

CHAPTER N.

IMPRISONED.

A neat little two-story house in the southern portion of the great city of Philadelphia, in that section originally known as Southwark. A little brick house with marble steps and white shutters, one of those houses which are to be found only in the City of Brotherly Love, and which strikes a stranger as being very plain, rather peculiar. Yet there are blocks and blocks of them in this city. They are comfortable, and rent cheap. Just the thing for workingmen, consisting of four or five rooms, with a bathroom built out back, for all the world like the hanging nest of the oriole. In this little house. No. 602 Moore Street, dwells Franklin Dyke and his little family. A happy household, until grim want and sickness had knocked upon the door, until the husband and father had been thrown out of employment, and the pangs of cold and hun-ger had been felt.

For nearly one year they have strug-gled along, the father and husband bravely trying to keep his head above water: a little copying now and then, a little sewing on the part of the wife, barely managing to keep life in their bodies. But a crisis has come. The little ones have been put to bed, crying for hunger, and the man has given in at last, swallowed his pride, and humbled himself before his brother. The landlord has been lenient, he has not forced his claim, but when five months have elapsed, and his rent has not been forthcoming, he has hardened his heart and sternly said, that if upon a cer-tain date the amount due him, 840 in all, is not paid, they must find other lodgings. And so Franklin Dyke has gone to his brother for assistance.

It is about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of August. The little family are scated about the table cating their morning meal. The edibles are plain, but substantial and in plenty. The husband and father has returned to his family with money. To his wife's questions as to the reception given him by his brother, he has given but evasive answers. He has the money, let that suffice. The landlord has called. He has been

paid, and gratified that they are no longer in his debt, has been disposed to act graciously. He even apologizes for speaking so harshly. Franklin Dyke cuts short his apologies.

"I shall try to keep my rent paid up now," he says, and the householder leaves the little residence.

In the midst of the meal the door bell rings. Visitor!" cries the wife, with ar

accent of surprise. They have not many visitors. The husband rises and goes to the

He opens it. A figure dressed in black, with a shining beaver hat,

have you run across something which I can do? The detective smiles, and allows the

young man to shake his hand. 'I come upon important business, he announces. Come right in."

The investigator of crime does so. "You are not through your break-fast." he says, with a glance along the narrow hall toward the kitchen, where the table is spread. Yes. I am through. The wife and

children can linger awhile. He throws open the door leading



"I KILL THAT OLD MAN." into the front room. A plainly fur-

nished apartment, but scrupulously Taker takes in the surroundings-

ceiling, walls, furniture, and sits down. Dyke closes the door and sits oppo

site him.
"Well, what is it?" he asks, his voice

"You are not in very good circum-stances," begins Taker. The young man flushes. 'I am not overburdened with

wealth," he answers lightly. Why in the name of common sense didn't you come to me?"

"I try to hide my poverty," proudly.
"Even from your best friends?" "I do not care about imposing up-on any one. I am too prond."
"And yet you humbled yourself to

your brother," quietly, but with meaning. How in the devil do you know

that?" springing to his feet. "I have learned it." Silence for five minutes, the detective keenly scrutinizing his com-panion; he with bowed head.

"You were in West Chester day before yesterday."
"Yes. I may as well admit it to

erday morning.

n did you return to the city?"

"Have you read the papers, yester-

day 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.

"I will show you one presently. Did your brother give you any money?"
"Not much." bitterly.
"How much did you ask him for?"

"Why are you trying to pry into my affairs?" "For your own good. How much

Forty dollars. "And he refused you?"

did you ask him for?"

"Yes; he gave me five," "Generous, I must say. Here is the paper; yesterday's Star. Read it." Taker hands him the Evening Star of the preceding day, folding it so that a particular column is brought into prominence. "Read that," he says quietly.

Franklin Dyke takes the paper. His eyes eagerly scan the column.
"HORRIBLE MURDER!

THE BODY OF DR. EZRA WILBUR, A NOTED PHYSICIAN OF WEST CHESTER, FOUND DEAD IN THE ROAD THIS MOEN-

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.

'My God! this is awful," he cries. "That good old man! I knew him well. I called upon him the day before. He was not at home. And now he is

The detective has the morning Press in his hands.
"Read that," he says in the same quiet tone, handing him the paper.

The young man takes it, and then, with wildly dilated eyes, reads the following;

THE MURDERER OF DOCTOR WILBUR DISCOVERED.

PRANKLYN 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 improbable. They cannot mean it." He sits, dumbfounded.

"But they do," replies the detective, 'so much so, in fact, that warrants have been issued for your arrest.' 'My arrest!"

He cannot comprehend it all.

"But I am not guilty. Taker, you do not believe me guilty of this crime?" "No, my boy, I do not; but the man has been murdered. If you will read the evidence given at the inquest, you will see that things are much against you. It has been shown that you were in West Chester, visited your brother, demanding, or seeking, financial aid. stands upon the step.

"Taker?" he cries. "Why. what brings you here? A friendly visit, or have you ran a control of the step.

"Taker?" he cries. "Why. what brings you here? A friendly visit, or have you ran a control of the step. you money. Your brother also cor-roborated Potter's statement, and as the dead man was found robbed, they at once came to the conclusion that you had done it. You see it is all against you."

The stricken man rises and paces the

floor. He hears the words of his companion. He must admit that appearances are much against him. "My wife, my children," he groans.

"O, what can I do?" He sees before him the yawning prison doors, the scaffold. He hides

"No, no." he cries. "It is too horri-He stops in his walk before the man who is watching him-looks into his

"And you, you are an officer of the law. Despite the fact that you are my friend, you are an officer. You come to Taker does not flinch. He looks him calmly in the eyes, and says:

"I have a warrant for your arrest in my pocket."
"And you,admitting that you believe

me innocent, will tear me from my wife and little ones, incarcerate me, hang me?" He speaks bitterly, contemptuously. Go easy, my friend. It is true I am

an officer of the law. I have come to arrest you, to incarcerate you, as you have said, but not to hang you. You

will not hang. I will save you."

The man looks upon him with bitter doubt in his eyes.

"Save me! How can you save me?" "Sit down, and for goodness sake don't look so contemptuously upon me. have come to save you and I will. For that purpose I managed to get the privilege of arresting you, so that I could see you, hear what you had to say. It is better for you that I, your friend, should take you in charge rather than one who looks upon you as a murderer and would treat you as one. It is better that you should be confined, for you in prison the guilty party, or par-ties, will feel safer and so give me a chance to work. I have my ideas. I will unfold them to you later on. First, I must ask you a few questions. You may be able to help me. This crime, to my mind, was not committed for the mere sake of robbery. Perhaps it was only an accidental one. The robbery was committed to cover the theft of an article which was of no value to any one apparently, but the doctor. But I think it was of great value to the guilty one. Namely, a small black note-book, used by the doctor to record the condition of the different patients visited by him during the day. They were 'Conrad Gardner's wife and your sister-in-law, Alice Dyke.' Ah, you know this well. Then Conrad Gardner and Adrian Dyke were interested in the record of that night Why, I cannot say, but I firmly believe they

The suspected man looks at the detective with bewildered surprise. "You do not think my brother com-

mitted this deed?" He knows something about it.

"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

"But in what way could that note-book be of benefit to him? He would hardly kill a man to gain possession of such a thing. ou raust 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 re-corded 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 man springs to his feet; utters a

"A boy!" he gasps.
"Yes, why, does this surprise you?"
The brother falls back in his chair, his mind distracted by the wild thoughts that had come to him. He does not reply to the detective's words. He cannot tell this man the story of his brother's wild speculation, the story told him that night in the recep-tion-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 some-thing which you are hiding from me?" The man looks up, his face hard and set. He has determined to keep his

"No, Taker!" he says, "I know nothing, except that I am innocent.

"Your action was strange." "Nothing more than surprise. 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 sledge upon the heart of the

"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 re-turn 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 fer this. Go, bid them forewell and hurry."

farewell and hurry." Franklin Dyke takes the hand of the

There are tearsoin his eyes. "God bless you, Taker," he murmurs. "You

"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.



FIFTEEN o'clock, the following morning, a quick, active man might have been seen upon South Third city of Philadelphia, cvi-

dently engaged in some important business with the many brokers and banking houses which line both sides of this, the Wall Street of the quiet

He has been calling upon a number of the sharks who lie in wait to gobble up the unsuspecting and their money, who promulgate schemes, "well-paying investments," they claim. True; well paying them, and them alone.

(To be Continued.) Remarkable Twins.

In Vienna twins have been registered as having been born in different years. The first was born on the 31st of December, 1802, the second on the 1st of January, 1893. Both being boys they will have to do their military service in different years, as the one will be considered to have reached the age of 20 in 1892, the other in 1893.

A Lightning Photograph. What is called a "curious incident" has, it is stated, occurred at Errol. telephone wire had been broken or fused by lightning, and, on an employe seaking to repair the break, he found on one of the white insulators a picture of the roof of the neighboring house. The picture had probably been flashed on the porceiain by the light-

NCLE SAM'S FINANCE

SEC'Y. CARLISLE'S ANNUAL TO CONGRESS

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

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. - Secretary Carilsle'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 \$390,373,-203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$433,178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of \$42,-805,223. As compared with fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,705, although there was a decrease of \$11,329,981 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of \$11,134,-055 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are esti-mated 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 \$124,793,120 and the expenditures \$457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,906,926.
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 eash balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1895," he says, "was \$177,406,386, being \$98,072,120 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 freasury 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 deficiencies in the revenue. With a complete return to the normal busi-ness conditions of the country, and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of he 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 gov-ernment have been decreased \$27,282,-056.20 as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that with the co-operation 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 Decem-

ber, 1864, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of appre-hension in the public mind which in-creased in intensity from day to day till it nearly reached the proportions of a panic and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that unless effectual stops 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 onehalf of the gold was to be pro-cured 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 Street, in the coin 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 \$55,119,244.62." THE MENACES OF THE PRESENT. The beneficial effect of this trans action, 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 of increasing prosperity still continue, 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 our 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 sbroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the government. Until these defects in our laws are remedled 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 corrency. 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 present-ation, 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

"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 perma-nent 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 judg-ment 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 I 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 closer to the people in parts of the country remote from large towns and cities, ty 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 execution, and he therefore urges up-on Congress the propriety of prohibit-ing any further issue of such notes or 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.

Bleyeles 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 tweive 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 bleycle. 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 Vetoed 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 retoed last winter, except that the name of the company has been changed.

President Faure Villfied.

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 tillwell's Evidence Causes a Break down.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 17 .-When the second week of the trial of Dr. flearne for the murder of Millionnice Amos J. Stillwell began at 8 o'clock this morning, only a small number of spectators were pre-ent.

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 card 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?" was

asked. "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 mouth or two effects. 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 friend-ship 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

Mrs. Hearne's chin was quivering as the witness talked and as he finished she burst into tears and put her fore-head 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-ex-amination if he had not been un-friendly 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 Varnette, 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 Hannioal at 1 o'clock. his house and reached Fifth and Broadway about 1:15 o'clock. There was a high electric tower on that corner and when be got there he saw Dr. Hearne

rom the direction of the age C house to his own home. The re was a few doors from the operahouse, 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 formal tion 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-State 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 radial free silver paper, is waging bitter warfare on Cleveland and Carlisle.

A Thousand Africans Massacred.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 17 .- A caravan comprising 1,200 men, while en route from Eldoma, was attacked by Chief Massal's followers, while passing the latter's kraals on the night of November o. Over 1,000 of the men with the caravan were killed.

Made Generals of His Servants. SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 17 .- President Gutierrez has conferred the title of general upon three servants on his ranch at Atquizava, 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 Armeniaus at Harpoot were received at Baston. Missions were burned, and missionaries barely escaped with their

George Chase, cousin of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, and prominent business man of Nevada, Mo., is dead.