GUILTY OR INNOCENT? By AMY BRAZIER, *

CHAPTER IX.-(Continued.) "You will flad it very hard to get flooding her cheeks. "I have moneyany one to believe your story in the face of the cashier's sworn testimony," he says coolly. "My dear Barbara, you will help us, won't you?" Bouverie was proved guilty. He was tried for drugging the cashier and rob- the lawyer says earnestly. "If you bing the bank, and he committed the wish to leave the case in my hands, I crime without a shadow of doubt. I will do my very best. You may dedare say you were weak enough to pend upon me." hand him over a hundred pounds, but he robbed the bank as well."

*

7

"He did not!" breathes Barbara desin it, and it saved him from dishonor."

Mrs. Saville takes Barbara's hand. "My dear, don't make a fool of yourself! We don't doubt that he took your money-it was exactly the kind of thing a man like George Bouverie would do, but he was guilty of the bank robbery as well. It is hard on vis' policy of waiting is just what Baryou, Barbara, but he is not worth a regret."

Barbara's breath comes fast. Her eyes fill suddenly with tears at the remembrance of an interview between herself and George that had been solemn and almost sacred. He had knelt beside her, with his face sorely troubled, and she had prayed to God to give him strength to begin a new life. and give up the poison of the mania for gambling. Was it likely after that him. he would have committed the sin he was found guilty of?

She draws her hand from her aunt's clasp.

"You are all against him-you and Sebastian most of all, but I will save him."

Barbara carries her point, and starts on her journey alone.

Sebastian shrugs his shoulders.

"What a high-flown piece of business! But I see now why she went out to Tasmania second class.'

"Barbara is an idiot!" responds Mrs. Saville irritably. "I would like to lock her up! I suppose we may as well go back to the Court till she comes to her senses.'

"Not so. You can settle anywhere you like, and when Barbara finds that her tragic explanation of George Bouverie and the hundred pounds won't get him out of prison I'll fetch her over myself, but let her do all she can now."

Barbara goes straight to the Grange. Who should she go to with her news but to George's mother? And never for a moment has she the slightest doubt that her story will unbar the prison doors and let George free. It was her money he had. She had brought it to him in a little bag, and made him take it; and now, with her pretty face full of sympathy and hope. she gathers poor, sorrowful Mrs. Louverie in her arms, and half weeping. half laughing, tells the whole story.

want to work for him"-the color oh, more than I know what to do with! You will know what to do! Oh.

米

*

Miss Saville, I will do all that I can.'

After that the days go by in an agonized time of suspense and anxiety. It seems so hard to sit still and wait, perately, "and it was I who begged so cruel not to be able to rush to and prayed him to take the money. I George and tell him to hope. For, was to be his wife; there was no harm after all, there seems to be very little hope, for how are they to prove that George Bouverie did not rob the bank as well as take Barbara's hundred pounds?

Barbara stays at the Grange, and she is all energy and excitement. She will never rest till the whole case is brought to trial again, and Mr. Jarbara cannot bear to do.

The great lawyer has come to Portraven, hoping to find out some clue, but there seems nothing to find out. Nobody can throw any light on the mystery till chance discloses what the brains of men have failed to find out.

Mr. Jarvis, walking down the street of Portraven, puzzling out the case

Mr. Bouverle?" he says, touching his been made a lieutenant colonel. In this cap

"Yes, my boy, I was his counsel," returns Mr. Jarvis, alert in a second. The boy looks at him.

"I don't believe it were he took the money. I am the bank messenger, sir, the subject in his life. It is unlikely, and I see Mr. Grey taking a bag out indeed, that he ever read many books of the chimney in the bank. It was of any kind. He was essentially a man this way, sir. Mr. Kelly was out, and of action, and for more than three and I'm fond of reading, and there was a a half years he kept the federal combook Mr. Grey had, and I hid to get a manders guessing as to where he was chance to nab it, and I saw him with and what he was going to do next. Tomy own eyes taking down a wash leather bag the day before he left the office for good.'

"And where is Mr. Grey now?" Mr. Jarvis asked sharply.

"Gone to Queenstown today to catch the steamer for America," the boy says, with a glance of cunning. "I told him I saw him take the bag, and I thought he might give me a fiver to say nothing about it, but he kicked me down stairs, and I don't care now if I tell on him or not." Mr. Jarvis puts his hand on the

boy's shoulder. "Come and tell Mr. Kelly what you have told me, but take care you tell

will find a sweet compensation for all THE GERMAN VOTE. her to hurry on all legal formalities.

George Bouverie is ingocent after all! Who can measure the mad anger in the mind of Sebastian Saville? In his rage and disappointment he says hard, bitter things, but Barbara does not care. Before long she meets her lover again, and, in the sunshine of her love, he forgets all the sorrow and shame and desperation that had been his lot.

With rare delicacy, Barbara has willed that his mother shall be with him first; that they two shall go to some haven till the first trouble shall have passed away. Afterwards she will go to him herself.

And so those two who have suffered and sorrowed meet together again, and Barbara once more looks into the face that still bears the shadows of the trouble

"I am not fit for you!" the man groans.

But her eyes are full of smiles. "There is a great estate at Tasmania to be looked after, and it is waiting for its 'manager,' " she says. THE END.

Great Cavalry Leader.

While Grant was cutting and selling cordwood, and Sherman was teaching school, there was a man in Memphis who was having no preparation whatever for war, and yet who was destined to make no end of trouble for these able soldiers. This was Gen. N. B. Forrest, whose life by Dr. J. A. Wyeth has recently been issued. Forrest was an uneducated man and belonged to that proscribed class in the south known as "poor whites." Moreover, he was still further handicapped in any effort to stand on an equality with men of position by having been a slave trader. But by native force and by a genius for that occupies all his thoughts, meets action this unlettered man became the a sharp-faced-looking lad, who accosts most successful cavairy leader in the south. He enlisted as a private, but "You be the gentleman who is for before he really went into action had capacity he proved that he could move men through the country with a celerity most remarkable. He knew nothing whatever about the principles of

war,and probably never read a book on ward the close of the war Forrest's wonderful capacity was appreciated in Richmond, and he was made a lieutenant-general and put in command of all the cavalry west of the Mississippi. It was too late, however, for him to do much. Hood's army had been all but destroyed before Nashville, Sherman was marching through Georgia, and Gen. James H. Wilson was after Forrest with the strongest cavalry command ever placed in the saddle. He defeated Forrest at Selma-the first time, by the way, Forrest had ever been completely beaten-and shortly afterward the war ended .- Saturday Even-

CAST FOR M'KINLEY.

Democratic Imperialism Scare of No Effect-Teutons Stand for Sound Money and Don't Fear Large Increase in Our Military Forca-A Question of Police.

"Our friends, the Democrais, are trying," said General Charles Dick, Secretary of the Republican National committee, "to make everybody believe go to the Democratic party, but there is not the slightest likelihood of this being the case. "In 1896 the Germans voted for

President McKinley. They are strong believers in the advantages of a gold standard of currency. This the Republican party has given them. They know that should the Democrat candidate for president be elected, which, of course, would mean Democratic control of congress, then the gold standard law would be repealed and free coinage of silver will be foisted upon want this. They are probably the most come to live here. They know that save more money than they did in tional danger. the Fatherland, and they are not a of the imagination.

actual conditions are as to our military forces, comparing them with their Fatherland.

"Germany has over 52,000,000 people. Its standing army is 600,000 men. an average of 111/2 soldiers to every 1,000 people. The United States is 76,000,000, and a standing army of 65,000 men, which is equivalent to 1.86 of one soldier to every 1,000 of our population. While Germany has nearpeople than we have, there cannot be the slightest chance of the effect of ists in respect of the United States toimperialism being experienced in this day. country.

"The following table shows the leading countries of the world, with their population, their standing army, and the number of soldiers each country has per 1,000 of its people:

Population, Army, lation Country. 560,000600,000280,000 Russian Empire. 129,300,000 766,000 $240,000 \\ 210,000$ Italy United States.... 76,000,000 210,000 *65,000

This country is the leading export nation of the world, and the future growth of that trade seems illimitable, CEN. DICK SAYS IT WILL BE provided, always, that we have an abundance of ships in which to send our products abroad. But a check at this time, when the broad foun lation for an enormous export trade is being laid, would have a most serious and far-reaching effect upon our people and our resources.

The stal lity of our foreign trade can never be assured so long as 90 per cent of it is carried in foreign ships. We send three-quarters of all our exports to Europe, and American that the German vote this year will ships carry the ridiculous proportion of but 1.30 per cent! Foreign ships carry a billion dollars' worth of our products to Europe, and our own ships carry less than thirty million dollars' worth.

No greater danger confronts the United States today than that caused by our dependence upon foreign ships for the carriage of nearly all of our exports. Of our exports to all the world, less than 7 per cent carried in der the gold standard than they did American ships. Apart from the com- when the silver agitation was at its mercial calamities possible, and, as height. Another reason is that better some people believe, probable, through the withdrawal of the larger part of braska, and it is difficult to find a man the country. The Germans do not the vast foreign shipping upon which out of work. The advertising columns we are now dependent for the auxil- of the Nebraska papers are now filled level-headed European people who lary naval and military uses of the with people who want labor. Four or great powers, our great weakness upon five, and six years ago there were colthey fare better here, can make and the sea emphasizes our only real na-

Congress cannot remedy this condipeople who are lead away by flights tion too soon. Proper provision must at excellent prices, and money has be speedily made for the attraction of been rolling into the banks there to "An effort is being made to bring the American capital into shipbuilding the credit of the farmers. Bank de-Germans into the Democratic line by and shipowning, so that at the earli- posits in our state last year amounted scaring them with the bugaboo of est moment possible we shall become to almost \$23,000,000, as compared imperialism, which it is claimed would possessed of the ships we may require with less than \$14,000,000 in 1894. Dicompel a large increase in our mili- for all of the necessities of our foreign vide this increase of \$9,000,000 among tary forces. Many of them have come commerce. Our export trade is close- our population of one million and a here to escape the strict military laws ly approaching a billion and a half quarter people, and they cannot but that are in force in Germany, and dollars in value. At its present rate feel that money talks. naturally they would not favor any- of growth less than a score of years "It is not so many years ago since thing tending in the same direction will find it valued at three billions and corn was used as a fuel in Nebraska, in this country. I am glad this sub- requiring double the shipping of to- and only a few years since farmerject has developed thus early in the day for its carriage. Foreigners will, were feeding even wheat to their hogs. campaign, because the Germans will then, nave us all the more at their But under the broad expansive policy have time to read and study what the mercy if we do nothing to establish of the present administration, the our own ships upon the seas.

this, Thomas Jefferson as long ago as stuffs is becoming greater and greater 1793, in a great state paper predicted throughout the world, that a nation which allows foreigners to do the great bulk of its foreign Cleveland was president, and when carrying "will be disarmed of its de- free coinage of silver was being widefense, its productions will be at the ly agitated, the value of all the live mercy of the nation which has pos- stock in Nebraska was \$45,658,000. At sessed itself exclusively of the means the beginning of this year our live of carrying them, and its politics may stock were worth, excluding hogs, as be influenced by those who command much as \$102,000,000. This alone addly eleven soldiers more per 1,000 of her its commerce." These words were pro- ed \$56,500,000 of wealth to farmers in phetic of a condition that actually ex- the state which I have the honor to

Nebraska's Live Stock.

Nebraska's live stock affords an interesting object lesson to the farmers of that state. Compare the values: Jan. 1, 1895. Jan. 1, 1900. Soldiers per 1,000 Horses\$17,715,202 \$28,120,512 Mules 1,794,246 2,384,667 Cows 9,474,974 24.329.499 14.0 Other cattle .. 16,333,731 46,220,249 Sheep 339,783 1.090.807

Total\$45,657,896 \$102,145,734

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN.

Hon. D. H. Mercer Thinks McKinley Will Beat Bryan.

Washington .- "In my opinion there is more than a fair change that the electoral vote of Nebraska will be recorded this year for the re-election of President McKinley, even if Mr. Bryan should be the opposing Democratic candidate." said the Hon. David H. Mercer, member of congress from that state.

"My reasons for this conclusion, at which I have only arrived after a careful study of the conditions in Nebraska, are several. First of all comes the general prosperity that has extended to all classes of the people during the present administration. Another reason is, that the people out there have seen for themselves that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was not necessary to bring about prosperity. Another reason is because farmers have been selling their crops at much better prices unwages are being paid all over Neumns of advertisements from peop'e who wanted work.

"Nebraska's big corn crop has sold

markets for American products are in-Foreseeing just such a possibility as creasing, and the demand for our food

"Only five years ago when Grover represent. An increase like this of considerably more than 100 per cent is remarkable. Mules are worth more. Horses have increased 60 per cent in value. The number of sheep in Nebraska is not large, but they ale worth just three times as much money this year as they were in 1895 when American wool had no protection. The wages of the laboring man have increased in proportion and he always has a job.

"Now, let me give you the following comparison of prices at which farmers sold their products in 1896 and 1900. The figures are taken from one of the Democratic papers in our state, and they represent the difference in a farmer's income: FARM PRICES IN 1896. 1,000 bu. of wheat at 50 cts...\$ 500.06 1,000 bu. of corn at 16 cts.... 160.00 1,000 bu, of oats at 13 cts..... 130.00 3,000 lbs, hogs at \$2.85 per cwt. 85.50 10,000 lbs. steers at \$3 per cwt. 300.00 Total\$1,175.50 "For these same products the farmer received on April 27, 1900, as follows: 1,000 bu, of wheat at 50 cts....\$ 500.00 1,000 bu. of corn at 30 cts.... 300.00 1,000 bu. of oats at 23 cts..... 230.00 3,000 lbs hogs at \$4.95 per cwt. 148.50 10,000 lbs steers at \$5 per cwt. 500.00 Total\$1,678.50 "Here is a difference of \$500 in a farmer's income from these small quantities of his products. And the figures are the actual prices that were paid in the two years. On the other hand what is there that the farmer is buying for which he pays more money? Sugar and coffee are cheaper now than they used to be. There has been no advance in the price of clothing, or in farm materials, and these are the principal articles that farmers have to buy. "The grain in the farmers income represents much to him and to our state. It enables him to pay off his mortgage, or at least pay off a part of it. He can moreover borrow money now 🗮 a lower rate of interest. He has been able also to improve his property, and to add very materially to the comforts of his home, besides having money to spare for the better education of his children. All these things are facts which the Nebraska farmer has experienced, and it will take an almighty lot of talking and theorizing to offset the benefits that have been derived under the results of practical experience."

And no doubt crosses the mother's mind. Trembling with joy and excitement, she clings to Barbara, and the two women weep together, drawn to each other by the link of love that is between them.

"God bless you!" sobs Mrs. Bouverie. "I knew my boy was innocent, but what shall we do, I am so ignorant? Ought we not go to the lawyer who defended his case? Come, Barbara! Oh, darling, you love him, too; do not let us lose a moment! We can go to Dublin this evening, and then-oh, surely tomorrow they will she catches sight of a look of horror set him free?'

Neither Mrs. Bouverie nor Barbara have the slightest idea of the red tape and the endless formalities that can keep even an innocent man under lock and key.

Upon this tearful scene of excitement Doctor Carter enters. He pays many a visit to cheer up his old friend. and he alone knows of the calendar that is so full of sorrowful interest as | way. across each day a trembling line is drawn, one twenty-four hours nearer the end of the time that is only beginaing now.

He is fully as much excited as Mrs. Bouverie and Barbara, and, like them. sees no difficulties in the way. It is only when, in answer to an urgent appeal, Mr. Jarvis pays a late visit to the Hotel Metropole, where Mrs. Bouverie engages rooms, that a little doubt damps the ardor of their hopes. The man of law looks at Barbara's flushed, eager face with a dawning of shrinking, craven object, walling for comprehension.

"Quixotic," he thinks. "Now know why Bouverie held his tongue. 1 pleased smile on his face. thought there was something behind the scenes.'

To Mrs. Bouverie he says:

"This is most important evidence, I wish it had been produced at the time of the trial. It accounts for the Bouverie's check, I tossed all the side her mother, and in a stage whismoney, but how are we to get over the things about, and myself stuffed the per, asked: "Mamma, what are 'whilefacts sworn to by Mr. Grey when he dentified Bouverie as the man who into my mouth. I swear I am telling to steal them for?" frugged him? That is the nut we have the truth. I swore it was George Bouto crack."

Bouverie's eyes, tears roll down her gentlemen," he cries, his agonize.) cheeks.

free," she murmurs, pressing her months, I have never known a mohands together.

And Barbara's face is full of sorrowful anxiety.

"He must be set free!" she cries, tooking eagerly at Mr. Jarvis. "Mr. through and through, have haunted The camera is also used for detecting Jarvis, I am to be his wife"-and how me." were glorying in the fact-and 1 wat face. "I think conge Bouverie | dearly perceptible in a photograph.

the truth.' The whole case seems full of perplexity. Mr. Grey may have robbed the bank a second time; that remains to be seen. It is a mystery inaced! "You can't get over the chloroform

business," thinks Mr. Jarvis, " and the fellow positively swore it was Bouverie who did it. Still there seems to be a glimmer of daylight somewhere." * * . .

The Lucania is getting up steam, the tender is alongside, and the sun is shining brilliantly across the dazzling, sparkling water.

Mr. Grey, the cashier who had been the victim of the Portraven tragedy, stands on board with a grey, anxious face. His wife is beside him-a loud, flashy-looking young woman.

"We're just off," she is saying, when on her husband's face. A police officer and a private detective are coming towards them. The late cashier is seized with trembling, and remains as if fascinated.

An arrest on board one of the cutgoing American steamers is not a very uncommon occurrence. Mr. Grev and his wife are conducted on board the tender, and the Lucania steams on her

There is guilt on the face of the man who sits staring with wild, desperate eyes before him, deaf to the angry protestations of his wife.

her.

he looks at the officer in charge of | to \$14 per ton. him. "I will make a clean breast of it -there is nothing else to be done." And it is before Sebastian Saville he makes his confession, as he stands, a mercy.

Mr. Jarvis listens, with a well-

"I took the hundred pounds," Mr. Grey says, with sullen composure. "My wife thought of the plan; I was a

tool in her hands. I stole the money, and that day, after I had cashed Mr. verie who had attacked me. I did not The look of joy died out of Mrs. care who suffered for my sin. But. glance wandering round, "I am hap-"I thought this would have set him pier today than I have been for ment's peace. Remorse has been my think of the man suffering in my

proudly she says it, as though she Mr. Jarvis smiles "I Harbara's tear. may not be visible to the eye, being

Latest News from the Front.

ing Post.

At the war office the other day an elderly gentleman of somewhat choleric disposition was making inquiries after a relative in South Africa. Annoyed at the inability of the official to give him any tidings, he began to charge them with willfully keeping back intelligence. In the midst of his expostulations a telegram was handed him, and he immediately asked the official if it concerned South Africa. The official replied in the affirmative, but said it was not of public interest. Thereupon the old gentleman alternately raved and pleaded, till at last, to keep him quiet, the official consented, as a special favor, to show him the wire. It read as follows: "More nose-bags wanted at the front." -London Express.

Few stoves in Uruguay.

Few houses in Uruguay are provided with stoves for heating purposes. No chimneys or fireplaces are provided, as a rule, one house recently built at a cost of \$14,000 having for its only chimney a stovepipe from the kitchen. Cattle graze in the open all the year round, but during the winter season, from April to October, the dampness is conducive to the spread of pulmon-Only once he speaks as he turns to are iroubles. Only one dealer in Montevideo sells heating stoves, and these "Hold your tongue! You brought are of American make. Oil stoves find me to this! It is all your fault!" Then some favor, as coal sells at from \$10

Stealing "Whileaways."

At a church recently there was a song service, and one mother took her little five-year-old daughter to it. One of the selections was "I Love to Steal Awhile Away." It was drawled out in the good, okl-fashioned way to the end, and the little miss, after the first line, seemed to be lost in study. In the midst of the prayer that followed, she climbed up on the seat behandkerchief soaked in chloroform aways,' and what do good people want

Suspicious Visitors Photographed.

The Bank of France has an ingentous arrangement by which suspicious visitors can be photographed without their knowledge. Behind the desk of the cashier is a hidden photographic curse day and night when I used to studio, and at a signal from any of the employes of the bank a picture of the place, and his eyes, as they looked me suspected customer is instantly taken. trauds, an erasure on a check, which

"Peace footing. "War footing. "France has 14 soldiers to every 1,000 of its population; Germany more than 11; Austria-Hungary and Russia

more than six each; Turkey and Italy cratic president. each more than seven; Great Britain more than 51/2, while the United States

7.01

has less than one soldier per 1,000 of its population. There can surely be no chance of the miltary strength of the United States ever being increased to the proportion that exists in European countries.

its area, the first thing for which the citizens living there ask is more police protection. Our country is like a large city, and the bigger it grows, the better it should be protected. But the United from individuals and institutions oth-States has been growing and growing year after year, and its population has doubled since the civil war while our standing army has been kept nominally at 25,000 men year after year Even our present increase above 25.-000 men is but temporary, as the law

authorizing it expires on July 1, 1901. just a year from now. "As a matter of fact, this country has not been affording sufficient protection to its citizens in proportion to their increase. If our German friends will study the matter in this light. they will see that we are as far removed from militaryism and imperialism as we were fifty years ago."

A Great National Danger! The present disturbed condition of

Europe, with reference to far eastern complications, as well as those arising in Morocco and elsewhere, has trade to provide transport for troops terests. and munitions of war.

As nine-tenths of our foreign commerce is carried in foreign bottoms, ft is obvious that the withdrawal of a large portion of that shipping for other than commercial uses would deprive our people of their only means for supplying our constantly growing foreign markets. Freight rates would rise to a prohibitive amount in reand loss of employment would be wideapread. The conditions existing be-

An increase of 125 per cent in the value of Nebraska's live stock is good evidence to the people of Mr. Bryan's state that they can get along pretty well without either 16 to 1 or a Demo-

National Finances.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, May 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,-122,608,811, a decrease for the month of \$2,193,274, which is accounted for "As a city grows in size and extends | by the redemption of bonds. The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the treasury for the new 2 per cent bonds of 1930 is \$286,365,850, of which \$64,560,400 were received

> er than national banks. The amount of old 2 per cent bonds so far redeemed at the treasury is \$510,500. Total cash, \$1,104,261,826.

Less Foreign Wool.

Wool was imported into the United States as follows: 1896 230,911,473 pounds 1899 76,736,209 pounds The difference was 154,175,264 pounds, which represents the quantity for one year sold in the American market by foreign wool-growers instead of by American wool-growers. The Democratic free trade tariff robbed the American farmer of his market for 154,175,264 pounds of wool in a single

The Labor Combination.

The organization of labor in the United States has grown equally as called attention to American & pend- fast as the organization of trusts. With ence upon foreign shipping for the a membership of 1,004,000 on January carriage of their foreign commerce. 1, 1900, the American Federation of If the nations of Europe should be- Labor has since enrolled 304,000 more come involved in a great war, which members, besides issuing 1,500 local many believe to be imminent, there charters this year. The past three would be a wholesale withdrawal of years have been those of greatest sucforeign ships from the channels of cess for the consolidation of labor in-

> Butter was worth only 14 cents a pound in the New York market in 1896, and cheese, 7 conts. Last year, on the same date, July 1st, butter was worth 17% cents, and cheese, 8% cents. Factories were husy, people had money to spend, and could afford to buy buttar and cheese last year. In 1896 they couldn't.

A Conjunction.

It seems to be "Bryan or bust" with the Demo-popo-silvo delegations this spring. They will understand how much a conjunction means sometimes. next November "Bryan and bust""

Price of Wire Nails. The average price of wire nails in the United States last year was \$2.57 per keg of 100 pounds, as compared with an average of \$2.50 in 1896. The increase, therefore, was only 7 cents a keg notwithstanding the much higher cost of raw material.

A Pare tiamble.

Will the Democratic dice at the Kaasas city convention furn up the political policy number 16-2-1 is the quertion that is agitating some of the Gold Democratic leaders of Maryland.

On the 119 square miles of Loatablished in aven a more intensified when they see on the bulletin boards don's area. It is said, 1,000 tons of sostsettio rearly.

Butter and Cheese,

spect of many of our commodities. Our surplus productions would accumulate upon our hands in enormous quantities, prices would fall, wages would he reduced, and industrial stagnation

form.

tween 1993 and 1896 would be re-ea-

year.