

BOUGHT A WIFE.

The Consent on Consideration of a \$10,000 Policy.

In 1883 Mrs. Anna B. Zimmerman was a widow, living at Hutchinson, Kan. She was charming, as all good-looking widows are, and she was wise, as all Kansas women are. Judge Alvin Gillett, of Kansas City, Kan., who, by the way, was the first Railroad Commissioner of Kansas, met the widow, loved her, and wooed her. It seems that the Judge knew how to woo a widow, for he wooed her. But the widow knew a thing or two herself, and when she said "yes" it was not an unqualified drop-in-the-bucket "yes," but a conditional "yes."

The condition was that the Judge should insure his life in her favor for \$10,000. The widow did not intend to take any chances in the matter either. If she was to become Mrs. Gillett, the policy must be taken out before the marriage, so that she would be sure about it. Judge Gillett hurried up an insurance agent and took out the policy, and three days later the widow Zimmerman became Mrs. Gillett. She took charge of the policy and that policy was kept paid up.

Last year Judge Gillett died insolvent. One of his creditors was the American National Bank of Kansas City. The bank sued the estate and promptly sought an injunction against the Northwestern Life Insurance Company to prevent the payment of the insurance policy which had bought Judge Gillett a wife. The case was heard before Judge Foster recently. The widow Gillett took the stand and told the story of her business venture when she was the widow Zimmerman. She said she had married Judge Gillett for the consideration of a \$10,000 insurance policy, and she told how the policy had been written before the marriage, so that there might not be the proverbial slip.

Judge Foster listened to the evidence, and as it appeared that had it not been for the policy, the name of Zimmerman would not have been exchanged for that of Gillett, he decided that the money called for by the policy was never the property of Judge Gillett; that he paid it in advance for a wife in point of fact, and he decided in favor of Mrs. Gillett. The insurance company promptly paid over the money to Judge Horton, Mrs. Gillett's attorney.—Kansas City Times.

Aqua Pura.

"This is an outrage!" The druggist strode angrily up and down behind his counter, and as he gradually worked himself into a rage he ran his long, thin fingers through his hair and stormed and raved like a wild animal.

"What's the matter?" inquired the man from next door, who ran in to learn the cause of the disturbance.

"Matter enough," cried the druggist, offering his neighbor a 10-cent cigar which cost \$2.50 a hundred at wholesale. "The confounded authorities came around here this morning and put a water meter down in the cellar. Just as if a man with a store wasn't under enough expense in these hard times. I'm glad you came in, for I want some advice as to what I'd better do. I was thinking of either writing a hopping letter to the newspapers or else going down to the Water Department and laying them out cold, or if both these failed the desired result I thought I would hunt up a lawyer and make a test case of it."

"Take my advice and do none of these things," cautioned his neighbor. "They will merely put you to more trouble and expense and do you no good."

"But what am I to do?" queried the druggist.

"Grip and bear it," returned his friend. "A man making as much money as you should be able to stand a water bill. What does it amount to, anyway?"

"About \$20 a year," the inspector said, "replied the druggist.

"Well, if you don't feel like paying it the best thing for you to do is to tell them to shut you off."

"Cut off the water?" almost shrieked the druggist. "Why, man, you must be crazy. Do you know what that water is worth to me in my prescription department? Not a cent less than \$25 a day!"

The Teacher's Predicament.
There were three morning glories on the teacher's desk—a pink, a white, and a purple one—tied together with a pretty little cotton ribbon of the kind used to fasten new handkerchiefs together. The flowers were very fresh and pretty, and the teacher smiled as she looked from them to little Leon, who stood near the desk. "Where did you get them, Leon?" she asked, for she knew that there was not so much as a spear of grass in the yard of Leon's house. "I climbed over a fence and stole them for you, Miss Blank," said Leon. "And when I had picked them I knocked on the window to the servant girl and she gave me the ribbon to tie them with." And what was Miss Blank to say?

Bathing.
The Japanese in their out-of-the-way mountain resorts indulge their passion for bathing to an incredible extent. In one place, where the water is just above blood-heat, a man will stay in practically for a whole month, taking care, however, to place a heavy stone on his knees to keep him from floating or turning over in his sleep. The caretaker of this particular establishment, a cheery old man of some seventy summers, himself stays in the bath through the whole winter.

Italy's Trade.
Italy's exports for the first four months of 1907 were \$85,958,370 francs, while her imports were \$79,794,180 francs. This is the first time in twenty-six years that the exports exceeded the imports.

BERMUDA BLACKS.

Form a Most Commendable Portion of the Island Population.

How people live so thrifty in Bermuda, and with so little exertion, is a standing enigma. Nobody is in haste and few have anything special to do. For a considerable time after the dinner hour it appears to be immaterial whether business houses are open or closed, "steamer days" excepted, and there is plenty of time for entertainments, regattas and music in the public square by the Imperial band. Common laborers get about \$1 a day, and the best mechanics, such as carpenters and masons, not over 6 shillings, or \$1.50. Beef costs nearly as much as in New York, and, strange to say, vegetables are but little cheaper, while building used as tenements are divided into such small apartments as to return large rents. For all this, people of every class and color dress well and seem to lack no substantial comfort. The public schools are wholly surrendered to the colored population, whites preferring to patronize private institutions. There fore, while there is no class antagonism, there is little direct communication beyond the necessities of business intercourse. Colored men as a rule drive the coaches, sail the boats, and make the laboring force in all lines of industry, whether in mechanics or agriculture. On the local steamboats all hands are colored—captain, crew and engineers. Even the pilots to conduct the big steamers into port are all colored, and of acknowledged competency. Colored people have their own church edifice, but have a regular place assigned them at other houses of worship. Evidently, so far as color is concerned, all controversy has ceased in Bermuda, each race treating the other with respectful consideration. In no community are the ordinary courtesies observed with a more scrupulous regard, especially in the intercourse with visitors from abroad. The almost total disappearance of the strictly negro type of physiognomy is at once noticeable. Already all of the colored population are Europeanizing to some extent, not only in features but in complexion, language and dress. In fact but a few of the best looking, most genteel and prosperous among them are hardly distinguishable from the Caucasian race. It is also to be seen in their favor that they are uniformly polite, always excepting the "Barbadoes nigger," who is prone to be insufferably insolent.

There are few, if any, low-down and disreputable blacks. They are some times called lazy, but I think this is said by people who contrast them with workers in the northern States of America, which is unfair. Nobody works in Bermuda as real workmen do in the States or in Europe. Compared with the negro of our northern States the black Bermudians as a whole are at least two generations ahead. They live in clean and nice houses, they dress neatly, their churches and schools are well attended and interesting, they are not loungers and idlers and drunkards; and most of the hard work of the islands in sawing out blocks of lime stone, building houses, driving horse and asses, loading and unloading vessels, piloting and sailing all sorts of craft into and about the harbor, cultivating the onions, potatoes and lilies, boxing and barreling and shipping the same and acting as servants on all occasions and everywhere except at the tables of a few hotels, is done by intelligent, handy, respectful and competent blacks. Bermuda is the whitest and cleanest place that I have seen in any part of the world: its streets are better swept, its houses are better gar nished, its every detail is white and bright and pure as soap and lime and water and work can make it, and the credit of this whiteness and light is due, in a large degree, to the industry and honest labor of the black population, whom some writers call "improvident and lazy." It is a Yankee libel upon a race that have much to be proud of in the position which they have gained in two generations since they were emancipated from slavery.—New York Observer.

Business Ninety-six Years Ago.
Not only was the field of business on terprise thus restricted, but the trans action of business within that field was slow and difficult. The merchant kept his own books, or, as he would have said, his own accounts, wrote all his letters with a quill, and when they were written, let the ink dry or sprin kled it with sand. There were then no envelopes, no postage stamps, no letter boxes in the street, no collection of the mail. The letter written, the paper was carefully folded, sealed with wax or a wafer, addressed and carried to the postoffice, where postage was prepaid at rates which would now seem exor bitant. To send a letter, which was a single sheet of paper, large or small from Boston to New York or Philadelphia cost 18 1/2 cents, and to Washington 25 cents, and this at a time when the purchasing power of a cent was five times what it is at present. To carry a letter from Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, to Boston and bring back an answer by return mail would have consumed from twelve to eighteen days, according to the season of the year and the weather.—Atlantic Monthly.

His Brotherly Love.
An apostle of brotherly love of Wichita, Kan., went to Topeka to lecture and this is the way he talked: "Why if a hare-brained, silly, mimicking foolish, sleek, well-groomed dancin' man should waltz around a ballroom with his wife, I would hunt him up the next morning and kick him around the public square, if I could do it. If I couldn't do it I would hire the biggest darky in town to do it for me. It would be done."

A Drunkard's Idea of a Smart Man is one who doesn't touch liquor.

BIG FIRM GOES UP.

James R. Willard & Co., Bankers, Close With Liabilities of \$1,000,000.

New York, Sept. 10.—James R. Willard, Elmer Dwiggin and Jay Dwiggin, who compose the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., bankers and brokers, with offices in this city, Buffalo, New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Montreal, yesterday assigned to James L. Starbuck, with preferences for \$20,000 to William H. Osterhout. No statement is yet obtainable, but it is estimated that their liabilities will reach \$1,000,000. Jay Dwiggin is at present traveling in Europe. J. R. Willard, senior member of the firm, has represented the firm in Chicago, and had a branch office in that city up to a few months ago when it closed. Elmer Dwiggin was the working head of the firm.

"The cause of the failure," said Assignee Starbuck, "is simply that the firm, has been upon the wrong side of the market. It has been short on stocks and grain."

Many of the firm's customers gathered in the office during the day and were loud in their condemnation of the action of the firm in closing them out without notice. Confidential Clerk Arbogast admitted that he was the head of the firm of Arbogast & Co., of Chicago. He denied that the business had been closed by the Chicago police.

"I am a member of the open board of trade and my reputation is well known in that city," said Mr. Arbogast. "My business dealings in Chicago are perfectly legitimate and I defy anybody to say aught against me. Arbogast & Co. were only in business about six months and they went out voluntarily."

It was said that the stock exchange firm of Boody, McClellan & Co., did considerable business for the defunct firm, but that they were not involved by the failure.

Superintendent Howe of the produce exchange received the following, written on the business paper of John Dickerson:

Chicago, Sept. 10.—To the Secretary of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange—Dear Sir: Please take notice that the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., is no longer in existence. Very truly yours, J. R. WILLARD.

The Fool That Rocks the Boat.
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—Six young men were drowned in a yacht near Wind Mill point, in Lake St. Clair, late Wednesday afternoon. The dead are: Fritz Thomas, H. Getzels, Grant Murray, Newsome Thomas, Charles Rice, Jay Tansy.

A party of ten chartered the yacht Blanche and went up the lake for a sail. When near the mouth of Fox Creek and nearly off Wind Mill Point, three of the party climbed out on the boom and commenced to rock the craft, which, being heavily ballasted, lurched over and cap sized going to the bottom. Six men, who were in the cockpit, were drowned. The three youngsters who caused the disaster, and one other were saved by a boat which pulled out from shore. The survivors tell an incoherent story. All agree that the disaster was caused by their foolish act in rocking the craft.

Seek an Injunction.
CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—If the people of Fulton, Ill., can hold the headquarters of the Modern Woodmen of the World until Thursday night there will be a respite of the sallies of the people of Rock Island who have made several unsuccessful forcible attempts to capture the books and take them to Rock Island. The respite will be brought about by an injunction of the federal court.

At 9 o'clock Tuesday a bill for an injunction was marked filed in the United States circuit court at Chicago and an hour later Attorney J. DeWitt Andrews with William A. Penn of Clinton, Ia., the complainant, were on their way to Milwaukee to lay it before Judge Jenkins and to secure the restraining order.

Letter Carriers in Season.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—In the letter carriers' national convention Thursday the various committees were announced by the chairman. Chairman Atkinson, of the committee on appeals read his report, which was accepted. The principal appeal was that of S. B. Smith of Milwaukee, convicted on a technicality of having received a letter which was accidentally left in his bag. It was resolved that all branches submit their constitution to the national association for approval. After recess the report of the mutual benefit association was taken up.

Uprising is Sub-siding.
SINGAPORE, Sept. 10.—In official circles here it is believed the bottom is dropping out of the rising of the tribes against the British.

The general officers commanding report that the Afridis have dispersed the news that the Zakkakhels are removing their families from the Khyber district is confirmed, and there is no longer any doubt that the enemy is leaving the Samana territory.

Secretary Resigns.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 10.—Gov. Frank Reeder, secretary of economic wealth, has tendered his resignation to Governor Hastings. The governor asked for Reeder's resignation last Thursday. There are various conjectures as to why Secretary Reeder was asked to resign but the consensus of opinion is that was because he was one of the signers of the indemnity bond given the state treasurer for any loss sustained in paying a legit legislative employee.

IN A BAD WRECK

Collision of Two Fast Trains Causes a Fearful Loss of Life.

BRYAN A PASSENGER ON THE TRAIN

Escapes Uninjured and Helps the Suffering—Mistake in Orders is the Cause—Cars are Demolished.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—A special to the Times from Emporia, Kas., says: One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Santa Fe railroad occurred three miles east of here at about 7:30 o'clock last night. Twelve or fifteen persons were killed and as many more were badly hurt.

The fast mail train going west and the Mexico and California express, west-bound, collided head-on. The Mexico and California express was pulled by two locomotives and when they struck the engine drawing the fast mail the boilers of all three engines exploded and tore a hole in the ground so deep that the smoking cars of the westbound train went in on top of the three engines and two mail cars and balanced there without turning over. The passengers in the smoking car escaped through the windows. The front end of this car was enveloped in a volume of stifling smoke and steam belching up from the wreck below and the rear door was jammed tight with the wreck behind. The wreck caught fire from the engines. The smoking cars were burned to ashes in no time. In climbing out of the smoking car several men fell through the rifts into the wreck below and it is impossible to tell whether they escaped or were burned to death.

The westbound train carried seven or eight coaches and its passengers included many excursionists who had been to hear Hon. W. J. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlingame. Mr. Bryan himself was on the train, but was riding in the rear Pullman, some four hundred feet from the cars which were wrecked. He states that nothing but a heavy jolt was experienced by the passengers in his car.

The engine of the westbound train had received orders to meet the fast mail at Emporia and was making up lost time. These are the two fastest trains on the Santa Fe system, and the eastbound train must have been running at a speed of at least forty miles an hour. The westbound express was going around a slight curve and met the fast mail, probably within two hundred feet.

Of the seven or eight cars making up the train of the California express, the mail, baggage and the express and smoking cars were destroyed. The coach following the smoker was badly splintered.

There were not more than a dozen passengers on the fast mail, all in one coach, and while none of them was seriously injured, their shaking up was terrible. Every seat in the coach was torn from the floor and many floor planks came up with the seats.

One man, John F. Sweeney, was thrown over three seats and through a window, but escaped with only scratches and bruises. The other cars of the fast mail, a baggage and express car, were totally wrecked.

To Prevent Its Spread.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The general government will render all assistance in its power to check the spread of yellow fever. This will be done mainly through the agency of the marine hospital service. Dr. Walter Wyman, the head of the bureau, returned to the city and assumed active charge in directing the work in assisting the state officials of Mississippi in their efforts to confine the disease to the locality where it appears to have started.

In addition to Dr. Guiteras, Dr. Murray and Carter, also yellow fever experts, have been ordered by the marine hospital authorities to the scene of the epidemic at Ocean Springs.

The following order was telegraphed yesterday to Passed Assistant Surgeon Wesslin at Mobile: "Until a cordon is established have railroad agents sell tickets only to points north of Washington, or points in mountainous districts, and keep record of all who leave, with points of their destination, notifying local authorities. Arrange for cordon, employ necessary help and turn matters over to Dr. Murray on his arrival and report to him for duty."

Orders have also been given to transfer the camp outfit from Waynesville to Ocean Springs. Dr. Guiteras is expected to arrive today.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 9.—The governor has called a meeting of the state board of health in this city to consider the yellow fever and small-pox situation. Three of the late arrivals from Ocean Springs are sick and orders from the city health officer require all persons from infected districts to be moved out of the city at once.

A Dividend Declared.
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The directors of the Commercial Cable company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable October 1.

Great Demand for Pulp.
APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 9.—There is danger of a pulp famine in the Fox river valley. Since the water has been shut off the manufacturers here had to stop operations on the pulp grinders, for pulp-making requires a tremendous amount of water power and since orders for paper stocks have been pouring in upon mills a great and pressing demand is created for pulp. The paper trade is getting in better shape every day and prices must soon advance.

A HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Nitro-glycerine Explodes and Kills a Number of People.

CYONET, O., Sept. 8.—A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred here at 3 o'clock Tuesday, which resulted in the death of six people, whose names are known and others at present unknown. The killed:

Sam Barber, Allen Falls, John Thompson, Charles Bartel, Henry Lansdale, Stevens, a boy.

The explosion occurred at the Grant well, located at the rear of the National Supply company's office building in the village limits. This well had just been shot by Sam Barber, the shooter for the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo company. The well was a gasser and when the 120 quarts of glycerine let down into the well exploded the gas ignited, and with a terrific roar the flames shot high above the derrick. As soon as the drillers saw the flame several climbed into the derrick to shut off the gas, but they had hardly gotten there when there was a terrific explosion. The burning gas had started the remaining glycerine in the empty cans standing in a wagon near the derrick. In another wagon near by were some cans containing 120 quarts of the stuff, and this was started by the force of the first explosion.

The second was blended in the first with a mighty roar and the town and surrounding country for miles trembled from the shock. The National Supply company's building was completely demolished, and nothing remains but a big hole where the wagons stood. There is not a whole pane of glass in any window in the town, and every home and store was shaken to its foundations.

There was awful excitement over the affair and all the remaining population of the town rushed to the spot. Who the men are who were in the derrick and who were killed cannot be learned now owing to the excitement. The damage to the Ohio Oil company will amount to \$30,000. Eight buildings are a total wreck and many others damaged.

The town had a population of about 1,200. Many bystanders were wounded.

Go to Klondyke by Water.
CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—"Klondike or Sink" will be the motto of the members of an expedition which purports to depart from Chicago to the mouth of the Yukon river in the schooner George Sturges. The Sturges will sail from Chicago in about a month and is provisioned for a trip of six months' duration. At the end of that time, it all goes well, the craft will be among the icebergs in Bering sea, and the doughty mariners will be getting ready to ascend the Yukon in the spring.

The George Sturges was yesterday purchased by a party of men headed by Adolph Frietsch, captain of the little yacht Nina, which crossed the Atlantic with Frietsch, for captain. The vessel will sail down the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic, and thence south, rounding Cape Horn, and back up the Pacific coast to the Yukon. There the Sturges will be left, while the crew starts for the gold fields, and when the crew comes to return she will serve as a treasure ship to bring back the nuggets.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 8.—Captain Neilson of the tug Pioneer, just returned from Dyea and Skagway, says: "The ball has not been tossed of the miserable straits of the goldseekers who are striving to cross to Lake Linderman. Captain Wasson, banker and ex-collector of customs for the Puget sound district, is reported as being camped on the beach at Skagway with not one chance in five thousand of getting through this fall. He has ten horses. One man at Dyea offered \$750 to have 1,200 pounds packed over, but packers refused the offer. Crossing from Skagway and Dyea the trail is practically closed on account of the mud."

Wilson Sees the Great West.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary Wilson was at his desk in the agricultural department yesterday for the first time in a month, having just returned from his tour of the trans-Mississippi states. He went as far as Montana and Utah, giving special attention to the agricultural interests of the states visited.

"I found the farmers in especially good spirits wherever I went," he said. "There is no doubt that confidence is restored and that the country is justified in its anticipations of better times. The people are all busy in the west. Indeed I do not believe there is an idle man west of the Mississippi who wants work."

Mr. Wilson predicted a still further advance in the rise of wheat due to the fact that there is not only a short crop abroad, but also because of the fact, according to his observation, that the crop will not be so extensive in this country as has generally been anticipated.

"I believe that even without the shortage in the foreign crops, the conditions in this country should have forced wheat to a dollar a bushel.

Find a Corpse.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 8.—The body of an unknown man was found in a one-room frame shack in this city yesterday night surrounded by indications of cold-blooded murder, followed by careful concealment of the crime. The corpse is so badly decomposed as to be unrecognizable. The body was entirely nude and was lying on the floor of the shanty a short distance from the cot. The house has been occupied by a man named Schmidt.

YELLOW FEVER

Threatens to Ravage Southern States Unless Precautions are Taken.

ONE VICTIM AT OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Started in the Evening with no Mourning—Steps are Being Taken to Prevent the Spread of the Horrible Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—President Oliphant of the Louisiana board of health sent a telegram to that board here at 10 o'clock confirming the report that the physicians at Ocean Springs had declared the prevailing sickness undoubtedly yellow fever. The doctors of three states came to this conclusion after holding an autopsy on the body of a person who died Sunday.

Couriers are now skirmishing around the city for sufficient members to make up a quorum of the state board of health in order to declare quarantine against Ocean Springs, which is about 100 miles from this city. Rigid precautions will be taken absolutely to isolate the springs and it is confidently hoped here by leading physicians that the precautions will be successful in keeping the disease from spreading to this place.

A case in point is that of Biloxi several years ago, when there was an epidemic of yellow fever. Biloxi is closer to New Orleans than Ocean Springs, but the medical men were successful in confining the sickness to that city. There is little or no alarm here, but sojourners on the coast are returning to the city. The result of the quarantine will probably be the taking off of the excursion and regular trains which run between New Orleans and Ocean Springs, and which touch at the various resorts along the Mississippi sound.

The fever has been prevalent at Ocean Springs for some time. Two weeks ago, after a careful investigation, the Louisiana authorities declared the disease to be dengue, which it probably was at that time, the disease being mild and the death rate trifling. During the past week, however, the disease has become virulent and has probably developed into yellow jack.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—Raoul Gilpin, who has been spending the summer at Ocean Springs, and who was brought to this city Thursday, died yesterday. Dr. Walmesley, acting president of the board of health, after an autopsy, announced that Gilpin had died of yellow fever. The board of health has taken charge of the house, which will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected and will take a few steps to prevent the spread of the disease. The deceased was buried last evening. No one was allowed to attend the funeral.

Thousands to Go Next Year.
DENVER, Sept. 6.—"We are on the verge of a great mining era" remarked Clarence King, formerly chief of the United States geological survey, yesterday. "The time is not far distant when a man can start out of Denver and travel to Klondike, stopping every night at a mining camp. Already two American stamp mills are pounding away on the borders of the Straits of Magellan, and the day in approaching when a chain of mining camps will extend from Cape Horn to St. Michaels. I believe we are about to open up vast resources that will be the greatest the earth has ever known. Before the end of the twentieth century the traveler will enter a sleeping car at Chicago bound via the straits for St. Petersburg, and the dream of Governor Gilpin will be realized."

Mr. King is on his way east from Seattle, where he organized a party for the Klondike. He believes that the next steamer from the gold fields brings \$1,000,000 thereabouts. One hundred thousand men will go into the Yukon country next spring.

Gold in Michigan.
DETROIT, Sept. 6.—A special is received by the News from Wawa City, the newly laid out town in the Michigan gold country on Lake Wawa, Ont. The embryo town is located in the one narrow pass which leads to Lake Wawa from the landing place on the shore of Lake Superior, which leads to Lake Wawa from the coverts. The special says:

Quartz has been found here that assays over \$200 a ton. It is found not in one section, but in several thousand acres. Quartz has been found here containing free gold in chunks as big as kernels of wheat. Prospectors every day are finding ore that assays \$5 a ton. Probably 100 are working in the hills. Another party of sixty-five men reached here Sunday afternoon. Several thousand acres have already been claimed, but there are all kinds of deputies as to priority of claims. The country where the discoveries were made has never been opened up for settlement. The only inhabitants about are Indians and Hudson bay traders, and they are few.

Condition of the Treasury.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:

A valuable cash balance, \$215,608,960; gold reserve, \$144,201,458.

Two Suicides in the Bank.
ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 7.—Harry Calough, who was a clerk in the Second National bank of this city when it was looted by Cashier Gardner three years ago, and who was arrested at the time for having changed figures in his books at the cashier's dictation, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. This is the second suicide as a result of the failure, Bank Examiner Miller having shot himself while trying to straighten the defaulting cashier's accounts.