

"Very well, my dear, and you must, as soon as you can find time, send in your resignation at St. Paul."

"I will say to you as I did to Madge, we'll talk of that tomorrow. Good night."

The judge takes the promised wife in his arms, and as he feels her heart beating against his great honest breast, he exclaims, "Lena, I cannot explain my love, you will have to fathom it as the years roll on. Good night, my darling," and with an honest kiss their vows are ratified.

CHAPTER XXII. THE WEDDING.

After breakfast next morning Judge Rogers invites Sam to his study and there divulges his new relations with Miss Lowell.

"Father," says Sam, for the first time thus addressing him, "this has been our desire for several weeks, and now that the promises are given, why

delay your marriage? Madge must have a trip, so make up your mind to accompany us with your wife in two or three weeks."

"But, Sam, I wish first, as soon as I can travel with impunity, perhaps next week, to visit Mary's grave. Lena has, many years ago, erected a monument for her and I do not intend to have it spoiled. However, I must see the spot and with my own hands assist Lena in keeping the grave green."

"O, certainly, you should do as you feel inclined as soon as you have the doctor's permission, but why must you do this before your marriage? Why not wait until after the ceremony and then take your bride along with you?"

"It shall be as Lena says. I will talk with her about this matter."

Miss Lowell has no sensible reason the marriage should not be solemnized within a few weeks so offers no objections. It is decided that the ceremony shall take place at the home of her friend in Bangor, and the reception be given by Sam and Madge.

Mrs. Morse is delighted. She begins to plan with Madge immediately. "For" says the kind old lady, "we are not used to wedding receptions, and our crude ideas must be re-modeled many times."

Miss Lowell, after nursing Madge back to quietness and good spirits, returns to Bangor to make her preparations for the coming event.

They are married in Mrs. Sartelle's quiet little home with only Sam and Madge beside the Sartelle family to witness the holy ceremony.

Mrs. Morse has everything in "apple-pie" order to welcome them home.

About a hundred invitations have been issued, and among the guests from abroad are, Detective Case and Mrs. Foley, of Chicago, and Miss Brown and Miss DeMont, of El Paso, Mexico.

These guests reach Bath one hour before the bridal party arrive from Bangor.

The reception is in every way a success, again showing Mrs. Morse to be a wonderful general in domestic affairs.

At 11:30 the guests have taken their departure, and Judge Rogers invites the family to go to the library with their friends from Chicago and El Paso.

Detective Case is the first to touch upon the story that so interests this little group. He says:

"Well, Judge, my work in the Fitzgerald case is at last ended. Mrs. Foley has the jewels that Foley had left with Annette and the property and money that is hers by right, and Miss Brown is secured with the property he had obtained in California. By the time the lawyers are paid the Foley estate will be a thing of the past, and all this life-time of infernal scheming has ended as such things should, in total defeat."

"Yes," answers the judge, "but the money is a small consideration after all."

"You are right, Judge," remarks Miss Brown. "I feel under great obligations to Detective Case for his assistance in securing our stolen money but infinitely more grateful to him for showing to the world my dear sister's innocence."

"I say very little more of the past troubles but all join in passing the time pleasantly until after 1 o'clock, when Mrs. Morse suggests the feasibility of retiring."

As they retire for the night, Detective Case says: "Judge, I have a great favor to ask of you."

"And what is that?"

"I wish to borrow Base, perhaps for a year or more. One of my most intricate cases now demands my attention in Canada, and if you will spare the old fellow I promise to return him safe and sound."

"O, I would be very ungrateful to refuse such a request, of course you can take him; but he is a member of the family, you know, and it will nearly break us all up to part with him."

"I know that, but his services are worth a great deal and his shrewdness should not be thrown away in times like these."

"True; if it were not so I could not consent to let him go."

"Now there is a train out of here at 9 o'clock this morning. Can we be ready for that?"

"That is our intention," answers Sam, and the family, after bidding their guests good night, all retire to their rooms.

The morning after Judge Rogers' wedding is beautiful, and at ten minutes before nine the friends from away with Sam and Madge, and Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, stand upon the large granite steps waiting for the carriages which take them to the depot. They all travel to Chicago together, then separate with promises to have a reunion in one year hence.

Judge Rogers and his wife visit Mary's grave for the first time alone and here renew their vows to work for the interest of America's government, America's schools and America's homes.

CONCLUSION.

Just one year has passed since our little party separated at Chicago, and now the Rogers' home is all bustle for their friends are expected this very hour.

Mrs. Rogers sits in the invalid chair by the large window facing the drive,

and near her is Madge with a pink and white bonnet in her arms. The previous bond is Judge Rogers' son and heir, now in his third week of existence.

Mrs. Morse, the judge and Sam simultaneously exclaim, "There's our old Boss," and they all look out of the window, then with the exception of Madge and Mrs. Rogers, rush to the drive to greet their friends.

In this happy scene we will leave them. And now, my good reader, when you visit Bath, call upon Judge Rogers and find out for yourself that I have not overdrawn this story or estimated his wisdom too highly. You will find him and his wife working to promote and encourage our public schools, thus bestowing a grand support for our great republic.

THE END.

THE DISCARDED NIGHT STICK.

It Was Less Deadly Than the Billy and Could Be Put to Many Uses.

Probably the most popular order which Superintendent Byrnes ever issued was the one abolishing the night stick. No stick anything but a club, a term which is never used by the police to designate any weapon they ever carried. Club was a hard, harsh name that most citizens were unable to dissociate from clubbing and led many to believe that they might some day have the misfortune to be unjustly clubbed. It will surprise such people to learn that if they ever should be clubbed they will fare worse under the weight of the short, hard batons now carried than under the blows of the old time night sticks. The explanation is simple.

The night sticks were made of the best seasoned locust. Well seasoned locust becomes comparatively light and is springy. The batons, or bills, which replaced them are made of the heaviest wood available—rosewood, lignum vitae and the like—and are about as absolutely devoid of pliability; consequently a blow on the head, which, dealt with a night stick, would result only in a scalp wound, if dealt with the policeman's present weapon might result in a fracture of the skull.

So true is this that many of the older policemen who have carried a night stick for years will draw a revolver on a refractory prisoner, hoping to intimidate him by the exhibition of it, rather than to risk drawing the billy, which would have little or no terrifying effect on the prisoner and might result in his death if the officer was forced to use it.

The night stick had many uses with which the general public had little chance to grow familiar. The regulation length was 22 inches, but they often exceeded this by two or four inches. The leather thong which the user wrapped about his hand to render his grip on the weapon was nearly as long and was strong enough to sustain the weight of most men. It gave its possessor a reach of at least five feet, and time and again the night stick has been used as a support until other assistance could come for some unfortunate who had fallen or jumped overboard, and in cases of great emergency where the drowning man or woman was losing strength or growing benumbed with cold awaiting the arrival of boats or ropes the night stick and strap have been used to drag them up to the pier. Again, it has been found invaluable as a life saver when waters were too far away and the ambulance was tardy in responding to a call. Fought men with two night sticks, one of the sticks slipped under the knees, the other under the arms of the patient, could carry him easily and rapidly to the hospital or station.

Another and probably the least thought of use to which the handy night stick has been put is in extinguishing fire. Fires started, no one knows how, in rubbish in cellars or in bedding or clothing in rooms and closets are among the most common that give the firemen a run. Many such a fire that would have resulted in a damaging conflagration if left to await the arrival of the fire department has been beaten out with a night stick. Last, but not least, the fear of it has quelled many an incipient riot, while the judicious use of it has kept many dangerous corners free of the corner loafers which made them dangerous and has done more than the fear of arrest and imprisonment to break up the gangs which used to infect many portions of the city.—New York Sun.

Something For Nothing.

"The darkest hour in any young man's life," says Horace Greeley, "is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it."

There are more ways than one of making this fatal mistake of trying to get something for nothing. The criminal way is the worst morally, but not the most common.

Almost as demoralizing to character, though not positively criminal, are the many ways of trying to increase one's wealth at the expense of others—by gambling. Still a third way of getting something for nothing is to hunt for a sinecure. The new mayor of Brooklyn, elected on a strong platform of municipal reform, returning home from a short trip just after his election, found three bushels of letters from applicants for office, most of them, it is safe to say, from leazy young men who wanted an "easy place."

This incident has led to the quotation of President Lincoln's apt saying, "If ever this free people—this government—is utterly demoralized, it will come from this buny struggle for office—a way to live without work."

Value for value is the only rule in business, politics and morals.—Youth's Companion.

Lion Taming.

There are tainers and trainers. A tainer is simply a man of unlimited nerve. A trainer has nerve and judgment. My friend tells me that a trainer can teach a lion about as many tricks as can be taught a dog. Sometimes the lion himself will unconsciously suggest a new trick. "I had to train four lions to jump a gate. One of them was so stubborn that I determined to leave him for the last. When I came to him, he was lying in a corner. I began striking him. He sprang up and came toward me. He had a wicked look, so I hit him a sharp blow from below on the end of the nose with my cane, the only weapon I ever take into the den. The blow stung him so it turned him around, and as if to escape another he jumped up to the bars and remained standing with his forefeet upon one of them. I gave me a look which said plainly, 'I'll stop here if you won't do it again.' He looked superb standing there drawn up to his full height. So I sat down on the gate, lit a cigarette and kept him in that position till I had finished. I trained the other lions in the act, and a fine appearance the four made standing against the bars."—Harper's Young People.

RIKER SUES CARLISLE.

Seeks to Compel the Secretary to Issue Him Bonds.

WANTS THE FULL FIFTY MILLION.

Congressional Forecast For the Week. Will Modify Bond's Seigniorage Bill Thursday the O'Neill-Joy Contested Election Case Will Come Up—Caraglio's Nickel Armorplate Stands the Test.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—H. C. RIKER, the Chicagoan who attracted some attention recently by putting in bids for the \$50,000,000 of bonds called for by Secretary Carlisle, has filed a petition in the supreme court of the District seeking a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to issue \$50,000,000 in bonds to him, according to the terms of his bids. The secretary upon receiving the Riker proposals, which were extraordinary, investigated his financial status and, as a result of this inquiry, ignored them.

Mr. Riker's petition, immediately after being filed, was presented to Justice Bradley of the supreme court of the District, who withheld it from publication. It is a long document and several weeks were spent in preparing it. Mr. Riker asserts that in case of an adverse decision he will appeal to the higher courts.

"I would rather be in my shoes than in Secretary Carlisle's, despite all that has been said against me," he said. "Do I look like a crank? I came here on no fool's errand. People say I am a greenhorn for gobbling the whole issue. But I've done it. I've got to vindicate myself and prove that the term crank belongs to somebody else. Finance is the only thing I ever made a study of in politics. I don't want to make any accusations, except under oath in court."

People Called Him a Crank.

"I have done business for 25 years, and never has a suspicion been raised against me, and I am ready to make oath to it, and swear on a stack of bibles. There are 10,000 people who know me and never knew a harder worker. People called me a crank when I left for England on August 22, 1874, where I took for sale the first piece of American fresh meat ever laid down in a European country. It was termed as a crank of the first stripe when I built the first refrigerator warehouse in New York in May, 1874. I made about \$5,000 a week transporting meats to Europe. William G. Ladd of Brooklyn was associated with me. I have been interested in a dozen big enterprises, including an unfermented grape juice plant at Ecopus, N. Y., on the Hudson river. My petition has been examined and passed on by senators who have committed themselves to it. There will be music before we get through."

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Probable That the Bond Seigniorage Bill Will Pass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There will be an effort on the part of the senate during the present week to clear up the calendars as far as possible prior to taking up the tariff bill, which, when it is reported to the senate, is expected to exclude the consideration of most other subjects. The speech making during the week is to be devoted to a variety of topics, including the Stewart bond resolution, the Turpie Hawaiian resolution and probably the resolution of Senator Hale instructing the committee on finance to grant hearings on the tariff bill.

The bill to compel railroad companies operating roads in the territories over rights of way granted by the government to establish stations at all town sites established by the interior department to the unfinished business on the calendar, and when it is disposed of the bill to provide for additional accommodations for the government printing office will be taken up and acted on as soon as practicable. There will also be a general effort on the part of senators to have private bills of minor general importance taken from the calendar and passed.

It is expected that the consideration of the bond seigniorage bill will be completed in the house on Wednesday. When bill reaches a vote the general expectation is that it will pass after having been modified in certain particulars to meet the objections of Secretary Carlisle to give him some latitude and discretion in the issue of treasury notes against the seigniorage and in the coinage of the bullion.

On Thursday the O'Neill-Joy contested election case will come up and by agreement six hours will be devoted to debate thereon. Mr. O'Neill will probably be seated by almost a strict party vote. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the fortification appropriation bill.

SUSPENDED THE RULES.

Comptroller Mansur Granted a Special Favor to the German Consular Agent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Comptroller Mansur of the treasury department recently received a letter from the German consular agent here in which he stated it had come to his knowledge that a soldier in the regular army of the United States had recently died intestate and that his only relatives living were two brothers who reside in Westphalia. He stated further that there was due the soldier at his death for services in the army about \$1,800, and in view of the fact, the strict compliance with the regulations of the department would involve much time and expense, he suggested that so far as possible these formalities be dispensed with.

Comptroller Mansur investigated and found the facts substantially as reported by the consular agent. In view of the exceptional circumstances in the case he has directed that the regulations which require letters of administration in all cases of this character, where the amount involved exceeds \$500, be dispensed with and that the money be paid to the German ambassador here for transmission to the rightful heirs.

Great Deal of Misinformation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Members of the senate finance committee say there has been a great deal of misinformation

about the time when the tariff bill will be reported to the senate. It is claimed no time would possibly be fixed for reporting the bill until the full committee come together. Besides the bill is not ready to be reported yet from the subcommittee and the members of that committee cannot tell when it will be.

NICKEL ARMORPLATE TESTED.

Carnegie Steel Company's Plate Stands the Test at Indian Head.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Carnegie Steel company had better luck with its armorplate than at Indian Head a few weeks ago. That plate cracked badly and the company was given another test also at Indian Head proving grounds. The government, however, has the right to demand still another test before it accepts the 300-ton of nickel steel armor involved in the test. The plate tested is part of the 11 1/2-inch Barbetts armor of the battleship Monmouth and is of curved formation. There was first fired at it a 250-pound solid shot of hard cast-steel, an 8-inch rifle and a load of 72 1/2 pounds of powder was used. Success depended upon whether or not the plate would crack. The projectile penetrated 12 1/2 inches, including the armor and plank backing, and then rebounding split into three pieces. A load of 98 1/2 pounds of powder and a 250-pound shot was then fired, this testing being for penetration, and the plate coming up to a stand if the plate were not cracked and the shot did not go through plate and backing. The shot penetrated the steel plates, but imbedded itself in the backing, so this test was likewise considered successful.

Congressman Henderson Battles.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—Congressman Henderson has been out of his seat much of this session and the previous one, owing to inflammation in his amputated leg, which has caused him intense pain. He telegraphed that he had undergone a successful operation and that his recovery was assured.

Congressman Houck's Funeral.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 12.—The funeral of the late Hon. George Houck, congressman for this district, took place here Sunday.

Charged With Malfeasance.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12.—John B. Eberhardt, president, and William Springer, secretary, of the National Window Glass Workers' association are on trial charged with malfeasance in office. It is claimed that the officials have turned in no itemized account of expenses and this is denied by the defendants. It is claimed by the friends of President Eberhardt that the charges are inspired for political reasons.

PRINCESS COLONNA BACK.

Accompanied by Her Brother She Arrived in New York From Southampton.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Princess Evelyn Colonna, daughter of Mrs. John Mackay, whose suit for a judicial separation from her husband is pending in the courts of France, was a passenger on the American line steamer New York which arrived from Southampton. The princess was accompanied by her three children and maid and her brother, J. W. Mackay, jr. The party traveled incognito and were down on the steamer's passenger list as Mr. J. M. Morgan and valet, Mrs. Morgan and three children. A reporter boarded the New York at Quarantine and endeavored to learn from Mr. Mackay what were the plans of the princess, but refused to be interviewed.

The princess looked as though the sea voyage had done her good. She expressed to her friends her great pleasure at once more being in her native land and she and her friends were among the first to step ashore. The Princess Colonna disappeared from Paris a few days ago and there has been a great deal of speculation as to her movements ever since that time. The proceedings in the pending judicial proceedings were to have come up in the French courts February 16.

Maxwell Cattle Company Sued.

DENVER, Feb. 12.—John Guthrie Smith of Edinburgh, Scotland, began suit in the United States circuit court against the Maxwell Cattle Company to foreclose a mortgage given by the Maxwell Cattle Company on its interest in a leasehold for 28 years to about 1,714,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Colorado, known as the Maxwell Land Grant to secure bonds for \$275,000. It is claimed that the company has defaulted in the payment of interest coupons since January 1, 1886. The Duke of Manchester and the Earl of Roslyn among others were formerly associated with complainant as trustees for the mortgagees, but they have resigned.

A Most Heinous Murder.

WATERLOO, Ind., Feb. 12.—Sam Deeters is on trial at Angola for the most heinous murder ever committed in Stuenen county. On August 31 last Deeters shot and killed his neighbor, Amos Buchtel, and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Laura Lowe. He then wounded William Yates and attempted to kill his own mother by locking her in a barn and firing the building.

Mormon Missionaries Set Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—There left here per steamer Monowal fourteen young Mormon missionaries, who will preach the doctrine of the Latter Day Saints among the islands of the Pacific and Antarctic oceans. Four of them are bound for Australia, six for Samoa, two for New Zealand and two for the Sandwich Islands.

Ladies Create a Sensation.

MIDDLETON, Conn., Feb. 12.—The young ladies of Wesleyan have created a mild sensation by announcing that they will appear with canes on Washington's birthday, the day on which the Freshmen according to an old custom first appear with canes.

Trotter Flying Jib Sold.

DANVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—Captain James A. Lee and W. A. Owings have sold to A. P. Bruce, the trainer, the celebrated grey trotter Flying Jib, 8-years-old, half mile record, 1:54 1/4. Price is confidential but very large.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Cult Patent Firearms Company's Shop Destroyed With All Their Contents.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Fire broke out in the Cult Patent Firearms company's shop and in two hours destroyed \$150,000 worth of property. The origin of the fire is uncertain. The attic contained all the Cult company's patterns in English and German—valuing of Gatling guns and all the arms made by the factories. The work of the firemen was confined to the western part of the structure, which was saved. The works employ about 300 men. The government Gatling gun contracts will not be impeded.

Million Pounds of Tobacco Burned.

HENDERSON, Ky., Feb. 12.—John H. Barrett & Co.'s large tobacco store and the factory of R. H. Scaper, with their contents, 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco and four adjoining dwellings, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000; insurance, \$112,000. Fire was of incendiary origin.

Duluth Board of Trade.

DULUTH, Feb. 12.—The Duluth board of trade building was destroyed by fire, causing a total loss of over \$100,000, with insurance aggregating \$80,000. Twenty-five or 30 firms had offices in the building and nothing was saved.

Will Apologize in Three Languages.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—For nearly a week past negotiations have been in progress relative to the reinstatement in the Catholic church of Father Kolosinski, the ex-priest who recently completed one of the finest churches in the west and is the leader of a very large following among the Hollanders of Detroit. After a sensational trial Father Kolosinski had been expelled upon various charges of insubordination and conduct unbecoming to his office. Sunday he announced to his congregation that he was about to retire and do penance for a week and that on next Sunday he would make apology in three different languages before his congregation according to the terms on which he is to be readmitted to the priesthood.

News From a Lost Vessel.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 12.—The first intelligence of the fate of the schooner Robert J. Edwards and crew, which was given up last Monday, was brought in by the schooner Mabel Leighton. While fishing on the banks on Jan 21, 50 miles from Cape Sable, a carrier pigeon, completely exhausted, lit on the davy plank. On securing the pigeon the sailors found a dispatch dated at Sable island, which read: "Schooner Robert J. Edwards and all hands lost Jan. 12 during south-east hurricane," and was signed by H. W. Hilliard.

Terrible Norther in Oklahoma.

HENNESSEY, O. T., Feb. 12.—A terrible norther, never before equalled in this part of the country, reached here at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. It snowed and drifted for 12 hours with no abatement. Over a foot of snow has fallen on the level and it has drifted in places six feet deep. Railroad traffic is entirely suspended. The blizzard came up very suddenly and no doubt the poorly sheltered settlers in the Cherokee Strip will suffer greatly from the exposure.

White Men Buy Indian Girls.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 12.—Governor Morsey and Indian Agent Devlin have been instructed by the government to investigate the sales of Indian girls to white men with instructions to summarily put a stop to the traffic. A local paper has traced 17 cases in which Siwash girls have been sold during the past 12 months at prices ranging from \$5 per month to \$150 cash.

Lawyer Cooley Dropped Dead.

DENVER, Feb. 12.—W. W. Cooley, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Aspen, Colo., dropped dead at the Hotel Albany in this city. Heart disease was the cause. Mr. Cooley was 59 years old. He was one of the organizers of the famous Mollie Gilson Mining company.

NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

C. F. Huser, an old man, was stabbed and killed by his son Fred at San Francisco.

George Williams, the murderer of John Terrell, was sentenced at Pittsburg to 12 years in the penitentiary.

Charles Williams was convicted on two counts and James Robinson on a single count of violation of the Kansas liquor law.

Antonio Luciano and Antonio Decidio were sentenced to be hanged May 10 at Grenfell, Man., for the murder of a companion.

Saloonkeeper Brockman of Quincy has been sued for \$5,000. He sold whisky to a little boy, who thereby made two little girls drunk.

George Polk and Walter Cribbs were arrested at Hartshorne, I. T., for the murder of Alexander Lanier at Birmingham, Ala., in October.

Two children were burned to death in a house near Bonne Terre, Mo.

A plot to blow up the jail at Lincoln, Ill., was discovered.

The Transmississippi Commercial congress will meet Tuesday at San Francisco.

Charles J. Karrer, Swiss consul at Cincinnati, was knocked down and arrested while drunk.

It is announced from Paris, Ill., that Congressman A. J. Hunter is not out of the race for a re-nomination.

A sheriff and posse had a desperate fight with a band of horse thieves about 10 miles from Abilene, Tex.

Near Harrodsburg, Ky., Mrs. Samuel Milton was taken from her bed by white-caps and mercilessly whipped.