

Mrs. Bethge of Brown county, the German woman who was thought to be fatally injured while burning weeds on her farm a few days ago, will recover, although her back and one side were burned to a crisp.

Returns from the special bond election of Brown county for the purpose of bonding the judgment indebtedness of the county at a lower rate of interest, show that it was defeated by about forty, a very low vote being polled.

The Star clothing house of North Platte was entered by burglars. The burglars gained entrance by breaking the glass of the front door. Two suspects are under arrest. Several hundreds dollars' worth of goods were taken.

Much excitement was caused by the mysterious disappearance of a Mrs. Grams, living north of Ainsworth, but the consequent suspicion of foul play has been quieted by locating the missing woman some several miles south of town, where she had fled to escape further cruelty at the hands of a brutal husband.

The state grand lodge of the Bohemian Benevolent association, C. S. P. S., was held last week at Wilber, with delegates from all over the state. Anton E. Novak of Humboldt was elected president and W. S. Witt of the same place secretary. F. J. Sadtler of Wilber was elected delegate to the national grand lodge, which meets at Detroit, Mich., next August.

Of the twenty-two boys who enlisted from St. Edwards in the First Nebraska regiment, two were discharged from duty at Honolulu, Lieutenant Sisson killed and all but seven are now in the hospital suffering from wounds. The last one reported was Eli Sisson, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Sisson, cousin of Lieutenant L. E. Sisson, who has many friends there who hope his wound will not prove serious.

Sheriff Byrnes of Platte county has returned from Glenwood, Ia., bringing with him George Hayden, wanted at Columbus for burglary committed last November. Jack Hayes, his pal who was caught at the time, was tried in the district court at Columbus and given three years in the penitentiary. Hayden was positively identified and concluded to come without requisition papers. There are now nine occupants of the county jail and things are in a very crowded condition.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Adjutant General Barry sent to the war department the following:  
"Lincoln, Neb., April 26.—Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: I am instructed by the governor of Nebraska to request the return of the remains of all officers and enlisted men of the First Nebraska killed in battle and died of wounds received in battle in the Philippine Islands to their respective homes on the same transport bearing the remains of Colonel Stotsenberg to the United States."  
P. H. BARRY,  
"Adjutant General."

The following has also been wired to Colonel Vifquain at Augusta, Ga.:  
"Citizens of state are organizing to give regiment a reception on return. Before calling meeting of delegates from towns where companies were organized to arrange for reception at home of companies the governor directs me to ascertain whether regiment will return to state in body and if companies will retain organization until their arrival at home stations."

**TELLER'S ALARMING ATTACK**

Senator Seized with Fainting, Remaining Unconscious 15 Minutes.  
Denver, Colo.—(Special.)—United States Senator Henry M. Teller had an alarming fainting attack at Longmont. He had attended and spoke at the funeral of ex-Attorney General Byron L. Carr. After the funeral he fainted at the Carr residence and it was about fifteen minutes before he regained consciousness.  
The senator came back to Denver on the train and was feeling fairly well. Dr. George E. Ritter, son-in-law of the senator, and also his physician, said:  
"I do not regard the attack as very serious. Senator Teller visited his ranch near Boulder yesterday and did some physical labor, which he is not accustomed to. He slept very poorly last night and ate a very light breakfast. He then rode to Longmont and walked in the hot sun and spoke at the funeral services without his ordinary lunch. He has not been strong since his recent illness in Denver. All these causes combined, were, I think, responsible for the fainting attack. His condition seems very favorable tonight."

New York.—(Special.)—A company with \$1,000,000 capital was organized under the laws of New Jersey to acquire the various Hallide patents for making wire and wire rope, and to manufacture the same.

Somerville Journal: Authorities on cyanide have never yet decided as to whether or not it is proper for a fat man to take a seat vacated in a crowded car when there are women standing.

Washington Star: "You have been having a hard fight," remarked the "Pop," answered the man who

**MULFORD NOW COLONEL**

SENIOR MAJOR OF FIRST NEBRASKA PROMOTED.

Other Honors Conferred by Governor According to Recommendations of Late Colonel.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Major Harry B. Mulford has been appointed to the rank and position of colonel to command the First Nebraska volunteers, now in the Philippines.

Governor Poynter received a cablegram from Lieutenant Colonel Colton, expressing his appreciation of the appointment tendered him, but saying that he could not accept for the reason that he was detached from the regiment and in charge of the custom house at Manila.

The governor at once ordered that the adjutant general cable to Major Mulford the notice that he had been appointed instead of Colton, declined.

Governor Poynter made these appointments of officers in the First Nebraska volunteers, now in the Philippines, to fill vacancies:

To be junior major of the regiment—Captain W. C. Taylor of Omaha, promoted from captain of company L, the Thurston Rifles.  
To be captain of company L, vice Taylor promoted to major, First Lieutenant Genner, company F.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Smith of company L, promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to company F.  
First Sergeant Charles B. Robbins of company B is promoted to second lieutenant and transferred to company L.

Sergeant Harry Fingardo of company K is promoted to second lieutenant of company K, to succeed Sisson, killed.

These appointments were made up by the governor from the recommendation of the late Colonel Stotsenberg in his reports to the governor, in which the junior officers worthy of promotion were named.

Around the state house and Lincoln the declination of Lieutenant Colonel Colton of the command of the regiment offered him by Governor Poynter has been generally discussed and considerable surprise has been expressed that Colton would decline to take his position in the field at the head of the regiment. This declination disposes of the clamor which has been raised in republican political circles over what was claimed to be the efforts of the governor to prevent Lieutenant Colonel Colton from reaching the rank and position that his overzealous "friends" claimed he wanted.

It would seem that Lieutenant Colonel Colton is better satisfied with the remunerative position and comparatively easy berth at the customs house and prefers that to the command in the field, as was stated by Governor Holcomb last fall.

The statement that he is unable to accept the appointment to the head of the regiment in the field cannot be properly construed to mean that he will not be allowed to do so for the simple reason that Governor Poynter got from the war department at Washington a revocation of the order of last October by which Lieutenant Colonel Colton was detached from the regiment and put into the customs house at Manila. It is here interpreted to rather mean that he is "unable to accept without giving up his present place."

The cablegram from the lieutenant colonel to the governor declining the appointment is here given:

"Manila, April 26.—Poynter, Lincoln, Neb.: Detached from regiment. Charge Philippine customs. Unable to accept. Appointment appreciated. Regiment probably permanently relieved from firing line."  
COLTON."

**SPANIARDS AS ALLIES.**

Otis Will Use Late Enemies to Garrison Mindanao.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The state department has withdrawn any objection it may have entertained to the dispatch of Spanish troops from the Philippine Islands to the Carolines. Pending the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty it was held that under the terms of the protocol there could be no movement of troops in the direction of strengthening garrisons or in any manner changing the military situation.

The only exception was the repatriation of the Spanish troops in Cuba and the Philippines. Nearly all of the Spanish troops who surrendered at Manila have gone home and only a few troops remain to garrison some posts on the other islands.

The report from Madrid that General Otis has requested that the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, be held in place until American garrisons can be sent to relieve them, is confirmed here. Had a similar arrangement been made at Iloilo, it is said, much trouble would have been avoided.

**Wheeler Will Not Go.**

New York.—(Special.)—A special from Washington says: It is understood that the cabinet has decided not to send Major General Wheeler to the Philippines. The general officers who will be assigned to duty under General Otis will be Brigadier Generals Young, Grant and Bates.

It is proposed, however, to place General Wheeler on active duty, and to this end the organization of the new department to be known as the department of Texas is contemplated. General Wheeler will be assigned to command until next November, when he will be relieved and come to Washington to assume his congressional duties.

**SMALLPOX CAME FROM CUBA**

Brought to Kansas by Negro Volunteer Soldiers.

Kansas City, Kan.—(Special.)—A new outbreak of smallpox has come to light in this city, this time among the negroes, and Dr. F. P. Clark, the county physician, says it has all been traced to three negroes who were soldiers in the Twenty-third Kansas volunteers, recently mustered out, after service in Cuba. There are seventeen cases now and ten houses are under strict quarantine, to prevent any spread of the disease. The city council has ordered the purchase of a large hospital tent, which will be erected in an isolated place in the outskirts of the city. As soon as this is put up the patients will be moved to it.

The doctors who have examined the cases say that the disease is a modified form of smallpox, characterized by much eruption of the skin, but with little fever. The patients do not appear to be very sick. The cases originated in three places, 32 1/2 Central avenue, 829 Everett avenue and Seventh street and Walker avenue. A new case was discovered at 426 "The Horseshoe," a locality near the lard refinery of the George Fowler, Son & Co. packing house. The patient there is a negro, also.

The physicians and the health authorities believe that the mild form of the disease will insure its early eradication by the aid of hot weather. They say, however, that unless there is a general "cleaning up" of the city during the summer there is sure to be a fresh outbreak of the disease next winter, as soon as cold weather comes.

The health officers declare that there is no smallpox on this side of the state line except the cases in the pest hospital. In St. George's hospital there are five smallpox patients. They are Dr. Unthank and four of his patients. The sanitary officers say the epidemic originated among the negroes in the west bottoms, along the state line, and that its spread in Kansas City, Kan., is due to the laxity of the quarantine.

Stella Reed, a negro woman at 556 Bell street, was found to have smallpox a week ago, and when the health officers went after her with an ambulance she escaped, going to Kansas City, Kan. Officer Russell found the woman on Nebraska avenue and notified the officials, but a physician diagnosed her case as chickenpox and she is still at large.

Mr. Russell says the strictest watch must be kept on the negroes along the state line or they will carry the infection and spread it.

**AN INFANT PRODIGY.**

Viola Rosalia Olerich, the infant prodigy of Lake Vity, Iowa, is partly the result of a system of education adopted by her foster father, Prof. Olerich.

This remarkable child was born in Des Moines, Ia., February 10, 1887. Little is known of her origin. At the age of eight months she was adopted by Prof. Olerich and his wife. Every Saturday since then she has been weighed, measured and photographed. This was done because she early began to show signs of abnormal intelligence, which was destined to attract universal attention, and because Prof. Olerich had determined to educate the little one by what he called "the natural system," embracing the following ideas:

- 1. To awaken a keen interest in educational work by the use of attractive apparatus or playthings for the child.
- 2. To treat the child at all times with the greatest kindness and equity.
- 3. To make all educational work an interesting and voluntary game of play, and never to resort to coercion or even undue solicitation.

The intelligence of this baby was first tested at the age of 1 year, 11 months and 25 days. The examination was conducted by Miss Verna Lumpkin and Miss Mattie Campbell, school teachers at Lake City. The names of 2,500 objects, presented either in the concrete or by picture, were given without the least hesitation by this remarkable child. The total number of names used by her during the examination was 3,999—considerably more than the average adult ever thinks of using, and more than many know.

Little Viola recognizes the flags of twenty-five nations and portraits of more than 100 famous men and women, can name all the states and territories and their capitals and most of the countries of the world and their capitals. She can name all of the 208 bones of the human body and dissect a flower. She recognizes by their pictures more than 500 different animals, knows all the diacritical marks in Webster's dictionary, and the name and value of all grades of money coined or printed by the United States under the value of \$1,000. Before she was nine months old she could read clearly and with understanding sentences of considerable length.

**DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.**

Detroit Journal: "A woman cries at her wedding as if she had lost her best friend." "Well, she has made a husband of him, and it amounts to the same thing."

Chicago Record: "Consistency is a jewel." "That's all right, but you can't work it off on any girl instead of a diamond ring."

Chicago Tribune: Titled Husband (shrugging his shoulders)—"You took me as I am, my dear. You'll have to put up with me. American Heiress—I can put up with you easily enough. It's what I save to put up for you that hurts."

Detroit Journal: Whisky relieves dyspepsia on the theory, perhaps, that the feeling of a brick in the hat offsets the feeling of a brick in the stomach.

**BRAVERY OF KANSANS**

FUNSTON AND A HANDFUL OF HIS MEN TEMPT DEATH.

Crawled Across an Iron Bridge and Swam a River in Full Range of the Enemy.

Manila.—(Special.)—Aguinaldo has defended Calumpit energetically, and the Americans are led to believe that the rebels are making this their last ditch—the stand they were expected to make at Malolos.

For the first time the Filipinos are using artillery. They brought two guns into action in the trenches before Calumpit, firing modern shrapnel, which burst over the heads of General Wheaton's men, but without effect.

The fighting has now been going on continuously for nearly two days, having opened by cannonading from the armored train in Wheaton's brigade. Then the troops were nearly a mile from the Bagbag river, in front of Calumpit. There was a jungle to push through, an open space covered by the Filipino fire, and the river to cross. And here the Kansas boys had an opportunity and jumped at it. Colonel Funston and five volunteers crossed the stream, were first on the other side and put the rebels remaining there to flight.

Today is the fight for Calumpit. Yesterday the Americans pushed across the Bagbag river, although the rebels had wrecked the bridge.

The fighting was resumed at 5 o'clock this morning. During the night the American engineers had repaired the Bagbag bridge, thus enabling our troops to cross the river. General Wheaton's brigade advanced in extended order, with the Kansas regiment to the west of the railroad, and the Montana regiment to the east of it, and took up a position covering one and a half miles upon the south bank of the Rio Grande river. On the opposite side were fortified trenches from which a few American soldiers would have been able to defy thousands, so strongly were they constructed. The Americans found the trenches upon the south bank of the river deserted.

When they reached them they were under cover, from which they could pick off Filipinos whenever one of them showed his head. About this time General Hale's brigade was advancing east of the line, apparently to cross the river and attack the rebel trenches in the flank, as the Americans did yesterday.

In the fighting yesterday General MacArthur advanced four miles, mostly through woods and jungle, and crossed the Bagbag river. This was accomplished at a cost to the Americans of six killed and twenty-eight wounded. The First South Dakota regiment was the heaviest loser.

**TO CALUMPIT'S OUTSKIRTS.**

After fording the river the South Dakotans pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of Calumpit, but the town was found to be so strongly protected that General MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw the tired fighters and go into camp for a night's rest before making the final assault. The largest buildings in Calumpit were fired by the Filipinos while the Americans were crossing the river fully a mile away, leading the troops to believe that it was the enemy's intention to abandon the place. This they found to be a mistake.

Across the river, in front of Calumpit, is an iron railway bridge. Before the battle the Filipinos had sawed the girders through, hoping that the American artillery train, which has proved of so much service, would crash into the river. But the rebels sawed too well and the iron span sank into the river of its own weight before the American train arrived. And here was the Kansas chance.

**THE RIVER PROTECTED THEM.**

The Bagbag river, which is about 100 yards wide at that point, was well fortified by the rebels and the Americans were compelled to approach an open space, from which the rebels had cleared every obstruction to sight. The bank of the river, a high bluff, was surrounded with trenches, capped with rocks, loopholed and partly hidden by bushes.

General Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving camp beyond Malolos city. General Hale's brigade, which started Monday, was earlier on the march, and sweeping westward toward the railroad. The armored train was being pushed by Chinamen, the Twentieth Kansas regiment advanced in extended order on the left and the First Montana regiment, with the Utah light artillery, on the right.

The rapid firing guns on the train opened the fight at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning about a mile from the river, their popping alternating continuously with the boom of the 6-pounders.

**FOUGHT IN THE JUNGLE.**

The Montana regiment and the Utah artillery at the same time entered the jungle, the insurgents, who were occupying a large, straggling village of huts pouring heavy volleys into them.

In the course of an hour the Americans had forced a passage through the woods to the open space in front of the river, and the artillery, immediately on wheeling into the open, shelled the Filipino trenches.

**REBELS USED CANNON.**

When the rebels began firing, two puffs of smoke, simultaneously, from the trenches on each side of the railroad track, showed they were using cannon, which was a genuine surprise to the Americans. Several shells burst close to General Wheaton's staff, but it seemed that the Filipinos failed to master

the machinery of modern arms, as they were unable to get the right range.

The fire seemed to be directed especially at the Kansas regiment, and Young's Utah battery was ordered into position in the center of Funston's command to silence the rebel guns. At 11 o'clock the Utah rapid fire guns had been ferried across the river and came into the position they had been ordered to. Meanwhile the Kansans had been targets for the poor aim of the Filipino artillerymen. It was noon before the rebels ceased pouring a heavy fire in the direction of the Americans, who returned it spiritedly.

**COMPANY K'S DASH.**

The Twentieth Kansas was held in reserve. A quarter of a mile down the track an insurgent body in a trench was directing its fire on the ammunition train. Captain Boltwood of company K (Ottawa), Twentieth Kansas, ordered a charge through a cornfield. The full quarter of a mile the little Kansas band rushed, until only a short distance from the rebels, when they reached a trench. Here they had a good range on the Filipinos, and the object of the charge was soon apparent.

Colonel Funston wanted to cross the river, and the bridge was down. He called for volunteers, and Lieutenant Ball, Trumpeter Barsfield, Corporal Ferguson of company I (Osawatimie), a private of company K (Ottawa) and a private of company E (Paola) responded.

**FUNSTON AT THEIR HEAD.**

The colonel led them. The men crawled along the iron girders and the Filipinos immediately directed their fire at them. On reaching the broken span the brave Kansans slid down the caisson, or iron pier, into the river and swam a few yards to the opposite shore. Meantime the Filipinos in the trench had gotten the range, and their bullets soon splattered the water under the structure. Company K, from its shelter, came into use, and with an enflaming fire into the Filipino trench tried to distract their attention from the Kansas heroes.

The little column and his men reached the shore without loss and dashed to the Filipino trench, to find that most of them had already fled and the others were running.

Colonel Funston said afterward: "It wasn't much to do. We knew they could not shoot straight, and that our boys (company K) would attend to them while we were crossing."

**LAWTON MOVES SLOWLY.**

General Lawton is meeting with the greatest obstacles in the character of the country. His troops have only had a few skirmishes thus far, resulting in five of his men being wounded. But he has been forced to put his men at work building roads and the transport service is giving much trouble, bullocks dying of the heat and exhaustion, and Chinamen having to be employed in pulling some of the carts. Therefore the general has been unable to cover the ground he hoped to cover.

The natives flee before the expedition, but they swarm back to their huts as soon as the American troops have passed.

A few Filipino sharpshooters are harassing the American flanks. The commissary department is preparing to send more rations, under a strong escort, to the front.

**THEY WENT WITH FUNSTON.**

Boltwood a Civil War Veteran and Barsfield From Kansas City.

Ottawa, Kan.—(Special.)—Captain Edmund Boltwood, one of the volunteers with Funston, is a native of Massachusetts and is nearly 60 years of age. He entered the civil war as a private in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts volunteer infantry in 1861. Two years later was appointed second lieutenant of the First United States negro cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He took conspicuous parts in the engagements at Roanoke Island, February 6, 1862; Newburg, N. C., March 14, 1862; Kingston, N. C., Whitehall, Goldsborough, N. C., 1863; Halfway House, May 10, 1864; Drury Bluff, July 2, 1864. He was wounded in a skirmish at Wise Crossroads, near Kingston, N. C., in May, 1863.

He moved with his family to Ottawa in September, 1875, where he has been a leader in local politics. He has held the positions of deputy sheriff and city marshal. No place was ever too dangerous for him to go after a man, and his life was often threatened by the tough element of the town and county. He is noted as the best drillmaster in this part of the state. For this reason he was often called upon to drill local organizations in military tactics. He enlisted for the war with Spain at the first call and was unanimously made captain of company K.

Of Lieutenant Ball very little is known here. He was a collecting agent that was working this town when the call for volunteers came. His home is in Sedan, Kan. The Percy Barsfield given distinctive mention for bravery for fighting around Calumpit is probably Percy Barsfield of Kansas City, Kan., who enlisted as trumpeter of company B, and was later made one of the regimental trumpeters of the Twentieth Kansas. As such he is at all times at the elbow of Colonel Funston, ready to transmit his orders by bugle. He was thus probably the nearest man to Funston when he called for volunteers for the extra hazardous duty. Barsfield is about 20 years old. He was a member of the militia organization of Kansas City, Kan., before the outbreak of the war with Spain. He is the son of William Barsfield of 408 Everett avenue. He had begun a course of study of medicine and gave it up to enlist.

**DICE BY ELECTRICITY.**

Scientific Swindle Unearthed by Detectives.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Detective Lee Killian captured Friday night the most unique and scientific dice outfit ever seen at police headquarters. An electric battery and dice that are plugged with steel are the essential parts of the outfit. The game was run at Jacob Gutfreund's saloon, at Twelfth street and Washington avenue, and for a "lead-pipe cinch" the police have never seen anything to equal it. Electric dice have been heard of in police circles before this, but none were ever operated before.

Gutfreund and his bartender, Teddie Beard, so the detectives allege, were engaged in fleeing Joe Parker, when the raid took place. The men were arrested and the outfit confiscated. Parker lives at 321 South Fourteenth street. He says he lost \$23 on the dice game before the raid was made. The detectives suspected that the game was crooked, but they did not expect to find so elaborate an outfit as was revealed by their investigation.

The counter in the saloon is much the same in general appearance as that of all other saloons. The polished surface gave no clue to what was immediately underneath. Craps was the game being played and Parker lost \$23 before he could understand why he could not make his point, while the bartender could, with such becoming regularity.

The game started pretty much as all crap games do. For a while the camé took its natural course. The dice appeared to be regular. Then the bartender would shake 4 or 10, or 5 or 9—points hard to make. The victim would increase his bet, so sure was he that they could not make the required point. How easy it was to do this was shown when the police showed up the paraphernalia. Under the counter was a strong electric battery. It was screwed up to the counter. Two large round steel plates, with steel poles in the center were fastened into the counter so that only a thin wood veneer covered them. Insulated copper wires led from the battery to these steel plates. Still other wires led from push buttons behind and under the counter, so that by merely pressing any of these buttons the circuit was opened and the plates became charged with magnetism. The top of the counter is usually wet and the thin veneering of wood did not destroy its influence.

So long as absolutely fair dice were used the electric current had no effect on the game. The victim was always supplied with fair dice. But it was no difficult task for some one connected with the establishment to switch the dice. These dice that were doctored are artistic. On the surface they seem to be absolutely fair. But when Chief of Detectives Desmond saw several of them it was found they had been filled with steel and copper wires. The action of the electricity was such that when the dice were rolled they would invariably stop in a certain position. Thus, when the bartender threw 4, a difficult point to make, he could be reasonably sure of making it again whenever he saw fit, by simply pressing a button and turning the current on. Chief Desmond says it is the most ingenious contrivance he ever saw and he congratulated Detective Killian on his clever work in unearthing the game. Twenty sets of "fixed" dice were found.

TEN RULES FOR KEEPING WELL  
A publishing house in Paris recently offered a prize for ten of the most effective rules for the preservation of mental and bodily health. Physicians, surgeons, and scientists from all over the world took part in the contest, and over 500 competitors of renown submitted their ideas. Dr. Decornet of Ferte-sur-Aube, a French author and scientist, won the prize, his rules being:  
1. General hygiene: Rise early, go to bed early, and in the meantime keep yourself occupied.  
2. Respiratory hygiene: Water and bread sustain life, but pure air and sunlight are indispensable for health.  
3. Gastro-intestinal hygiene: Frugality and sobriety are the best elixirs for a long life.  
4. Epidermal hygiene: Cleanliness prevails from rust; the best machines last longest.  
5. Sleep hygiene: A sufficiency of rest repairs and strengthens; too much weakens and makes soft.  
6. Clothes hygiene: He is well clothed who keeps his body sufficiently warm, safeguarding it from all abrupt changes of temperature, while at the same time maintaining perfect freedom of motion.  
7. House hygiene: A house that is clean and cheerful makes a happy home.  
8. Moral hygiene: The mind reposes and resumes its edge by means of relaxation and amusement, but excess opens the door to the passions and they attract the vices.  
9. Intellectual hygiene: Gaiety conduces to love of life and love of life is half of health; on the other hand, sadness and gloom help on old age.  
10. Professional hygiene: Is it your grain that feeds you? Don't allow your arms and your legs to become ankylosed. Dig for a livelihood, but do not omit to burnish your intellect and elevate your thoughts.

Seven years ago a young Irishman started to this country with \$1,000, which was stolen from him on the ship, and he could not send back for his sweetheart. He went to Anderson, Ind., to work and some time later the girl followed on her own hook and got work as a domestic. Recently she became heir to \$20,000 and now they are married and have set up in a fine establishment.