

DR. WILBUR'S NOTE BOOK BY DR. N. T. OLIVER

CHAPTER X. IMPRISONED.

A neat little two-story house in the southern portion of the great city of Philadelphia...

For nearly one year they have struggled along, the father and husband bravely trying to keep his head above water...

It is about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of August. The little family are seated about the table eating their morning meal...

The landlord has called. He has been paid, and gratified that they are no longer in his debt...

The husband rises and goes to the door. He opens it. A figure dressed in black, with a shining beaver hat, stands upon the step...



"I KILL THAT OLD MAN." into the front room. A plainly furnished apartment, but scrupulously clean.

Taker takes in the surroundings—ceiling, walls, furniture, and sits down. Dyke closes the door and sits opposite him.

"Have you read the papers, yesterday and to-day's papers?" "No, I seldom look at the papers, except I run across one at the butcher's and grocer's. I can't afford such luxuries," bitterly.

"This is the heading. With a look of horror and amazement he reads the brief account. There is not much known at the time the paper has been issued."

"THE MURDERER OF DOCTOR WILBUR DISCOVERED."

"Franklyn Dyke, supposed to be a resident of Philadelphia, proven the guilty one!—EVIDENCE GIVEN AT THE INQUEST SHOWS HIS GUILT BEYOND A DOUBT."

He throws the paper from him. "I supposed to be the murderer!" he gasps. "I kill that old man! It is impossible. They cannot mean it."

"No, no," he cries. "It is too horrible." He steps in his walk before the man who is watching him—looks into his face.

"And you, you are an officer of the law. Despite the fact that you are my friend, you are an officer. You come to do your duty."

"I cannot believe that. He has not been a good brother to me, but I cannot bring myself to look upon him as a murderer."

"Perhaps not. He may not have struck the blow that robbed Ezra Wilbur of life, but he knows something about it; I would be willing to stake my professional reputation upon that."

"But in what way could that notebook be of benefit to him? He would hardly kill a man to gain possession of such a thing. You must be wrong, Taker. Depend upon it, you are on the wrong track."

"As I said before, there was a record of interest to Adrian Dyke and Conrad Gardner in that book. I know what that record was. Your brother testified to it at the inquest. He saw the book three times. First, when the Doctor entered the house. He claims that upon the top of the page was recorded the facts of the confinement of Elizabeth Gardner, the sex of the child, and so on. The next time he saw it, the page was full, the birth and sex of his own child being written in—the child, a boy."

"The man springs to his feet; utters a wild cry. "A boy!" he gasps. "Yes, why, does this surprise you?"

"The mind falls back in his chair, his brow distracted by the wild thoughts that had come to him. He does not reply to the detective's words. He cannot tell him the story of his brother's wild speculation; the story told him that night in the reception-room. He has been cautioned to secrecy, has promised."

"The detective is watching him. Why this agitation? Why should his words cause such distress?" "Franklin Dyke, tell me, why are you so agitated? Do you know something which you are hiding from me?"

"No, Taker," he says, "I know nothing, except that I am innocent." "Your action was strange."

"Nothing more than surprise. I knew Adrian longed for a son, an heir to his property."

"Is that all?" sternly. "What else can it be?" "Taker is not quite satisfied, but he says no more. He looks at his watch, a large open-faced timepiece, and says: "We have not much time to catch the train. I have given you my ideas in part. I have others which you will know later on. Prepare yourself; we must be off."

"The words strike like the weight of a heavy sword upon the heart of the man. "My wife and children!" he says. "They shall not want! I will see to them. It is not necessary to tell them where you are going. Just say you were going out of the city and will return in a few weeks. The papers can be kept from her."

"She cannot read, thank God." "Ah, so much the better. She may hear of it, from the stores where she deals. But I shall try to guard against that. We can stop in at the different places, and order provisions sent her. Even if she should hear of it, I shall say that it is not likely, a misprint, typographical error, or something of the kind. I shall make it my business to look out for this. Go, bid them farewell and hurry."

Franklin Dyke takes the hand of the detective. There are tears in his eyes. "God bless you, Taker," he murmurs. "You are a true friend."

"Ah, that's all right. Don't mention it, only hurry up."

"The parting is soon over. The wife is surprised at her husband's sudden departure, but feels that it is for the best that he should go, if by so doing he can improve his condition. She is glad that the dealers in provisions will deliver the requirements of the family. She is a shy little woman and prefers to keep to herself. So he kisses her fondly, embraces the children, and follows Taker out of the house. They barely catch the train."

That night Franklin Dyke sleeps in the West Chester jail. Taker returns to Philadelphia.

CHAPTER XI. TAKER MAKES A FEW CALLS.

IN FIFTEEN minutes of 10 o'clock, the following morning, a quick, active man might have been seen upon South Third Street, in the city of Philadelphia, evidently engaged in some important business with the many brokers and banking houses which line both sides of this, the Wall Street of the quiet city.

NCLE SAM'S FINANCE

SECY. CARLISLE'S ANNUAL TO CONGRESS

Evils and Remedies of Our Present System Pointed Out—The Treasury's Condition Would be Good if it Were Not for the Legal Tender Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Carlisle's annual report on the state of finances was sent to Congress to day. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$360,373,203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$433,178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of \$72,805,223. As compared with fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,765, although there was a decrease of \$11,829,981 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of \$11,131,055 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws, at \$441,907,407, and the expenditures at \$448,907,407, which will leave a deficit of \$7,000,000. For the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Secretary estimates the receipts at \$474,793,120 and the expenditures \$457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$16,908,926.

The Secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issue of bonds during the year, the particulars of which have already been reported to Congress and the reports concerning the seals of Alaska at some length.

SHORT TIME BONDS DESIRED. The Secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency in the course of which he makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks. "The cash balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1895," he says, "was \$177,406,386, being \$98,072,129 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day and \$77,406,386 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at its close without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue, sell or use in the payment of expenses short time bonds bearing a low rate of interest to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue. With a complete return to the normal business conditions of the country, and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue paid in force will, in my opinion, give ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the ordinary expenditures of the government have been decreased \$27,282,050.30 as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that with the cooperation of Congress further reductions can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

THE LAST GOLD BOND DEAL. Continuing the Secretary says: "The large withdrawals of gold in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind which increased in intensity from day to day and which led to the withdrawal of gold in panic and it was evident to those who were familiar with the situation that unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than \$43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export, but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relation to the currency of the country. The purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold followed, it being in the contract that no less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, but after a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad the secretary, in order to prevent disturbance in rates of foreign exchange at a critical period and avoid a condition which would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals from the treasury, acquiesced in a departure from the literal terms of the contract that one-half of the gold should be procured abroad and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery. Ordinary prudence demanded that the success of the plan to protect the treasury against withdrawals should not be endangered by insisting upon a strict compliance with all the details of the contract while especially the government could sustain no loss and the whole amount of gold stipulated for was secured. The amount of bonds issued under the contract was \$62,315,400 and the amount of gold received was \$49,119,244.62."

THE MENACES OF THE PRESENT. The beneficial effect of this transaction, the Secretary says, was felt immediately, not only in this country, but in every one having commercial relations with us. "Confidence in our securities," he continues, "was at once restored, and these encouraging indications, together with the fact that the progress of the country is still continuing, and it is reasonably certain that if our progress is not checked by a repetition of the large demands upon our resources or by a failure to meet the just expectations of the people in respect to the reformation of our fiscal system, we are entered upon an era of material growth and development not surpassed in our history."

The safety of the existing situation is, however, constantly menaced and further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded by the

defects in our currency laws, and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, and especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the government. Until these defects in our laws are remedied and these doubts are removed, there can be no satisfactory assurance of immunity from periodical disturbances growing out of the obligations which the government has been compelled to assume in relation to the currency. Our past experience with the United States notes and the treasury notes have clearly shown that the policy of attempting to retain these obligations to the government permanently as a part of our circulating medium and redeem them in coin on presentation, and reissue them after redemption must be abandoned or that such means must be at once provided as will have a tendency to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary to accumulate and maintain a coin reserve sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of its various parts.

"There has never been a time since the close of the war when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been a benefit to the country, nor has there ever been a time when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been injurious to the country. If our legal tender notes were retired there is abundant reason to believe that a very large amount of gold which has been excluded from the country by the excessive use of silver and paper in circulation would promptly return to take its place in our currency and constitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange. "There is but one safe and effectual way to protect our treasury against these demands, and that is to retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be suggested and urged with more or less plausibility, but this is the only one that will certainly remove the real cause of our troubles, and give assurance of permanent protection against their recurrence in the future."

SUGGESTIONS BY THE SECRETARY. "This can be most successfully and economically accomplished by authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the government or to sell them abroad for gold whenever in his judgment it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes. Under the operation of such a plan, if judiciously executed, there could be no improper contraction of the circulation because if it should at any time be found that other forms of currency were not being supplied to the extent required, exchanges of bonds for notes would be suspended and gold would be secured by selling the securities abroad. In order to further facilitate the substitution of currency for the retirement of legal tender notes, the national banks should be authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum."

The Secretary also favors the passage of a law allowing National banks to establish branches in small towns, with a view to bringing them nearer to the people in parts of the country remote from large towns and cities, by which their usefulness would be greatly enhanced.

The Secretary, in closing his report, says that it is not probable that any plan for the permanent retirement of United States notes and treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and he therefore urges upon Congress the propriety of prohibiting any further issue of such notes of National bank notes of less denomination than \$10, thus making room in the circulation for silver coins and silver certificates of small denominations. This, he says, would increase their use among the people and prevent their frequent return to and accumulation in the treasury.

Clerks Get the Marble Heart. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The officials governing the conduct of the press galleries of the house and senate have adopted a rule that will exclude from the privileges of the galleries all legislative as well as executive clerks. Clerks to members and senators not chiefly engaged in newspaper work are those who are affected. The prospect of applications from many clerks who depend on their salaries from members for a living, but who represent small provincial papers, was the prime object in the adoption of the rule. The galleries are already crowded and a limit had to be fixed.

Bicycles for the Army. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—General Miles is a strong advocate of the introduction of the bicycle into the army. He has recommended that a force equal to one full regiment of twelve companies be equipped with motor wagons and bicycles. There are at present more than 4,000 men and officers of the army who are able to use the bicycle. General Miles' intention is to use troops, stationed at different posts, to make practice marches with the bicycle and thus obtain a thorough knowledge of the country's topography.

A Vetted Railroad Bill Again. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Delegate Flynn to-day introduced a bill to give to the St. Louis & Oklahoma City railroad right of way through the Indian territory from Sapulpa via Chandler to Oklahoma City. It is the same bill which the President vetoed last winter, except that the name of the company has been changed.

President Faure Vindictive. LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs that he is in a position to state that M. Faure, president of the French republic, will resign before March next. He adds that a fresh family scandal has been unearthed in connection with the president's family.

MRS. DR. HEARNE WEEPS

John Stillwell's Evidence Causes a Break-down. BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 17.—When the second week of the trial of Dr. Hearne for the murder of Millionaire Amos J. Stillwell began at 8 o'clock this morning, only a small number of spectators were present.

John E. Stillwell of Joplin, nephew of the murdered man, who, at the time of the murder, lived in Hannibal and was in partnership with his uncle in the pork packing business, was the first witness of the day. John Stillwell said that he went home from the early party at Munger's and went to bed. About 2 o'clock he was notified by messenger that his uncle was murdered. He hurried to his uncle's home. He described the position of the body on the bed and the blood as other witnesses who had preceded him had done. He was asked to describe the wound and said: "It was a ghastly, bloody looking wound."

"Did you examine it closely?" "Not very closely, but I saw Dr. Hearne run his fingers in it that deep," and Mr. Stillwell laid the forefinger of his right hand on the second knuckle of his left hand fingers. "Dr. Hearne remarked to another doctor who was standing there: 'They hit him a good lick, didn't they, doctor?'" Again the witness described the wound, illustrating his story by showing the ax to the jury. Then he was asked if he ever had a talk with Dr. Hearne about the murder. He said he did, a month or two after it, when people were talking about Dr. Hearne and the widow. Dr. Hearne said to him then: "There's one of two things about this murder—either the murderer was a burglar or Mrs. Stillwell knows all about it. It is now time for her friends to rally around her."

Asked what he inferred from that remark, he said: "I thought that Dr. Hearne's proposition to make friendship a cloak for such a crime as that was a strange thing."

The witness was brought back again to the dead body of his uncle and asked to describe its expression of countenance. "It was so peaceful and calm and quiet that I stopped and gazed at it in amazement. He looked as if he had been asleep and I took my finger and pushed each of his eyelids and looked for the last time into his eyes."

Mrs. Hearne's chin was quivering as the witness talked and as he finished she burst into tears and put her forehead on the back of the chair in front of her. She covered her eyes with her handkerchief and doubling it into two folds pressed it hard against her eyes with her gloved hands, which were shaking nervously. The tears came out between the handkerchief and her temples and dropped to the floor. Her back shook with her suppressed sobs.

Mr. Stillwell was asked on cross-examination if he had not been unfriendly to Dr. Hearne for a long time prior to the murder. He answered: "I was a warm friend of Dr. Hearne till I became convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that he murdered my uncle."

Mr. Stillwell also testified that Dr. Hearne told him that the blow given to Amos Stillwell with the ax killed him as instantaneously as if he had been struck by lightning.

Dr. Fred Varrette, who formerly practiced medicine in Leavenworth, Kan., but had lived in Hannibal for ten years, testified that on the morning of the murder he arrived from St. Louis at the Union depot in Hannibal at 1 o'clock. He walked toward his house and reached Fifth and Broadway about 1:15 o'clock. There was a high electric tower on that corner and when he got there he saw Dr. Hearne from the direction of the opera house, where Dr. Hearne was seen at the same time by Harry Nichols, a witness last week.

An Irish Army. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—For the last ten months a movement has been under way in the lodges of the Clan Na Gael in this and other large cities to organize among the best Irishmen military companies. In this city alone, there is a well drilled and equipped regiment of 500 men, and companies and regiments are in process of formation in Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago and other large cities.

It is said the whole movement is a scheme to prepare a well trained and armed body of men to be used when there is an opportunity to free Ireland.

Governor Brown for President. LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 17.—The Lexington Observer, edited by ex-Senate Senator Hodges, proposes ex-Governor Brown, of Kentucky, for the Democratic nomination for President, and says his name will be presented in convention. The Observer, as a radical free silver paper, is waging bitter warfare on Cleveland and Carlisle.

A Thousand Africans Massacred. ZANZIBAR, Dec. 15.—A caravan comprising 1,200 men, while en route from Eldoma, was attacked by Chief Mas-sali's followers, while passing the latter's kraals on the night of November 6. Over 1,000 of the men with the caravan were killed.

Made Generals of His Servants. SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 17.—President Guierrez has conferred the title of general upon three servants on his ranch at Atiquizaya, not one of whom ever served in the army.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Jeff Grantman cut Thomas Craig's throat at Ethel, Mo., and will be lynched if caught. Paulus Kriedlein stepped off a high trestle and was killed near Union, Mo. Moonshiner Hall was found dead by Federal officers while raiding illicit stills in Alabama. The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association meets at Washington, D. C., January 13. Details of the horrible massacre of Armenians at Harpoot were received at Boston. Missions were burned, and missionaries barely escaped with their lives. George Chase, cousin of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, and prominent business man of Nevada, Mo., is dead.